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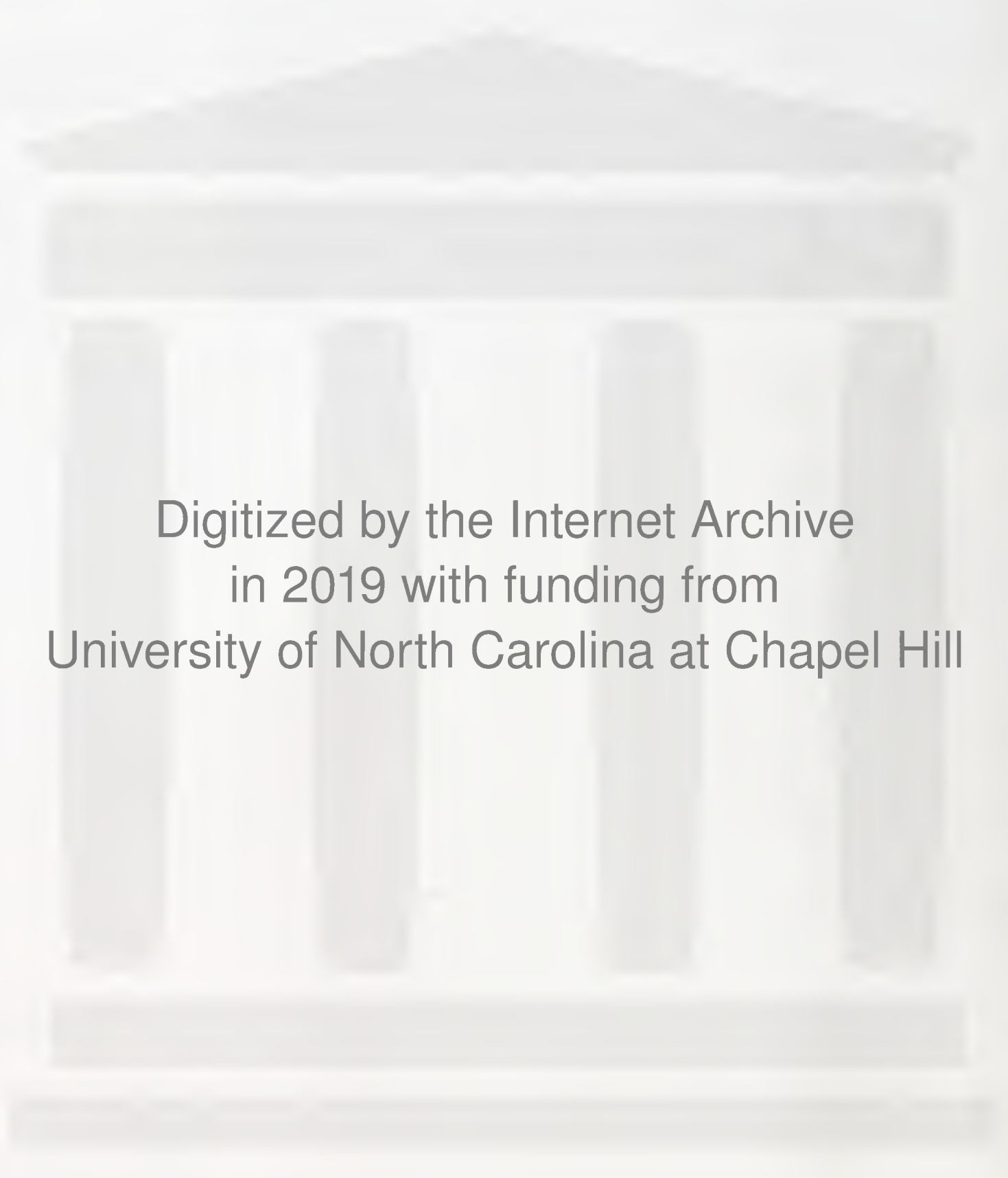
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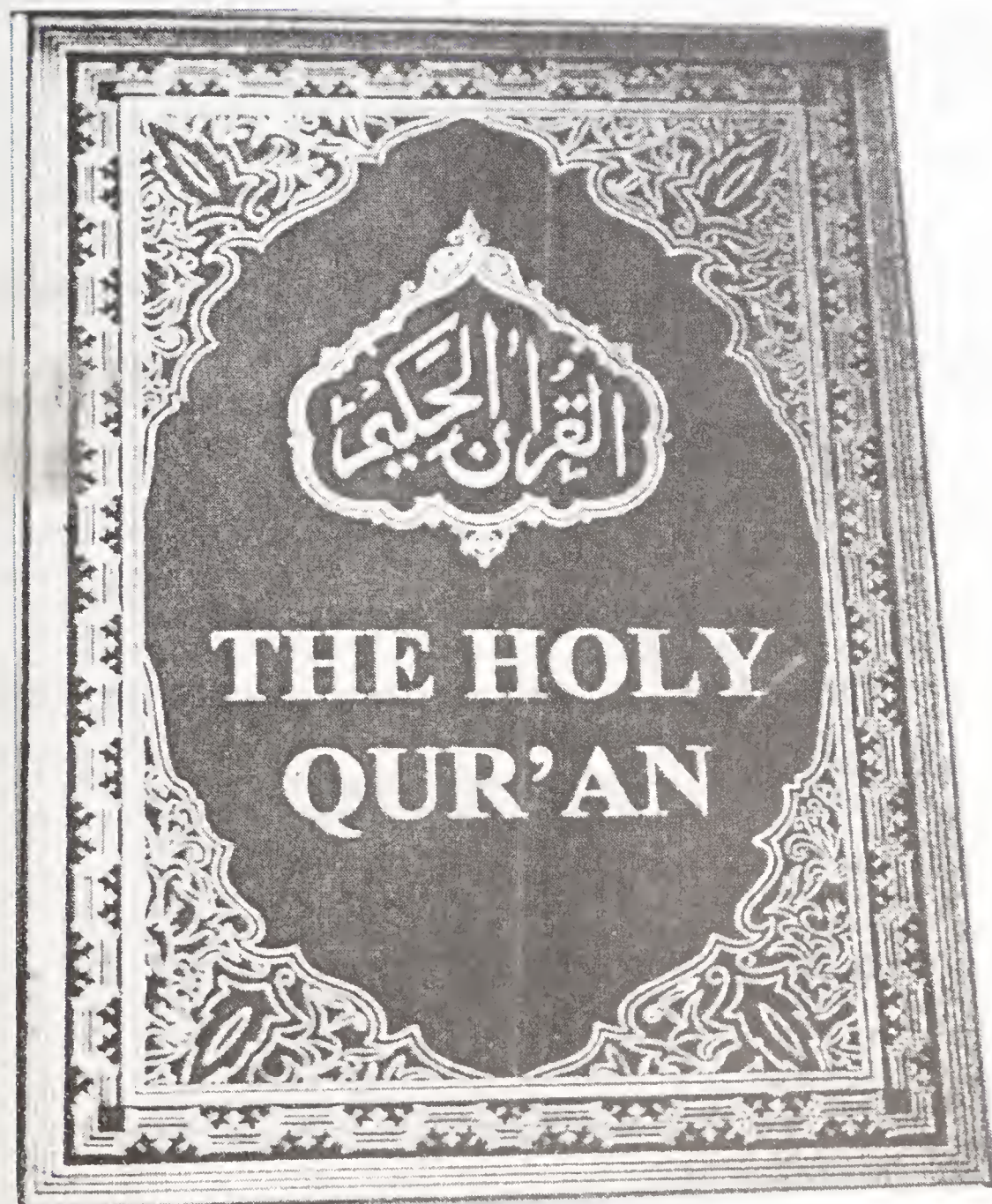
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APPROACHING THE CONTROVERSY



How UNC chose
*Approaching the
Qur'an*, and the
lessons liberals *and*
conservatives can
learn from the
Summer Reading
Program

Inside: The last word on the Summer Reading Program, looking back at 9/11, "In God We Trust," the United Nations, and more.

MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its nine-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 914-5121 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

Thank you for picking up the year's first issue of Carolina Review, UNC-Chapel Hill's conservative student publication. There are several student magazines on campus, and I know your time is always short. At Carolina Review we work hard to ensure that time is well spent. We are a rare group of students on campus: proud, vocal conservatives. I hope you enjoy our company.

If the liberals on campus know how to do anything, it is "agitate, agitate, agitate." Conservatives are not a distinct minority on campus, but the left tries its hardest to make us *feel* like a minority. Only instead of lavishing the splendor of victim status, we are commanded to *feel* guilty. Certainly we are not enlightened if we hold to classically liberal beliefs, support a free market, and (gasp!) vote Republican.

Do not let the charade fool you. There are thousands of conservatives on campus. Most are not politically active. Most do not speak out in class. That does not mean you should keep silent. Some of my most memorable moments at UNC have come from being the sole voice of reason in a class—always with a smile on my face. I encourage you to do the same in your classes.

That said, always keep an eye open for the abuse which liberals regularly inflict on this great university. Last year, *Carolina Review* reported that the faculty of several departments were eighty to ninety percent registered Democrats! While North Carolina is blessed with a large number of conservative Democrats, the numbers still show a great potential for intellectual bias.

The teach-ins following the 9-11 attacks revealed the extremes to which leftist professors are willing to go in condemning the United States: far past reason allows, and advanced training should allow. The walkout of David Horowitz's speech showed students' comfort in *ignoring* opposing opinions, instead of confronting them. A boycott by black law school professors of Justice Clarence Thomas' speech further demonstrated the liberal tendency to remove oneself from honest intellectual pursuit to a small extremist lockbox. As new issues develop in the coming year, remember to actively pursue intellectual honesty. With reason as your weapon, you will win every argument.

There are some important changes at the magazine since last semester, such as the new layout. Also, Carolina Review Online, our website, has a new look and now features regular blog content. Be sure to check www.unc.edu/cr daily for the latest news and thoughts from the staff, links to articles across the internet, and more. There might be a few bumps along the road as *Carolina Review* evolves, but please bear with us.

If you want to join the staff of the Review, if you want to actively participate in the intellectual discussion on campus, please do not hesitate to contact me. Most staffers have little or no formal journalism training. We share a passion for thought and a desire to balance the discourse on campus. Have a great year.

Sincerely Yours,



Steve Russell
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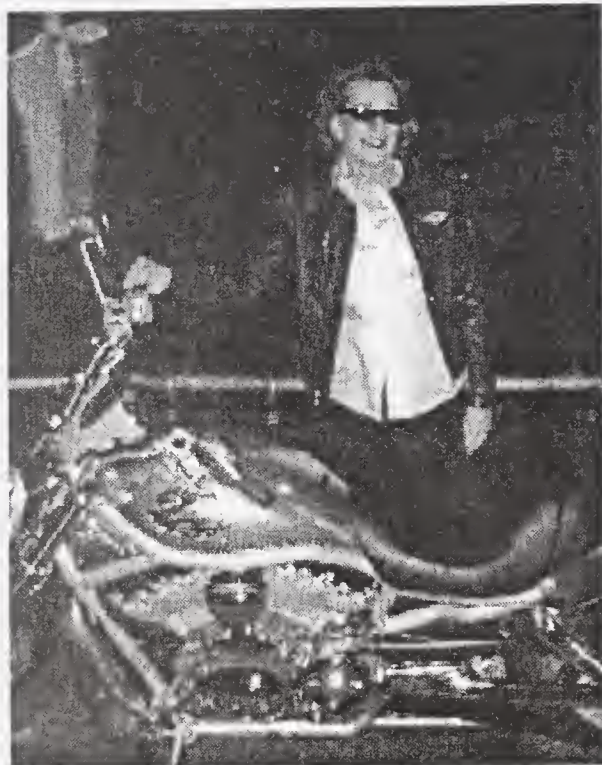
Deb McCown

Dole for Senate Campaign Enters Second Gear

Republican Senate candidate Elizabeth Dole reached out to college students in speech at Duke.

by Daneen Furr
Staff Writer

On Thursday, August 29, clad in a leather jacket and sunglasses, Senate-hopeful Elizabeth Dole roared down the aisle of Duke's Page Auditorium on the back of a Harley Davidson motorcycle to the cheers of about 200 students representing different schools from around the state. The rally, set at Mrs. Dole's alma mater, was to promote the kick-off of a new website, www.studentsfordole.com, which will function to direct the involvement of students across North Carolina who share a common interest in participating in the Dole campaign.



After reminiscing about her days at Duke, where she graduated with distinction in 1958 as well as served on its Board of Trustees from 1974 to 1985, Mrs. Dole proceeded to discuss her Senate campaign activities of the past year. Since last fall, she has been working a grassroots campaign across the state, with the goal of visiting all 100 counties within North Carolina, a task she completed in mid-August. One of her primary focuses so far has been reaching women of North Carolina, encouraging their increased involvement in civic affairs and maintaining that all "women should have the opportunity to chose what they think is most fulfilling for them."

Following this, Mrs. Dole discussed the importance of the military to the state of North Carolina. Emphasizing that 60% of the men serving in Afghanistan are based out of military bases located in North Carolina and strongly stating her support for an increased standard of living within the

Armed Forces she proclaimed "no more food stamps, no more substandard housing."

Calling for "financial accountability," Mrs. Dole displayed her stance on economic issues, supporting tax incentives and considering them important for small businesses, especially in a state that is as reliant on their success as North Carolina. She also asserted that tax and spending restraint will aid in the country's current stride toward economic recovery, an objective she feels may be achieved through the passing of the line-item veto amendment for the President, which will significantly hamper congressional pork barrel spending. Mrs. Dole stated that, if elected, she will campaign to have this important piece of legislation ratified by the states, ensuring its constitutionality. However,

her quest for economic growth does not culminate there, for she strongly supports expanded trade and a comprehensive energy policy.

Addressing a specific issue, Mrs. Dole acknowledged that plants and factories have been closing all across North Carolina and that many workers have consequently lost their job; however, she continued on with a message of hope, announcing that recently the federal government has allocated 63% more funds to North Carolina for job retraining, which will allow many North Carolinians the chance to learn a new skill and to go back to work so that they may have "a paycheck, not an unemployment check."

Showing high regard for education, Mrs. Dole highlighted her commitment to

restoring the state's public schools, desiring that all young North Carolinians have a good education and a good job. She also promoted an increased respect for teachers and a return of discipline to the classroom. Mrs. Dole feels that "education is a national priority with local control," pointing out that even within the state of North Carolina, the numerous individual school systems have their own specific needs unique to that area which may be best dealt with by the local communities.

Throughout her speech, Mrs. Dole continually emphasized her desire to inspire young people to take part in their civic duty, reminding her audience how blessed they are to live in the state of North Carolina and in the United States. Saying that "turning out the vote is absolutely key," she encouraged students stay active in politics. Her request was heard, and Dole recently won the Republican primary by a wide margin.

Elizabeth Dole stands strong in her beliefs, and is committed to the state of North Carolina. As there has never been a woman Senator from North Carolina before, her success may not only better the state, but impact history as well.

CR

Daneen Furr is a freshman economics major from Wilmington, NC.

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submission before publication.

Approaching the Summer Reading Controversy

Hypocrisy and academic dishonesty dominated the debate over *Approaching the Qur'an*. What can we learn?

by Michael Burdei
Associate Editor

It has been a busy summer for UNC. Thanks to the normally innocuous Summer Reading Program, the University of North Carolina attracted as much media attention as UC-Berkeley normally receives. Anyone who pays attention to the madness there will understand this is not a favorable comparison.

Michael Sells's *Approaching the Qur'an: The Early Revelations* is at the center of an national academic controversy over requiring incoming students to read parts of Islam's sacred text, particularly in the aftermath of the horrific events of September 11, 2001.

Numerous questions arose: was UNC attempting to indoctrinate students in the ways and means of the *Qur'an*? Was the program constitutionally permissible? Would the entire *Qur'an* have offered a more honest look at the major tenets of Islam? *Required* means *required*, does it not? Add to this mix of questions a variety of conflicting priorities, ranging from the agenda of the legal beagles at the Family Policy Network, to the goals set by the committee that recommended the book, to the theatrics of the media and the state legislature, and we have a recipe for tragicomedy. Where did it all begin?

In the mid-1990s, a faculty committee recommended several ways to enrich the intellectual climate at UNC, including the formation of first-year seminars and a summer reading program. Associate Professor of English Robert Kirkpatrick was a member of the original committee, and in a recent interview he recalled pointing to a successful program at the University of Pennsylvania as a model for UNC.

Upenn required all incoming freshmen to read Tom Stoppard's *Arcadia*, described by Prof. Kirkpatrick as "an intellectually challenging play dealing with, among other things, romantic poetry, chaos theory, Newtonian physics, theories of gardening, the French Revolution, statistics, modern scholarship, and the mystery of time." At

the beginning of the semester students found that classes across the disciplines discussed implications of the play. "The reading program had provided an intellectual climate of cohesive purposefulness that used to be found only in small liberal arts colleges," Prof. Kirkpatrick said.

Unfortunately, the first three years of UNC's Summer Reading Program re-

"I think we are much better judges of what can be taught than a Legislative committee."

Prof. Robert Kirkpatrick

quired books that did not live up to expectations, including last year's *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down* and the previous year's *Confederates in the Attic*. The goal of *Spirit's* selection was "to prepare students for some of their first-year courses and to stimulate conversation inside and outside the classroom about social issues facing all of us today as we enter the new millennium." The latter did not do any better in "[provoking] readers to consider the centrality of the Civil War for Southern culture and identity, the importance of race in shaping our worldviews, and the enduring significance of regional differences."

Both books preached social division instead of nourishing intellectual discourse. Many freshman refused to attend discussion sessions and the books failed to provide *intellectual* challenges, however culturally diversifying their particular worthy aims may have been.

This year things appeared to be

different. Starting last January, the Summer Reading Program Committee, comprised of faculty, undergraduate and graduate students, and orientation staff, began its deliberations. Prof. Kirkpatrick, who served as chairman of the committee, explained the process which led to the selection of Sells's work: "The committee was given access to a website of books used by different universities. Committee members made interesting suggestions, but no consensus could be reached. I proposed that we reexamine our mandate regarding the intellectual climate, not by asking what others had done in the past elsewhere, but what UNC needed here and now." The committee agreed that 9/11 provided the most immediate intellectual and emotional stimulus, and they decided, said Prof. Kirkpatrick, "to choose a book relevant to our ignorance."

The committee established two important criteria for selection of a book. "The book shouldn't be too long," said Kirkpatrick, "and it should be a work that faculty, staff and administrators could present effectively." Committee members researched a variety of books, ranging from biographies and histories of Islam to works of reportage and journalism such as Thomas Friedman's *From Beirut to Jerusalem*. All were eventually rejected as either too long, too simplistic, or too complex for anyone but specialists to digest, judge, and teach in a two-hour period.

When someone suggested the committee look at the *Qur'an* itself, Prof. Kirkpatrick remembered an exchange ten years ago he had had with his son, who at the time was taking Arabic at UNC, about its utter incomprehensibility. "You do not understand [the *Qur'an*]," his son had replied, "because you cannot grasp its poetic structure." With that in mind, Kirkpatrick looked at *Approaching the Qur'an* and called Professor Carl Ernst to ask his opinion of the work. Prof. Ernst had used it successfully in two first-year seminars and recommended it enthusiastically. "After much serious, sometimes heated discussion, we sent the title to Associate Vice Chancellor Cindy Wolf Johnson, who is also director of the Summer Reading Program."

The committee made its decision in mid-April. The reaction from conservative interest groups was swift. Did the committee expect a reaction? "Yes indeed," said Prof. Kirkpatrick. "Some committee members worried about what they foresaw as deep-seated objections from portions of the public, but no one of course predicted a combination of religious hostility and legal

opportunism.”

Perhaps the more appropriate term would be “short-sightedness.” The Family Policy Network filed a lawsuit in federal court against the university on July 22. When the court ruled in favor of UNC, the FPN unsuccessfully appealed to the Fourth Circuit of Appeals. Joe Glover, president of the FPN, wrote in a *USA Today* op-ed, “One has to wonder why university officials are afraid to give their students a complete picture of the world of Islam. What do they have to fear?”

Professor Kirkpatrick elaborated on why the entire *Qur'an* was not chosen: “It would have required 180 Islamic specialists, and a whole semester to teach, even to get a superficial overview. I don’t think the people who brought the lawsuit have any idea how hard teaching is, how hard ideas are to grasp, how hard it is to read a book with the *Qur'an*’s historical complexity—in addition to its poetic structure. Sells’s book was quite literally an answer to a prayer, an excellent introduction to a vast subject.”

Concerning its relevance to our ignorance, Kirkpatrick explained “it did not aim to be an easy summary but rather to kindle curiosity and will as to provide genuine insight into poetic experience regarding a subject about which most Americans, myself included, know absolutely zilch.” He continued, “it is easy to quote snippets from any long work in order to prove some point, to misquote for your own purposes—this is what the Taliban and the anti-Islamic hate groups do. It is hard to achieve a broad and deep mastery of books like the Bible, the *Qur'an*, the *Vedas*. Our aim was much more modest, and I think we are much better judges of what can be taught than a legislative committee with its admirable but idealist aim of having us teach ‘all religions that exist.’ We’d have to begin in kindergarten. I get tired just thinking about it.”

Terry Moffitt, one of the plaintiffs in FPN’s suit against UNC, was less optimistic. In an interview he remarked, “*Approaching the Qur'an* provides few, if any, true insights into the nature of Islam. What is more it is a totally irrelevant book when studying the happenings of September 11. I encourage students to read what Muhammad wrote. If they do they will find out for themselves that Islam is not a religion of peace.”

His objection was largely theological: “Just like there are people who pervert the teachings of the Bible to justify such things as abortion clinic bombings and ra-

(SUMMER READING Continued on page 7)

Interview with Terry Moffitt

Mr. Moffitt, one of the plaintiff’s in the lawsuit against UNC, speaks out.

by Michael Burdei
Associate Editor

MB: What do you believe was the problem with this year’s selection for the Summer Reading Program?

TM: I think that a Summer Reading Program is a great idea. The only problem with the UNC program was this particular assignment. We saw two problems with UNC assigning *Approaching the Qur'an*. UNC violated a major legal precedent established by the U.S. Supreme Court decision known as *Lee vs. Weisman*. In that decision, the High Court barred publicly funded schools from forcing students to submit to religious teaching or practices. Therefore, UNC should not have been able to require all freshmen to study the doctrines of any particular religion, including Islam.

UNC likewise breeched legal boundaries by failing to maintain “neutrality” toward religion with the Summer Reading Program, as required by another Supreme Court decision known as *Rosenberger vs. University of Virginia*. By forcing students to read a single text about Islam that leaves out any mention of other passages of the *Qur'an*, including those that militant Muslims use as justification for killing non-Muslims, UNC established a particular mind-set for its students about the nature of Islam. There is no question that this constituted the very same religious indoctrination that is forbidden by the Supreme Court.

Neither of those constitutional issues came into to discussion in the case since UNC convinced the court that the reading was not really required and attendance at the discussion sessions was not

mandatory.

MB: A follow-up to the previous question: should religion of any sort be studied in a university setting? If so, what should the guidelines be?

TM: Religion should be studied as a part of a student’s educational experience but it should only be taught as an elective. As long as it is taught as an elective then the sacred text from any of the world’s religions can be used as the sole textbook if the professor so chooses.

MB: What was the goal of filing the lawsuit?

TM: The goal of the lawsuit was to force UNC to either make the reading of *Approaching the Qur'an*

strictly voluntary or to at least offer an alternative reading assignment for those who objected to being required to read 35 suras from the *Qur'an*. Essentially the University’s argument in court that the assignment was voluntary and that there would be no repercussions for students who either chose not to read the book or attend the discussion sessions conceded to what we had requested prior to the lawsuit. We appealed to the 4th Circuit Court in Richmond simply because the University made no effort to inform the students that the course was not required. As a matter of fact the UNC web page still states that the assignment was a requirement as we are conducting this interview. We felt, and still feel, that that is deceptive on the part of the University.

MB: This was taken from a July 9th release

“Isn’t it ironic that liberal educators can’t seem to differentiate between mandatory reading of the Bible and required readings from the sacred texts of other, more politically correct religions.”

by the Agape Press: You said, "I think the University of North Carolina would allow any religion to be studied except Christianity. Why not make Islamic students read from the Bible?" But then, would you have a problem with a selection called "Approaching the New Testament", taking into consideration that practically every Western Civ. Course within the UNC curriculum has a variety of readings, rightly so of course, based around Judeo-Christian ethics?

TM: I would be opposed to any sacred text assigned by UNC as a mandatory reading assignment. My comment regarding Islamic students being forced to read the Bible was made to illustrate the double standard that most universities have for Christianity versus other religions. Isn't it ironic that liberal educators can't seem to differentiate between mandatory reading of the Bible and required readings from the sacred texts of other, more politically correct religions. Isn't it also funny that the same people who demand court decisions removing non-elective Bible reading and prayer from public education are now outraged when those same court decisions have been used to reject indoctrinating students with the educators' politically-correct beliefs? As for the Western Civ class, there is a big difference in reading brief selections from a sacred text in a historical context and reading a work made up almost entirely of passages from a single sacred text in the context of introducing that religion to the student body.

MB: Socrates once said that the whole point was to ask the right questions. Is there a fear that asking the wrong questions would lead incoming students to easily develop false conclusions? If that is the case, couldn't such a complaint easily be registered without aiming at the entire program? One could easily draw the wrong conclusion about a reading on the Old or New Testament. Are you aiming your arrows at the wrong bird?

TM: The right question makes no difference if the wrong information is provided as an answer. *Approaching the Qur'an* provides few, if any, true insights into the nature of Islam. What is more it is a totally irrelevant book when studying the happenings of September 11. I encourage students to read what Muhammad wrote. If they do they will find out for themselves that Islam is not a religion of peace. That doesn't mean that all Muslims are not peaceful. Just like there are

(MOFFITT Continued on page 14)

(SUMMER READING Continued from page 6)

cism so to do Muslims utilize the Koran to justify their actions. The big difference between Christians and Muslims is not history but theology. Muslims are taught by the Koran and Allah's messenger to 'fight and slay the Pagans wherever you find them'."

That Mr. Moffitt is entitled to his opinion needs no defense. What is also obvious is that any religious text, whether the Old or New Testament, or the *Qur'an*, will have certain passages that are less easy to deal with than Mr. Moffitt imagines. He does not, for example, cite Psalm 137, which records the joy one would experience in bashing the heads of children in the streets of Babylon, modern-day Iraq.

Professor Sells, in his public lecture at UNC on September 5, made a point that his book did not address *jihad* but cited several important works that discuss the issue thoroughly. Attempting to gain a strong understanding of the basic core of Islam is a good initial start, he said, but books on *jihad* are just as fundamental for understanding the Islamic world.

Given the conflict between the administration, the legislature, and the public, the events of the last several months are not all that surprising. During the interview, Mr. Moffitt pointed out the irony of "liberal educators [who] can't seem to differentiate between mandatory reading of the Bible and required readings from the sacred texts of other, more politically correct religions." The ACLU, in all its usual glory, said nothing official regarding the controversy, but some of its members at Duke did admonish UNC not to "require religion." You can bet your football ticket that had it been a text titled, "Approaching the New Testament," the liberal outcry would have overwhelmed the noise of construction of campus.

The ACLU's hypocrisy was only one example of the histrionic reaction to the religious-political controversy. Fox News host Bill O'Reilly offered much of the same, but from the right. In interviewing Prof. Kirkpatrick, he proudly boasted, "If I were going to UNC in 1941, and you, professor, said, Read *Mein Kampf*, I would have said, Hey, professor, with all due respect, shove it. I ain't reading it."

Kirkpatrick countered, "Well, is

that because you think you would have been converted?" To which the Harvard graduate replied, "No. It's because its tripe." Tripe.

"How do you know if you haven't read it?" said Prof. Kirkpatrick. O'Reilly's defense: "I know because I would have read a summary about it and be conversant enough to argue and debate with you, as I am now." One wonders if O'Reilly would be happy if everyone only read summaries of his books. As Prof. Kirkpatrick said, "for a poetic text of any sort there is simply no such thing as a 'summary.' That's what makes it poetic, it's untranslatable. Imagine reading a Cliff's Notes of *Hamlet* and believing that you had plucked out the heart of its mystery!"

Approaching the controversy, the academic value of the text

is undeniable. *Approaching the Qur'an* is a linguistic analysis of the structure of the *Qur'an*. By its very nature, the work is apolitical (and certainly much more deserving of the program that the past years' activist books). That said, the Summer Reading Program could improve.

Bringing the Summer Reading Program up to par with UPenn's is a good place to start. Toughen up the guidelines for each year's selection with challenging questions that force students to think about the great perennial questions, such as "What is justice?" These are applicable to all of us, not simply a small, victimized group. And the heartbreaker for those incoming freshmen: make it required. Come up with inventive ways to encourage freshman to attend the discussion groups. Have professors who teach introductory freshman English analyze the students' works.

The full potential of the Summer Reading Program will never be realized if the administration stops halfway, asking the usual lukewarm questions and not "really" requiring students to read the selection. Our priority is to learn. This year was a step in the right direction.

CR

Michael Burdei is a senior political science major from Holmdel, NJ. He edits a blog at <http://randomsociety.blogspot.com>.

Given the conflict between the administration, the legislature, and the public, the events of the last several months are not all that surprising.

The Threat of World Government

The United Nations revealed.

by Kris Wampler
Staff Writer

In an era defined by terrorism, American leaders risk tyranny by continuing to support the United Nations. Students who value the core principles of our Founding Fathers, who love the Declaration of Independence and Constitution, who treasure American sovereignty and liberty, who despise tyranny in all its forms; these are the students who must understand the facts about the United Nations. A careful examination of the one-world scheme will reveal that the UN is nothing more than a left-wing front, antithetical to our way of life and the freedoms we love.

The proposals brought up for consideration at the United Nations, if voted into law, would affect every living person on the planet. In 1995, the UN-funded Commission on Global Governance stated, "We strongly endorse community initiatives...to encourage the disarming of civilians." God help the day when the country that won its freedom by the musket

sacrifices its arms to an unelected bunch of bureaucrats. To illustrate the anti-gun (read "anti-freedom") agenda of the, consider that at its headquarters in New York City stands a monument depicting a gun with the end of its barrel tied into a knot. In 1997, the UN recommended that all member states establish laws and regulations to guarantee "effective control over the legal possession of small arms [revolvers, self-loading pistols, rifles, and carbines]." Where will the UN draw the line? It has no Second Amendment.

The UN attacks human life as well. "In order to stabilize world population," says one UN publication written by famed oceanographer Jacques Cousteau, "it is necessary to eliminate 350,000 people a day." Eliminate? Supporters of the United Nations

would never offer to sacrifice *themselves* for the betterment of the rest of mankind, for they are the elite and must be preserved; the innocent unborn and the elderly would likely perish. The UN not only wants to have government control over child-bearing, but has helped advance China's "one child" policy of forced abortions, sterilization, and infanticide. The link between the United Nations and abortion is an undeniable reality. So, if the UN is so essential to humanity's struggle for civil rights, why does it sponsor abortion, the ultimate human rights violation?

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it could begin by evicting these murderous dictatorships from the premises. And for those who consider the UN an invaluable partner in the "war on terrorism," consider that Syria, Libya, Iran, Cuba, Iraq, and Sudan are all on the United States' list of states that sponsor terrorism *and* are members of the UN in good standing.

There are many more socialistic programs actively being promoted by the world body. These include the ICC, or International Criminal Court, which promises no *habeas corpus* protection or innocence until proven guilty (among other assaults on our Bill of Rights); a global tax for an unelected government; and the replacement of parents in the education and raising of their own children by government bureaucrats. Every day local school boards bemoan fed-

eral oversight of education, and yet America passively submits to the *potential* for similar oversight by the UN, but over much more than learning.

When this great nation was founded, we resolutely decided to throw off the shackles of oppression placed on us by the British Empire. We rejected taxation without representation, the violations of our justice system, and the continued presence of a military and police force foreign to our own, among other grievances. Now, we are forced to relive history as we slip away from liberty and into tyranny. The future is in our hands. We must again declare our independence and fight to save ourselves and our posterity.

CR

Kris Wampler is a freshman political science major from Charlotte, NC.

Facing Charges in Honor Court?

Contact the
Independent
Defense Council
for representation.

idc@unc.edu

<http://www.unc.edu/idc>

Book Review: *Goodbye, Good Men* by Michael S. Rose

New book sheds light on the liberal attacks on seminaries and the priesthood.

by Matthew Rubush
Staff Writer

As the fallout from the Qur'an controversy continues, UNC students and administrators have demanded "academic freedom." Unfortunately, the debate over the summer reading program tended to break out into irrelevant polemics about "censorship" and "free speech." Moreover, neither side really wished to get to the point of the matter and deal with Islam matter-of-factly in its paradoxical form as an exotic middle-eastern religion that some also associate with neo-fascism and global terror.

Given the folly of the debate, many gross misunderstandings of academic freedom have emerged. Many at UNC have simply taken the whole concept for granted and claim oppression where none exists. *Goodbye, Good Men* by Michael S. Rose (*Ugly as Sin*) may serve as a wake-up call to such people.

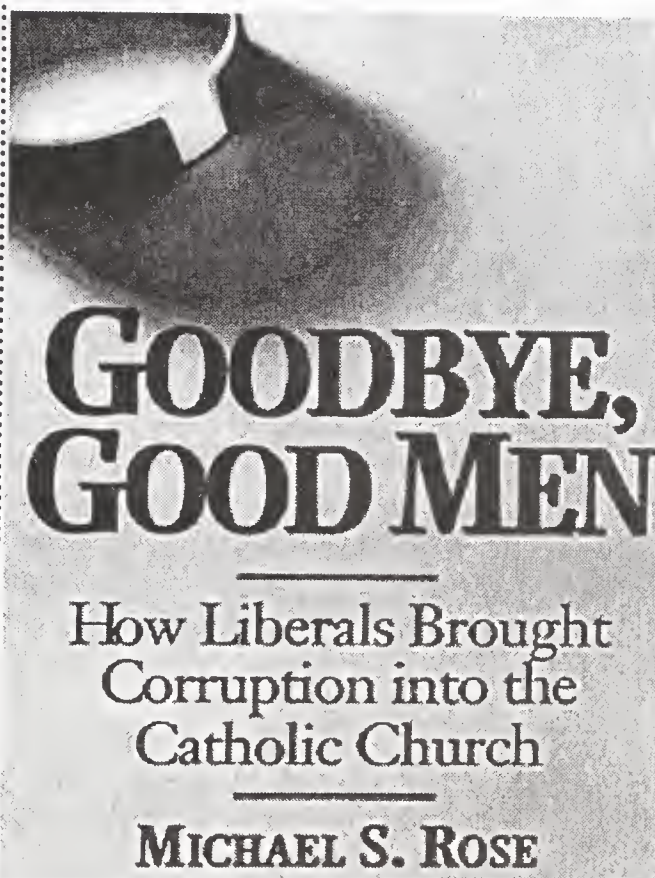
While dealing with the shortage of priests in the United States, as well as the recent unveiling of tragic scandals, Rose puts forth a startling depiction of Catholic seminaries where academic and religious freedom are stifled. He points to the cause of many of the problems in the American Catholic Church: dissident academic fascism from the Left.

In a startling thesis, Rose presents his reasons why the Church does not have enough faithful priests along with numerous embarrassing scandals among the clergy. The dioceses (territories administered by bishops) which need priests often rely on seminary programs at universities, but unknowingly send their promising men into hotbeds of dissident liberalism, where educators and "theologizers" stamp out all traditional beliefs.

"Many faculty members are averse to teaching what the Church teaches, and some find it onerous even to hide their dis-

dain for Catholicism. The seminarian who arrives on campus expecting to find faculty and staff that love the Catholic faith and teach what the Church teaches can be sadly disappointed," Rose states in a chapter on the seminaries' anti-Catholic teachings.

In seeking answers to the problems



of liberal bias in seminaries and the strict ideological divisions within the Church, Rose interviewed hundreds of former seminarians and priests in the United States to obtain two years of solid research with some reasonable constraints. He presents in his book many horror stories from those interviews, statistics of dwindling seminaries, and much qualified commentary on the state of the American church or, as its critics call it, Amchurch, which refers to America's blatant dissent from Rome.

While assessing the state of semi-

naries and priestly formation, Rose breaks them down by various matters of Catholic interest, including their spirituality and the general seminary life. He points also to a "Gay subculture" and seminaries where traditional Catholics are thrown out for speaking out against it and other violations. He writes:

"If there is anything deviant or immoral going on at the seminary and he [the traditional seminarian] brings it to the attention of his superiors, he is likely risking expulsion. Many members of the seminary faculties do not appreciate those who go to superiors with complaints, especially about sexual foibles."

With regard to the aforementioned "academic freedom," Rose tends to fall short. On the one hand, he depicts much suppression of traditional Catholic views in seminaries, but he provides as alternatives only Catholic "orthodoxy" and obedience to the Magisterium, the collection of all bishops headed by the Pope John Paul II, who dispense rulings on faith and morals. From Rose's conclusions, the reader is not sure how much free thought seminarians should be allowed in a place where the cardinal subjects are philosophy and theology.

In dealing with the reality and the current level of academic freedom, Rose hits the nail on the head. The problem over the past forty years has been ungodly liberal puppet seminaries that falsely call themselves "Catholic." However, he points toward signs of hope, including a complete renewal of the Catholic Church in America, as he reports of many dioceses that ordain hundreds of priests per year by adhering to the discipline of tradition. He notes that the solution to the problem is not more liberalism, which got the Church in its current mess, but on the contrary the clergy and the faithful need fidelity to the lasting 2000-year teachings of the Church.

CR

Matt Rubush is sophomore economics major from Cary, NC. He also edits a web log at <http://matrubush.blogspot.com>.

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Another Attack on America

Pledge lawsuit challenges religion's role in the United States

by Deb McCown
Staff Writer

It made headlines in late June when the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that saying the Pledge of Allegiance - which mentions God - at the beginning of the school day is unconstitutional. The pledge conflicts, two out of the three judges said, with the establishment clause of the First Amendment.

While a few atheists cheered, the ruling outraged most Americans, including President Bush and leaders of both political parties, who quickly denounced the ruling.

Michael Newdow, an atheist in Sacramento, California, brought the case because he did not want his daughter's elementary school to start its days with the pledge. For the moment, Mr. Newdow has made a big step toward removing the pledge. But what he and, perhaps, the court judges do not realize is that by attacking the Pledge of Allegiance, they are attacking the foundation of our country.

It is clear that no number of lawsuits will eliminate religion from the United States. It is also easy to notice that a lot of small towns have more churches than anything else. In many of North Carolina's rural counties, churches are the best - and often the only - landmarks.

Throughout American history, religion has been an important part of everyday life. From the Pilgrims who set out for the New World to freely practice their faith, to the pioneers who went west with little more than faith in God, religion has been a staple. Then and today, many churches serve as centers of community and stability in an uncertain world.

From the blessing said before a meal to the pages of old family records kept in Bibles, the influence of God in America is still very present. Even the patriotic songs we all know - God Bless America and America the Beautiful, among others, were first written as hymns.

And many mentions of God have become a matter of tradition, hearkening back to a time when religion had a more direct influence. In the tradition of Thomas Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and Abraham Lincoln in his many addresses, modern government officials in-

voke the Almighty in ceremonial functions.

U.S. currency still displays the phrase, "In God We Trust," and trial witnesses are still sworn to tell the truth with their hand on a Bible and "so help me God." Judges and public officials similarly take oaths of office. And Presidents still end their speeches with, "God bless you, and God bless the United States of America."

The Pledge of Allegiance was written in 1892, and the "under God" portion that Newdow found offensive was added in 1954, at the height of the Cold War, as an

*No lawsuit can
take away the
religion or morals
that parents and
communities instill
in their children.*

affirmation of the difference in American and Soviet values. It was the second addition to the pledge, after Congress added "of the United States of America" in 1923.

And though the mention of God in the Pledge follows in our country's tradition, there is nothing preventing another change or addition. If the current wording is deemed unconstitutional, there is no reason why the Pledge of Allegiance cannot be said without "under God." This would be a much easier way to eliminate any Constitutional problem than trying to get rid of the whole pledge, and perhaps a higher court will consider such a compromise. But this issue is not a debate among Constitutional scholars - and odds are the ruling will be overturned anyway.

The agenda of those who bring such suits goes far beyond changing the wording of a commonly recited pledge - it is really an attack on America. Newdow and company seek to undermine the patriotism

of the youngest Americans, and to oppose the sense of the moral authority - religious or otherwise - that is central to American society.

Americans have long believed that there is a difference between wrong and right, that there are moral standards that set good deeds apart from bad ones. Over time those standards and society's perception of them have changed. But the idea of moral good and honest living continues, and this is the thing that those attacking the Pledge target.

Liberals like to promote the idea that there is not - and should not be - any higher authority than an individual's whim to choose. The ends of their argument would shake the nation: no God should require worship, no nation should require loyalty, and no moral code should require a sense of right and wrong.

No lawsuit can take away the religion or morals that parents and communities instill in their children. But such a suit can have a big impact on how they feel about the country in which they live. It is at school that most children learn the Pledge of Allegiance and to appreciate what it is to live in America.

And it is this patriotism that gives people a reason to be concerned when another part of the country is hit with a disaster, to fight our nation's wars, and to participate in government. It means greater stability, a sense of belonging, pride in our shared culture, and a common way for people to voice their appreciation for what they have.

Taking away that sense of patriotism would mean that kids grow up less caring, with less understanding of the problems that face our nation, and in a worse position to deal with state, national, and global problems.

After all, if you are not secure in your own place and identity, it severely diminishes your ability to do good for others. A weak and confused United States would mean bad news not only for Americans, but also for other nations that rely on this country for help.

The same people who so strongly favor a book on Islam - one of the world's largest religions - for a summer reading assignment - are the ones who are happiest about the Pledge ruling, and those who would cause the largest uproar if the assigned book were on Christianity.

This double standard reveals how liberals use the Constitution when it suits their needs, then quickly forget it when it is at odds with their goals. The only way to

explain such a phenomenon is to compare it with a warning from conventional wisdom: even the Devil can use scripture for his purposes.

Patriotism is a positive thing that reinforces both cultural identity and an honest lifestyle. References to God in historic documents and traditional ceremony do not create a state religion; they simply acknowledge our nation's past and the role that it plays in the present day. Nothing positive will come from attacking the Pledge of Allegiance.

CR

Deb McCown is a sophomore journalism and mass communication major from Harrisburg, PA.

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Moral Disarmament

The National Education Association leaves no doubt about its agenda with recent 9/11 education guide.

by Mona Charen

Most Americans can provide a list of threats facing the United States. They might begin with nuclear terrorism, pause to mention smallpox and anthrax, and end with car bombs. Most Americans -- I'll go out on a limb here -- are probably utterly unconfused about the identity and nature of our enemies.

But liberals are out to change all that. They want, above all, to prevent Americans from feeling any sense of righteous fury. How dare we, when we were responsible for slavery, imperialism, racism and an inadequate minimum wage? The liberals have cultural hegemony on their side, but neither logic nor facts.

The National Education Association has weighed in with suggestions to guide teachers on the first anniversary of the terror attacks. "Do not suggest," the NEA advises, "that any group is responsible. Do not repeat the speculations of others, including newscasters. Blaming ... is especially difficult in terrorist situations because someone is at fault." Well, yes, someone is always at fault. And unless those "someones" are right-wing radio hosts, liberals just hate to see them blamed for anything.

In New York (the NEA would like this), a teacher was suspended merely for telling her class that all of the individuals who attacked this country on Sept. 11 were Arabs. Liberals have done their best, in the months since the attacks to make it unseemly to notice this, as if with the smallest rumor, the mob mentality that characterizes the average American would make him charge off, pitchfork and torch aloft, to murder and terrorize innocent Arab Americans.

National Public Radio has done its best to convey a state of siege for Muslims in America. Almost daily reports stressed the fear, courage and sense of alienation of American Muslims. But while there were some ugly episodes, including the death of a Sikh who was mistaken for an Arab, the notion that we've lived through some sort of reign of terror against Muslims is pure fiction. The figures on "harassment" circulated by Arab groups turned out to be exaggerated.

The NEA also tells teachers to say: "We have no reason to believe that the

attacks were part of an organized plan of any other country. The terrorists acted independently, without the sanction of any nation."

This is false. Did Afghanistan not fully participate in the terrorists' attacks? The whole world acknowledges this reality -- with the exception of the NEA. As for the terrorists acting "independently," this, too, is pure drivel. We are only beginning to learn of the ties governments all over the globe maintain with terrorists. In the case of Saudi Arabia, discovering its smarmy under-the-table deals with bin Laden is one of the things that has soured a previously cordial relationship. And Iraq and Iran have been on the State Department's list of terror-sponsoring nations for at least two decades.

But just in case teachers do all of the above and their little charges nevertheless say something "intolerant" about terrorists, the teachers are encouraged to "discuss historical instances of American intolerance."

Some students will yawn, since they've heard little else in public schools for a couple of decades now. But others will swallow it whole and emerge from their miseducation as "men without chests," as C. S. Lewis prophesied. They are learning so little about what America has done right in its history, so little about what made generations of our ancestors lay down their lives for this nation; this experiment in ordered liberty. Can most students tutored by the NEA think of a reason Abraham Lincoln would call this "the last best hope of Earth" when we held slaves and mistreated the Indians? We call the passengers on Flight 93 heroes, but do the kids understand why the White House or the Capitol is worth a battle with cutthroats? Do they realize that tolerance is not the only virtue?

The liberal hold on our education system amounts to a kind of moral disarmament of the nation. Before there can be an army, navy and air force capable of protecting us, there must be a citizenry that believes we are worth defending.

CR

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Trading Freedom for Safety After September 11

The American Spirit is strong one year later, but we must remain vigilant in the face of multiple dangers.

by Deb McCown
Staff Writer

In the weeks following the September 11 attacks, people wept. Every one of us saw fellow students in our suites, dorms, or classes with tears in their eyes, making frantic phone calls home to see if their loved ones were all right, unable to get through.

Traffic to New York City stopped and the city was cut off from the world. All we saw was a cloud of dust on the television screen. From fifty angles, we saw and heard the second plane hit, the towers topple, and the sirens wail.

We heard the news anchors estimate the death toll, and announce that the first firemen on the scene had been crushed to death. We gathered around television sets in the pit and in friends' rooms, skipping the classes that were not cancelled. September 11, 2001 was a day of shock for people across America.

And the shock still reverberates. It seems to be much less than a year past. But the survivors and remains have been removed, the rubble gone and the crater cleaned. Ground Zero is now a point of pilgrimage. And still, the city never sleeps.

The terrorists sought to strike fear into the hearts of all Americans by hitting a symbolic target. What better thing to hit than the twin towers, full of people and rising above the skyline as a monument to industrial progress and the success of American business. But the response the terrorists got was not what they expected. Once Americans got over the initial shock of the attack, they began to realize that though such an act can kill so many and destroy so much, it does not destroy the things that make America what it is.

The terrorists sought to undermine our economic system and way of life by making us afraid – little did they know. And the stubborn people that we are, it only made us more determined to get up, hit back, and move on.

In fact, the most noticeable thing after the attacks was the good. It was the

people comforting one another when they heard the news. It was the businessmen and women who started spending more time with their families. It was the climate of camaraderie that came to New York City – long known as a bastion of rudeness.

It was the water given out for free and the barbecue spits turning 24 hours a day to feed everyone near Ground Zero. And it was the resurgence of patriotism, which still persists, inspired by a greater appreciation for what we have.

Americans' response was so over-



whelmingly positive that the terrorists' plan, despite having achieved its material goal of destroying the World Trade Center, backfired immensely. They thought they would create fear, uncertainty, and depression. Instead they brought out all the love, appreciation and wrath of our nation.

They must not have realized that America is not a hierarchy – that unlike many nations in the Middle East and elsewhere in the world, there is no king or sultan. That killing our corporate leaders does not kill our economic strength any more than killing our president would destroy our military. The principles of our government live on, not only in people's minds, but also in 50 state governments, several thousand county governments, and countless local authorities like school boards and town councils. Our economic system is alive in every hardware store and barber shop, much

more than in the paper-trading of the stock exchange.

There is also no central economic authority that is necessary for the economy to function. Though the World Trade Center looked like a huge part of global capitalism, the towers were only two of the many skyscrapers in American cities.

The real backbone of our economy is the businesses, large and small, that exist in cities and towns across the country and the farms, which grow enough food to feed much of the world.

The fabric of our nation is not something that can be destroyed by an infected letter or a downed plane. The people who commit these acts try to strike at the heart of America – and symbolically, they did. But they could not stop the heartbeat unless they came to every town and blew up every school, restaurant, and baseball field. People who crash jets into buildings do not have the resources to come marching in and destroy America's towns and destroy them.

The attack terrified us on television screens as our amazing skyscrapers and airplanes – the pinnacles of engineering in our century – toppled in a smoking pile. But beyond the images and the immediate loss of life and property, it has not stopped the country from running. People continue doing what they have always done: living their lives.

A few weeks after the attacks, things continued where they left off, and people went on with their lives in New York and around the country. Our nation's ability to move forward so quickly shows just how

small the attack really was. And though we can now realize this, the attack leaves a lingering fear of biological and chemical warfare. One specific fear is the threat of a disease in the United States – such as smallpox or plague – that kills a huge percentage of the population, leaving the rest ill, deformed, and defenseless. The fear is that it would take only a few crazed individuals to wipe out an entire population.

But given today's system of travel around the world, any contagious disease released in one country would undoubtedly spread across the globe. The terrorists know this. In order to carry out such an attack they would have to be willing to sacrifice their own people, their own country, and indeed their own power.

Though recent events have been played up by the television media as a turning point in history, the reality is that

will go on. Will there be more terrorist attacks? Probably. Could terrorists potentially cause future destruction and death with the use of American technology? Probably. Should our nation do everything in its power to prevent that? Absolutely. But do the terrorists have the power to destroy America? Absolutely not.

America is far too big a place for them to do that from across the ocean, operating with a budget many times less than that of a bad Hollywood film. It is time for our country to address the problem of terrorism, but we must also see it as the problem it is – a threat against people and property, but not one capable of destroying the things that make our country what it is.

A much more immediate threat is that of lost freedom resulting from the perceived climate of fear and the television-enforced belief that fighting terrorism means signing up wholeheartedly for everything that a politician suggests might make it easier to catch terrorists – or scapegoats.

Bills passed in Congress since the attack, granting police such powers as increased freedom to tap phones and search personal property – raise serious questions about civil liberties. Which is more important, the legislators asked as they debated the bill, freedom or safety? And where is the balance? The legislators, themselves targets of attack with anthrax, certainly felt the pressure of fear.

Though some measures may be necessary to prevent future acts of terrorism, as society need to measure how far we go in restricting individual freedom in the name of collective safety.

The power that comes with freedom does not disappear; it changes hands. Every law that is made to increase the safety of the people at the expense of their freedom is a law that increases the power of government. And every concession of freedom that the people make is one step closer to a government that may become too powerful.

This change of power is always gradual. Freedom never becomes totalitarianism overnight. It moves by a series of steps, so small that people do not realize the change as it is happening, just as the proverbial frog does not realize that the temperature of the water is increasing by one degree every fifteen minutes until he is cooked alive.

The United States has passed many laws that restrict freedom in the name of safety. New laws seek to increase police ability to tap email, phones, and search the homes of people suspected of terrorism.

This opens a Pandora's Box of potential problems. Not only is such legislation left wide open to abuse, but it also can lead to more severe laws restricting freedom in the name of safety from something people perceive as a threat.

The slope toward totalitarianism is not steep at first, but it is slippery. Our country must be careful not to go too far in this fight against terrorism. We the people must be vigilant in order to protect our own freedom from laws that serve our fears rather than our hopes and way of living.

We as Americans must not let fear take hold of us – no matter how many an-

thrax letters or hijacked planes appear on the evening news. Otherwise, as things progress, and we work ourselves into hysteria, freedoms that we have always had will disappear one by one, and soon the fear of terrorism will be the least of our problems.

CR

Deb McCown is a sophomore journalism and mass communication major from Harrisburg, PA.

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(MOFFITT Continued from page 7)

people who pervert the teachings of the Bible to justify such things as abortion clinic bombings and racism so to do Muslims utilize the *Qur'an* to justify their actions. The big difference between Christians and Muslims is not history but theology. Muslims are taught by the *Qur'an* and Allah's messenger to "fight and slay the Pagans wherever you find them" (surah 9:5). Christians are taught to live at peace, and even to love their enemies, by the Word of God. Jesus fulfilled Old Testament laws and brought a new covenant with His own sacrifice on the cross, thereby placing the punishment for sin upon Himself. Muhammad advocates the shedding of innocent blood for the cause of Allah. Compare what Muhammad said and what Jesus said and decide for yourself which is the peaceful religion.

MB: What reason would the committee have to introduce this book?

TM: You would have to ask the committee that one. They vacillated from reason to reason throughout the debate.

MB: Is there a problem in issuing parts of the *Qur'an* or would the entire *Qur'an* have been a better choice?

TM: The *Qur'an* is not so much the problem but rather the mandatory nature of the assignment. Any religious text may be assigned in a publicly funded educational institution but the courts have said that it must be an elective taught as history, literature or comparative religion. In addition, the instructor is not allowed to proselytize.

MB: What was the main objection to the Summer Reading Program and what consequences did you believe you come up a year or two from now?

TM: We were concerned with the precedent that UNC was setting for requiring the reading of a religion's sacred text by all incoming students. An elective would have been fine, but the required reading was a violation of established legal standards and would have thrown open the doors to indoctrination in a number of religions found to be politically correct by UNC and other colleges. Its ironic that the same liberal educators who have lambasted Bible reading in the public schools seemed to scream the loudest when the same legal requirements were applied to a religion that they wanted to teach.

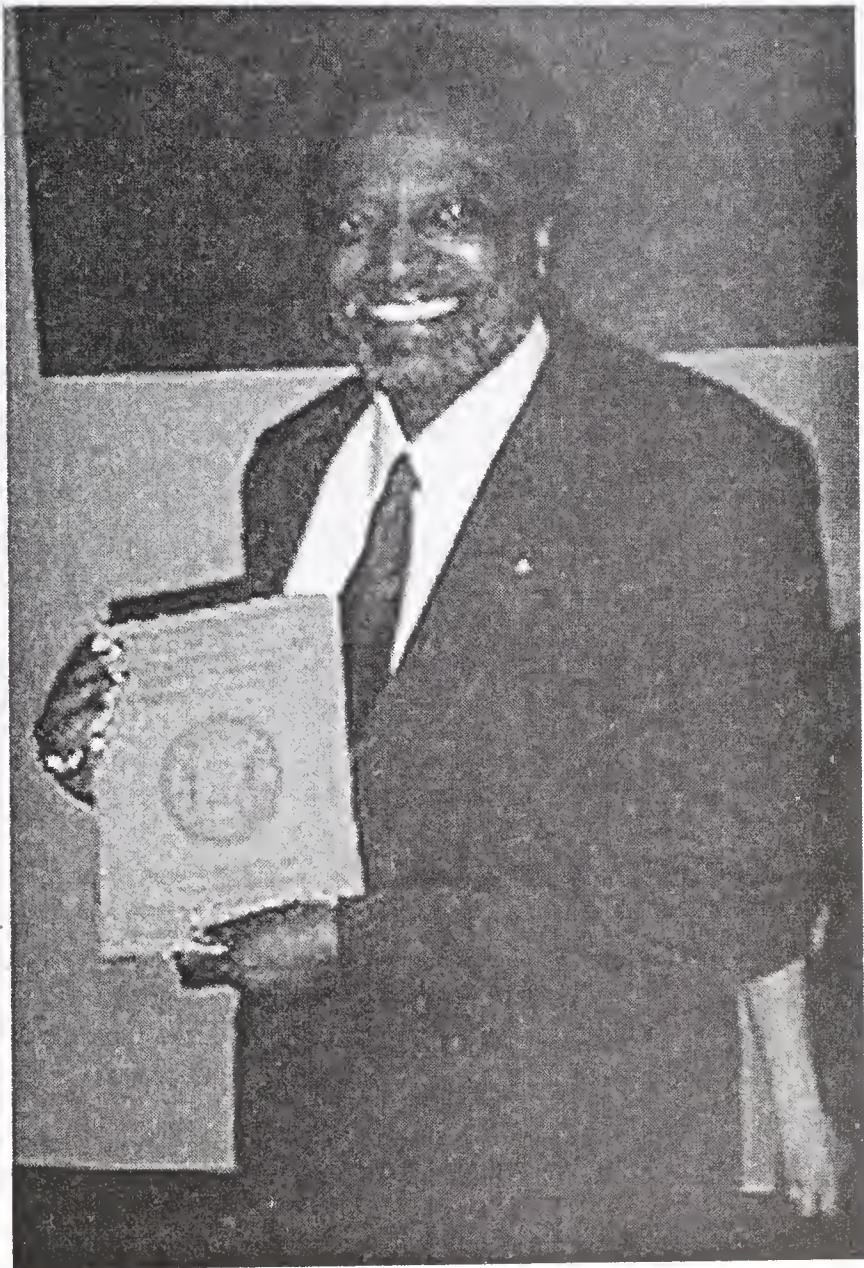
MB: Do you believe incoming students are capable of analyzing and understanding any particular scripture or book interpreting scripture?

TM: The question was never whether incoming college students had the ability to analyze or understand controversial religious material. The question was should students be required to read sacred texts at public funded universities. We have no problem with students studying, discussing and analyzing the writings of the various world religions, the opportunity simply needs to be an elective rather than a requirement. As a footnote, I do think that to truly educate students any university has an obligation to present the good, the bad and the ugly of any subject as part of an honest examination of the pertinent materials. In this case, once students are offered the various views of religion then students should be allowed to make up their own minds about the religion rather than being force-fed only what the university supports about complex religious belief systems.

MB: Would studying the text based solely on its poetic qualities reveal any fundamental truths about the text?

TM: There is nothing wrong with studying the texts included as literature as long as it is done as an elective. The problem, again, is that the university stated that the course was designed to provide insights into Islam and to introduce students to a new religion. The book fails on both counts. If the course had been designed to study the literature of the early writings of the *Qur'an*, then the book would be a logical choice. However, it was not the right choice for the university's originally stated reading objectives. It's also interesting that the university chose a work by author that had, in an earlier work, *The Bridge Betrayed: Religion and Genocide in Bosnia* (1998, Univ of CA Press), demonized and negatively stereotyped Christians and the Christian Orthodox Church in the Balkans. Apparently such a position did not bother the university since it seems to have little regard for tolerance and bias when it comes to Christians, Christianity and Jewish faith. In short, Sells' previous writings lent themselves well to the university's apparent ongoing bias against traditional Judeo-Christian beliefs and believers.

CR



Alan Keyes, former GOP presidential candidate

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The Fight to Resurrect Busing

UNC recently hosted a discussion on desegregation efforts, especially the fate of forced busing in public schools. Juan Williams, National Public Radio correspondent, was the keynote speaker and commended the conference attendees for their efforts to preserve the use of busing to achieve “integration” in public schools.

Racial disparities will always exist, but to argue that we should employ racist and unconstitutional busing to “level the playing field” does not hold up to the Fourteenth Amendment. No less constitutional authority than Justice Clarence Thomas, who is black, said that the state has no right to advance integration, but instead is mandated to protect equal rights. So long as “segregation” is not state-sponsored – and it’s not – there should be no constitutional question. Busing proponents assert that forcibly integrating whites and blacks helps black students learn better. Is that not patronizing? In the words of a Charlotte NAACP board member and business executive, “My daughter does not need to sit beside a white person to learn.”

Barry Nakell Back in the News; Security Camera Use Increases Overnight

Former UNC professor of criminal law Barry Nakell is making headlines again. Mr. Nakell was fired from his position at UNC after stealing lunchmeat from A Southern Season, is currently representing Rebekah Revels, the ex-Miss North Carolina attempting to reclaim her title in court. Nakell argues that Ms. Revels did not violate a morals clause in her contract after nude pictures were revealed—and therefore she deserves to be Miss North Carolina.

In his second encounter with the law, back in the Fall of 1999, Nakell stole a book and ran over the store owner with a Lexus in his getaway attempt. If Ms. Revels is trying to steal her crown back, then she certainly picked qualified counsel. Unlike her attorney, however, she actually has a chance of getting away with the prize.

Jumbotron Politics

Despite being entirely privately funded, Chancellor Moeser this summer decided to postpone construction of a Jumbotron scoreboard in Kenan Stadium for fear that it would *look bad*. Yes, the Legislature’s incessant spending has finally caught up with the state, but why must we yield to the fear of a PC scandal? If only the Administration would spend less time facing a mirror...

THE LAST WORD

Religious liberty might be supposed to mean that everybody is free to discuss religion. In practice it means that hardly anybody is allowed to mention it.

Gilbert Keith Chesterton

The LGBTQ Task Force: Will it Turn UNC Upside Down?



ACSpeck 10-02

Inside: Course Recommendations, Conservative Environmentalism, the Budget Crisis, Iraq, Israel's Moral Superiority, and Sexuality Studies

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Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its nine-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 914-5121 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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hat is honor? This is a question the Committee on Student Conduct is asking as members make the most radical changes to the Honor Code and Conduct Code since the 1970s. Why have we, as a student body and as a society, lost a strong sense of honor? How can the Committee encourage a recommitment to a system of academic and personal honor?

Looking past the unfortunate fact that such questions must be broached, several solutions are apparent. Awareness campaigns, such as Honor and Integrity Week, can for a short time improve the on-campus perception of the Honor Code. But more likely, students simply attend such events for free food. A lower standard of proof and more normative sanctions (both under consideration by COSC) can put fear in the student body, but does honor arise from a wish to avoid punishment?

The honor UNC students should hold must come from internal reflection. But when in our busy lives can we find time for such critical thinking? In the past, education centered on the great thinkers. Agree with them or not, a liberal arts education demanded thought through exposure to the strong, well-articulated morality of Western civilization.

Unfortunately, in our relativistic age, the absolutes of our ancestors are dismissed, not discussed. There was a time when grade school children encountered philosophy—today we are lucky to pick a good perspective class that considers morality. The summer reading program offers an opportunity to discuss honor (and *Approaching the Qur'an* did consider some issues of morality), and a book like Marcus Aurelius' *Meditations* would be an ideal choice. However, the consideration of honor and morality should begin much earlier in life. Church and home are not the only places for Americans to learn right from wrong.

Moreover, the 1990s placed a strong focus on personal advancement. Damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead. From Bill Clinton's lies to the American people to corporate executives' cooking the books, we have been surrounded by those who play loose with honor. Especially in a tight job market, there is a temptation to cheat at your neighbor's exam. Just a quick look—what harm could it do? Everyone needs an edge.

Our student-run judicial system is well over one hundred years old, and it has lasted because such logic has not been widespread. But the system is facing new challenges. The sheer number of cases has increased, and the rise in conduct violations like DWI is especially troubling.

This year's discussion of the Honor Code and Conduct Code will have lasting implications. Please join in the discussion.

Sincerely Yours,



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THE BEST OF NORTH CAROLINA

Our bi-annual look at the best courses and faculty at UNC.

by James Baley & Jonathan Marx
Associate Editors

For almost two years, CAROLINA REVIEW has pieced together a list of recommended courses and professors in an effort to provide a valuable resource to our readers during their selection of classes. In this edition, we bring you the fourth semi-annual Course Review.

Our list is not meant to be exhaustive; it merely reflects the submissions of our readers and staff. In fact, we hope to add classes from a greater variety of departments in subsequent editions. To this end, please send an email to cr@unc.edu if you want to make a recommendation. Eventually, we hope to gather enough citations of terrible classes that we can begin printing a list in that category as well.

Many people will question the motivation behind a conservative magazine in creating this list. In our March 2002 issue, we printed an investigation of the political affiliations of professors from departments all over campus. Overwhelmingly, the professors at UNC are registered Democrats, with percentages as high as 100% in some departments.

Many people might theorize that we are printing a list of conservative professors, the “good ‘ol boys” of Carolina. That is not the case, however. These professors and their courses are recommended because of their keen insights into the subject matter and their true gift for teaching. These individuals are those truly brilliant professors who challenge their students to question the validity of their arguments and thoughtfully analyze the subject matter.

Recommended Courses

Classics 21 – The Romans
Prof. Cecil Wooten

A very entertaining professor and a necessary subject make this a great class. The wealth of material is challenging, and Wooten crosses the ideological line too often, but the overall result is worthwhile.

Classics 29 – Epic and Tragedy
Prof. Jim O’Hara

The material is absolutely fascinating and thought provoking. Dr. O’Hara has helped me improve my writing more than any other teacher. This is not an easy class, but definitely worth the time.

Classics 30 - The Heroic Journey
Prof. Kenneth Reckford

The best class to take if you want an excuse of read The Lord of the Rings trilogy. Prof. Reckford’s passion is apparent.

Classics 36 – Word Formation and Etymology
Norman Sandridge (Graduate Student)

You will gain a more sound understanding of language; of what you say and how you speak. The teacher, a graduate student, mixes modern examples with the classical foundation.

Communications 174 - War and Culture
Prof. Cori Dauber

Economics 10 - Intro to Economics
Prof. Boone Turchi

If you have to take ECON 10, take it with Turchi. It is not easy, but it is worth the effort. You will learn the basics better than in any other class. Turchi will also open the eyes of students not required to take the course to the importance of a basic understanding of economics.

Economics 132A - Macroeconomics
Prof. William Darity

Economics 180 - Economics of the Family
Prof. Boone Turchi

English 29 - Epic and Tragedy
Prof. Weldon Thorton

More than any other professor, Thorton helped me improve my writing. This class is very hard but worthwhile.

English 58 - Shakespeare
Prof. Alan Dessen; Prof. Larry Goldberg
Every college student should know Shakespeare. Prof. Goldberg is energetic and

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History 17 - Twentieth Century Europe
Prof. Conrad Jarausch

History 22 - American History since 1865
Prof. Joseph Porter

History 53 - History of Rome
Prof. Richard Talbert

With frequent and subtle humor, professor Talbert makes the material, which has the potential to be somewhat dry, into a lecture that easily holds your interest. Comparison and contrast with our society add to your understanding. He admits that many details of Rome are still unknown, but does not let that get in the way of what historians do know. He also livens up his well-organized lectures with interesting side notes that show a true appreciation for the subject matter.

History 54 - Cathedral and Castle in Medieval England
Prof. Richard W. Pfaff
Prof. Pfaff is not the most engaging instructor, but the material is very interesting. There is not a lot of reading - just admire the beautiful buildings.

History 73 - The United States in World War II
Prof. Roger Lotchin
A comprehensive look at the foreign theaters and homefront leading up to and during the second World War. Excellent.

History 125 - Intellectual History of Europe, Early Period
Prof. John Headley
A mentally taxing course, but the most rewarding class I have taken. The period covered (up to 1700) contains the most critical linkers to western civilization. HIST125 is necessary for anyone wanting a real education.

History 126 - Modern European Intellectual History
Prof. Lloyd Kramer

Honors 28 - Comedy and Satire
Prof. Kenneth Reckford
A very relaxed seminar on Greco-Roman comedy and satire. Prof. Reckford has such perspective on life and literature. This course is really a lot of fun.

Honors 32 - Elements of Politics
Prof. Larry Goldberg

This is what education should be. Without question, the best class at Carolina. A four semester sequence in which you read much of the canon of Western political philosophy and discuss it. Not for the faint of heart: the reading list is long and strenuous; the discussions are often fast and furious, and the papers are demanding.

Music 45 - Introduction to Jazz
Prof. Brooks de Wetter-Smith

Philosophy 22 - Introduction to Ethics
Prof. Geoff Sayre-McCord
The best class I have had at UNC. Geoff is a kind, brilliant, enthusiastic, and entertaining teacher, and he makes potentially difficult material easier to grasp and understand.

Physics 16 - How Things Work
Prof. Richard Superfine

Political Science 54 - Government and Politics of East Asia
Prof. James White

Political Science 63H - Classical and Medieval Political Theory
Prof. Susan Bickford
Reading includes Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Thucydides, Augustine, and Aquinas. Prof. Bickford is great at guiding class discussion. She gives the necessary background and lets the students talk from there.

Political Science 79 - Politics of the Supreme Court
Prof. Kevin McGuire
McGuire is incredible. The subject matter is fairly interesting, but McGuire makes it more so with his commanding and engaging presence as a lecturer. He's also sphinx-like in his political objectivity: something rare in Poli Sci professors.

Political Science 86 - International Relations
Prof. Thomas Oatley

Political Science 140 - International Political Economy
Prof. Thomas Oatley

Political Science 155 - The Constitution of the United States
Prof. Kevin McGuire

Political Science 157 - Civil Liberties Under the Constitution
Prof. Kevin McGuire

Religion 27 - History of Christian Tradition
Prof. Peter Kaufman
A potentially boring subject matter concerning the very beginnings of Christianity made exciting by one of the best professors at UNC, Peter Kaufman. No liberal bashing of religion, but also no bible thumping.

Religion 35 - Philosophical Approaches to Religion
Prof. Randall Styers
Dr. Styers is the epitome of a good professor. He is absolutely brilliant, with tremendous knowledge of law and divinity... and has an obvious passion for his subject. At the same time, he is a kind and humorous man.

Sociology 10 - American Society
Prof. Norm Pert

Sociology 23 - Crime and Delinquency
Prof. Jason LaTouche

Recommended Professors

Prof. Stephen Biddle - Political Science
Prof. Ralph Byrns - Economics
Prof. Cori Dauber - Communications
Prof. John Headley - History
Prof. Peter Kaufman - Religion
Prof. Robert Kirkpatrick - English
Prof. Lloyd Kramer - History
Prof. Stephen Leonard - Political Science
Prof. Sarah Mack - Classics
Prof. Kevin McGuire - Political Science
Prof. Jocelyn Neal - Music
Prof. Thomas Oatley - Political Science
Prof. Jeffrey Obler - Political Science
Prof. Kenneth Reckford - Classics
Prof. Michael Salemi - Economics
Prof. Kevin Stewart - Geology
Prof. Terry Sullivan - Political Science
Prof. Richard Talbert - History
Prof. Boone Turchi - Economics
Prof. Joel Williamson - History
Prof. Joseph Wittig - English

Did we miss something? Email cr@unc.edu with your recommendations.

CR

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In Fixing the Budget, NC Liberals Can Learn from Colorado

A conservative agenda of tax cuts worked in the West. The General Assembly should consider the same plan to improve our economy.

by Kris Wampler
Staff Writer

North Carolina is in a major budget crisis, and the cuts can be felt here at UNC. The University is headed for a three percent cut amounting to \$12 million. Already there is a hiring freeze, among other complications, making it next to impossible for students to get an on-campus job unless they are work-study. Officials have also cut popular class sections and lecture positions, and although 86 more sections will be offered next spring than last year, the budget is under a great deal of stress to accomplish this expansion.

Everyone is asking just who or what is to blame for the shortfall, as if the absence of conservative Republican control in Raleigh is not the obvious culprit. Given the Democratic Party's control of the General Assembly and a Democratic governor, it is obvious that tax and spend liberals have once again managed to dig us all a deep, deep hole. The situation gets worse, however, considering the "solutions" include a slew of tax hikes and a lottery that would only give bureaucrats more money to waste.

Moody's Investment Services recently lowered North Carolina's bond rating from AAA to Aa1. The lowered rating will cost North Carolina millions in interest payments on its \$3.5 billion debt. A lowered bond rating could cost outside business investment, as the previous triple-A rating was a sign of a stable economy. Additionally, state bonds are likely to lose value. Lower credit ratings often prompt the bond market to demand higher interest from the bonds, which in turn reduces the price at which they can be sold.

Moody's attributed the recent downturn in part to "spending pressures" but notes that "the state has taken prompt and aggressive actions to address its budget shortfalls, [including] using its strong executive branch powers to control spending." Translation: Democrats are finally recognizing the damaging effects of unrestrained

spending. However, contrary to Moody's optimistic view that Raleigh has taken "prompt and aggressive" measures to curtail wasteful spending, a *Fayetteville Observer* op-ed article points out that "so far, the spending cuts are minimal and don't appear to be part of any careful plan." Despite the

To ameliorate [its] crisis, Colorado's Republican Governor Bill Owens initiated an assertive, conservative agenda built on tax cuts and simplification of its corporate tax system.

"cuts," the state is still in economic trouble.

But what about the economic effects of natural disasters like hurricanes and floods, of which North Carolina has been a recent victim? And, of course, one must factor in the national economic recession as well. These are both legitimate causes of economic decline, but they do not go far enough in explaining the current situation. For it is the way in which state officials have handled the budgetary problems and the so-called solutions proposed that have exacerbated the dilemma.

The liberal economic gatekeepers can learn from the state of Colorado. This state also faced huge economic problems for years. According to the Development Report Card for the States (DRC), an annual assessment of each state's economy, Colorado suffered tremendously in the 1980s and early 1990s, experiencing its worst reces-

sion since the Great Depression. As the DRC reports, "Colorado was plagued with sluggish employment growth, high unemployment rates, long unemployment durations, slow pay growth, high crime, high rates of business closings, poor economic diversity, and equity problems between the rich and poor and urban and rural regions of the state." To ameliorate the crisis, Colorado's Republican Governor Bill Owens initiated an assertive, conservative agenda built on tax cuts and simplification of its corporate tax system.

Governor Owens's philosophy is consistent with the conservative theory that lower taxes naturally spur economic growth and, in Colorado's case, recovery. Cutting taxes returns revenue to the individual corporation, revenue that can be spent commercially, invested, or used for business expansion. This allows corporations to create more jobs – and hence, a larger taxpaying base and increased productivity – and allows private citizens to invest in the stock market or spend, both of which boost the economy. Conversely, higher taxes are themselves taxing the economy.

Dale Jorgenson, the chairman of the Economics Department at Harvard University, found that each extra dollar the federal government raises through higher taxes costs the economy \$1.39. There is no reason to believe that the economic downturn in North Carolina does not mirror this national trend. After the tax cuts of JFK and Ronald Reagan, America experienced increased economic productivity, validating the conservative economic philosophy. The Bush tax cuts, still in infancy, should help the economy recover over the next ten years.

National Review points out that Colorado's emphasis on less spending is based on a constitutional provision that prevents government from growing faster than the combined rates of inflation and population growth. "We didn't overspend in good years," says Owens. The result is that Colorado has reduced taxes by \$1 billion according to his website.

DRC reports that "the state's excellent showing in employment and earnings and job quality reinforce its overall strong Performance record." Lower taxes require government to spend less and thus waste less and manage more efficiently. This combination brought Colorado out of recession and into the national economic lead. Governor Owens' economic policy has earned national recognition and is praised as a model for economic growth.

(BUDGET continued on page 7)

Dangerous Restraint

Not going to war with Iraq would be a costly decision.

by Thomas Sowell

President George W. Bush's speech on Iraq in effect reiterated what Edmund Burke said more than two centuries ago: "There is no safety for honest men except by believing all possible evil of evil men." Today, in a nuclear age, those words apply more strongly than ever.

To many Americans, it was almost incomprehensible how men could fly airplanes into crowded office buildings, to their own certain destruction and the slaughter of thousands of innocent people. But they did. Now, it is equally incomprehensible to many Americans how a two-bit dictator, thousands of miles away, would dare to pose a nuclear threat to the United States.

If the September 11th attacks did not demonstrate how far hate-filled men will go, then more than a decade of Saddam Hussein's innumerable violations of the agreements that ended the Gulf War should give us a clue. He has provided more of the "proof" that President Bush's critics demand than anyone could possibly supply, short of a mushroom cloud over some American city.

What Saddam Hussein is doing is nothing new. Hitler played all these kinds of games during the 1930s, while he was building up his military forces until he reached the point when he was ready to strike. He understood that he needed to buy time above all and that, when he became powerful enough, many would see the futility of resistance.

The same kinds of people in the West who refused to see the crucial importance of time in the 1930s are today saying that we should "wait until" this or that happens before we take military action "as a last resort."

Military action is already a last resort. Where have these people been during the past 11 years, while Saddam Hussein played cat and mouse with the United Nations and their inspectors, who were allowed "unfettered" access until Saddam Hussein decided otherwise?

Maybe it would be useful to see how this game was played by Hitler, in order to understand why time is crucial. Germany's ability to attack other nations in Europe was stifled by a treaty which required them to station no troops in their own industrial center in the Rhineland. This meant that, if Germany attacked any other

country, French troops could easily seize German industry and paralyze its economy.

Because the French army was then much larger than Germany's, since the German army's size was limited by treaty, the threat of aggression from Hitler was thwarted, so long as he lived up to these treaties. Otherwise, as the potentially strongest nation on the continent, Nazi Germany was a threat to all its neighbors.

After Hitler took the desperate gamble in 1936 of sending troops into the Rhineland, in violation of this treaty, he remarked privately, "If the French had then marched into the Rhineland, we would have had to withdraw with our tails between our legs, for the military resources at our disposal would have been wholly inadequate for even a moderate resistance."

Moreover, Hitler understood that such a fiasco would have brought down the Nazi regime. He took this huge gamble precisely because he was convinced that the French did not have the guts to act. Neither did Britain -- especially after Hitler appealed to the wishful thinkers by offering a 25-year non-aggression pact.



Those who deal with the gritty life and death choices of the real world as if they were discussing abstract questions around a seminar table said that Hitler had "just gone into his own backyard." Other nations station their troops anywhere they want, inside their own borders, why not Germany?

By the time they realized why not, Hitler had devastated half the continent and had come within a hair of destroying Britain.

At the end of World War II, Winston Churchill said that never was there a war that would have been easier to prevent. The earlier that preventive action would have been taken against Hitler, the lower the cost would have been. But history, he added, showed "how counsels of prudence and restraint may become the prime agents of mortal danger."

Caution is sometimes the most dangerous policy. And this looks like one of those times today.

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(BUDGET continued from page 6)

Comparatively speaking, Governor "Tax-Hike Mike" Easley's solutions are just more of the same thing that brought us down and have kept us down. New legislation will allow local counties to raise the sales tax from 6.5 to 7 percent. Realizing the unpopularity of tax hikes, Democrats have managed to deflect political fallout to local governments while encouraging an increase in taxes nonetheless, though indirectly; a clever political two-step.

In addition, Easley has tried to use the budget crisis and the lowered credit rating to advance his controversial lottery proposal. Originally billed as an effort to raise revenue for education, many have pointed out that given the current situation, a lottery now would be used as a source of general revenue for the state. Herein lies the problem: Easley wants money from lotteries and new taxes. The real solution is to cut spending, not give the state more revenue to squander. While Colorado indeed has a lottery as well, spending is regulated and analysts have attributed economic growth here to Owens' economic policy.

More and higher taxes are not the answer. The benefits of lower taxes are twofold: they spur economic growth and require less spending, which itself forces the state to be more fiscally responsible and cost-effective. Perhaps on Election Day, voters can remind the liberals of the competence they expect in state government and the example set by Colorado.

CR

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Embassy Spokesman Defends Israel

Mark Regev insists that Israel is morally superior to the Palestinian leadership, criticizes Arafat as "dictator."

by Chris Speck and John Talbott
Staff Writers

Nearly every day we see on television and on the Internet the all too familiar scene of a crowded street filled with rubble, ambulances, panicked bystanders, and bloody bodies being carried away on stretchers. It is another suicide bombing in Israel, which, the reporters, analysts, and commentators all tell us, represents a further deterioration of Israeli-Palestinian relations.

In the aftermath, Israeli leaders promise retribution and Palestinian leaders publicly claim responsibility while blaming Israel for the loss of life. It is such a common occurrence that we almost become numb to the tragedy. We are also overloaded with inconsistent information attempting to explain why anyone would strap explosives to himself in order to murder innocent civilians. Living thousands of miles away it is difficult to distinguish the facts from the propaganda and the half-truths.

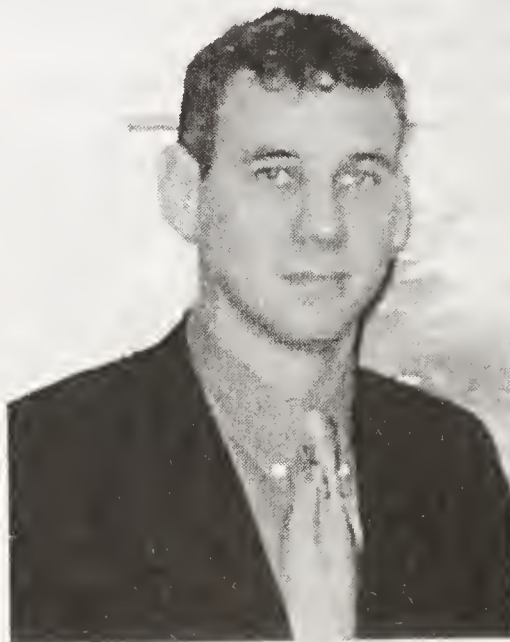
The Post Office protestors who hold signs that say "No Blood For Oil" and "Justice, Not War" would tell us to examine the history of the conflict to determine what the Israelis did to drive these poor people to such means. In fact, much of the world shares this perspective. While not directly condoning suicide bombings, many identify with the Palestinians and understand their hatred of an enemy that is portrayed as imperialistic, racist, oppressive, and even more murderous. In other words, Israel brings Palestinian terror upon herself.

This is the point of much anti-Israeli propaganda on campus and beyond. This is also why faculty and students at UNC (and nearly fifty other universities nationwide) have started a movement to pressure university officials to pull investments from any company that significantly sup-

ports Israel. This movement is modeled after the one used against South Africa in the 1980s, and its proponents claim that Israeli treatment of the Palestinians is a form of apartheid.

In response to this pervasive propaganda, Mark Regev, spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington DC, came to

speak at UNC on October 11th to set the record straight. Born in Australia, Mr. Regev has served in the Israeli embassy since 1991. Mr. Regev also served in various capacities at the Israeli Foreign Ministry, including Deputy Chief of Mission at the Consulate General in Hong Kong, Spokesman at the Beijing Embassy and at the Jordan Division at the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Jerusalem. His appearance at UNC was part of the Caravan for Democracy's initiative to form a constructive dia-



Mr. Regev, spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington, DC.

logue on American campuses regarding the present situation in Israel and the Middle East.

Throughout the evening, Regev not only covered the major issues upon which Arab propaganda is strongest (i.e. the proposed Palestinian state, the refugee camps and the settlements in the West Bank and Gaza), but he also went on the attack, stating unequivocally that the current Palestinian leadership is corrupt and has not proven itself trustworthy as partners in the peace process.

"If the Palestinians wanted a state next to Israel, they could have gotten it," he said "We are dealing with people who are not interested in where the borders should go but in denying Israel's right to exist." As if he felt that some in the audience would not take his word for it, he backed this and other points by saying, "I don't say so! The

...y so!" pointing to the fact that Hamas, Hezbollah, and other terrorist organizations make no secret of their intentions to push Israel into the sea.

Terror and suicide bombings were also major subjects for the evening, and as with the above topics, Regev left no room for interpretation. "While suicide bombings continue," he said, "there will be no concessions from Israel. If terrorism pays off, what motivation do you have not to be a terrorist?"

"Terrorism will bring you nothing," he said.

Regev also took on the idea of the suicide bomber as desperate hero or "lone desperado," as he called it, and dispelled it as a myth: "Most suicide bombers are trained and part of something big," he said.

In an exclusive CAROLINA REVIEW interview, Regev pinned the blame of the current spate of suicide bombings squarely on the shoulders of Palestinian Authority leader Yasser Arafat and his underlings. "Arafat is a dictator," he said bluntly, "and there is no doubt that the current violence is orchestrated from above."

"The Palestinians deserve better," he continued. "If they sit at the negotiating table with us, anything is possible.... We agree to the establishment of a Palestinian state. What we don't agree to is the creation of another Iraq or Libya."

Regev became electrifying during the question and answer session after the speech. Fortunately, no one was overtly belligerent. Regev did, however, receive some tightly worded questions, one of which was on the topic of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and Gaza. This is a sticky subject since many Palestinians and their supporters are galled by these settlements and view them as unnecessary incursions into Palestinian territory. Regev did not miss a beat in his rebuttal. "The Israeli government has a policy not to build new settlements," he said. And after explaining how the Israeli government recently tore down several illegal settlements, he countered the questioner by referring to the 2000 Camp David talks between Arafat, President Clinton, and former Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak. "Barak offered to take down the settlements," he said. "Did that bring peace?"

When the topic of the Palestinian refugees was broached, Regev was at his most powerful. He pointed out that his parents had been refugees and that since World War II, Arab countries have expelled thousands of Jews, all of whom were absorbed in Israel. In contrast, neither Arafat nor the Arab nations have made such an effort.

"Why is there a refugee camp in Jenin?" he asked, referring to the Palestinian controlled town in the West Bank. "Arafat kept those refugee camps alive. With all the international aid, he did nothing to tear down the walls of the camps." Regev then pointed out that Arafat and other Arab leaders use refugee camps as part of a propaganda ploy to hurt Israel while siphoning tens of thousands in international aid into private Swiss bank accounts.

If there was a central theme of the evening it was Israel's moral superiority not

"What are these suicide bombings?" [Regev] asked. "They are the deliberate targeting of innocent civilians . . . It is the most morally abhorrent thing I can think of."

over the Palestinian people, but over the Palestinian leadership. Several times Regev mentioned how Israel has a representative government, rule of law, and a free press while the Palestinian Authority does not, creating a society in which, he said, "criticism is not tolerated."

But the subject always returned to the suicide bombings. "I have three kids," Regev said. "The youngest is one year old. But for Hezbollah, for Hamas, he is a legitimate target."

"What are these suicide bombings?" he asked. "They are the deliberate targeting of innocent civilians . . . It is the most morally abhorrent thing I can think of."

Many would point to the frequent Israeli incursions into Palestinian-controlled territory as being just as criminal as suicide bombings. But Regev, who served in the Israeli military himself, pointed out a crucial difference. "The Israeli military does everything it can to spare civilians." Regev then backed this claim by pointing out that when Israeli Prime Minister Ariel Sharon authorized the raid on Jenin last April, he could have taken the safer option and ordered the air force to bomb the village instead. However, this would have greatly increased Pal-

estinian civilian casualties, which is exactly why it was not done.

In the end, Regev said that he is "moderately optimistic" about peace in Israel. "There have been some good changes in the past weeks," he said. "The Palestinian parliament voted against Arafat. They did not endorse him. Members of the Palestinian leadership are criticizing Arafat." This, Regev stated, is unprecedented. He believes it is a step towards a truly representative Palestinian government and eventually towards stability in the region. Further, Regev was quick to point out that the Palestinians must make this change themselves without any influence from Israel. "Any Palestinian leader we appoint," he said, "would be illegitimate."

Over the course of an evening, Mark Regev not only masterfully articulated the Israeli position, but also debunked the claim that Israel is at fault for the current violence. On the contrary, Israel has, from the Oslo Accords in 1993 to the Camp David talks of 2000, made earnest efforts to negotiate with the Palestinian leadership, to spare innocent Palestinian lives, and to grant concessions to the Palestinians, even to the point of offering up control of East Jerusalem. Not only do the Palestinian Authority and other Palestinian leaders not recognize these efforts, but they remain unrequited.

The more Israel has offered, the more the Palestinian leadership has demanded and the more petulant the Palestinian leadership has become. As a result, there are over 1,900 Palestinians dead, over 600 Israelis dead, thousands more injured, and the state of Palestine, which was a hair's breadth from existence during the Camp David talks, is now little more than a fantasy.

As Regev said numerous times throughout the evening, it is up to the Palestinian people to change this situation for the better. They can start by ousting Arafat. And they can continue by establishing a leadership that respects rule of law, democracy, and human rights, just like Israel.

CR

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Four Arguments Against the Establishment of a Sexuality Studies Program at UNC

The LGBTQ Task Force's recommendations for curriculum changes do not add up to a better University.

by Chris Speck
Staff Writer

Earlier this year, UNC Provost Robert Shelton commissioned a report entitled "The LGBTQ Climate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill" (<http://www.unc.edu/provost/LGBTQreport.doc>). LGBTQ stands for "Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Queer," and the report (all 92 pages of it) promotes greater tolerance of UNC's homosexual community by encouraging "an *Office of LGBTQ Life & Study*, which would provide a focal point for consolidating, publicizing, and integrating social support and academic resources available to the LGBTQ community."

Further, the report encourages the establishment of "a *Program in Sexuality Studies* under the auspices of the *Office of LGBTQ Life & Study*...that would grant students a 'Certificate of Study'." According to the report, this program would be "maintained by administrators as an 'interdisciplinary' program on par with other programs like *Cultural Studies*." See Box 1 for a list of the report's major recommendations.

Shelton is enthusiastic. In a letter written to Pamela Conover, chair of the LGBTQ Task Force and one of the driving forces behind this initiative, he writes, "I believe it is critical that we do what we can to begin to implement many of the report's recommendations." What is interesting is that, according to Shelton, this is a move that supports no political agenda. "It's certainly not my intent to promote anybody's agenda," said Shelton to the *Charlotte World*. "Just like it's not up to me to decide what classes the political science department teaches or whether they're going to be left-oriented or right-oriented."

This, of course, is highly debatable. Words such as "integrating," "tolerant," "diversity," "equality" are used too lovingly throughout the report for it to be anything other than a transparent attempt to promote a radical liberal agenda. Here is a snippet

from the report that further demonstrates the report's clear liberal bias:

Given the pattern of stigmatization and social discrimination still present in American society, the quality of life for LGBTQ students at *UNC-Chapel Hill* is significantly influenced by their sense of belonging; their ability to explore, develop and make public their sexual identities; the degree to which they feel connected with and interact with other LGBTQ students; and the degree to which the broader campus climate is free from harassment, violence and bias moti-

vated by anti-gay sentiments.

The underlying assumptions here, of course, are that homosexuality should be encouraged and that it is the university's job to make supposedly oppressed minorities feel at home. Both assumptions are sacred liberal mantras and both assumptions could not be more false. As a result, establishing a Sexuality Studies program at UNC is a profoundly bad idea for the following four reasons.

1) Official recognition and encouragement of homosexuality in a free society is inherently problematic. This is not because homosexuality is inherently wrong or deviant per se, but rather because, when left unchecked, many homosexuals (men especially) tend to act in ways that are irresponsible and destructive. Of course, homosexuality should not be prohibited and the rights of its practitioners should be protected as stringently as anyone else's.

On the other hand, the piles of evidence pointing to the reckless and dangerous sexual practices of a significant number of homosexual men cannot be ignored. (See box 2) To give an official seal of approval on this sort of behavior would only cause male homosexual promiscuity

Box 1

The LGBTQ Climate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Major Recommendations

- "Encourage department chairs and faculty to revise existing courses to include material relevant to Sexuality Studies."
- "Establish a comprehensive list of all courses relevant to *Sexuality Studies*. To receive a 'Certificate of Study in Sexuality Studies', students would, for the time being, be required to take a total of five approved courses in three different departments at *UNC-Chapel Hill*, or at *UNC-Chapel Hill* and *Duke*."
- "The *University's Development Offices* should be strongly encouraged to identify future funding sources that are needed for course development, academic programming, and faculty development in *Sexuality Studies*."
- "Increase library allocations targeted for the purchase of *Sexuality Studies* resources."
- "Encourage departments to evaluate courses in terms of their content pertaining to issues of race, gender, ethnicity, religion, and sexual orientation on their course evaluation forms."
- "Add several new faculty lines with 1/2 time appointments in *Sexuality Studies* to encourage departments to hire specialists in *Sexuality Studies*."
- "Develop funding for a team-taught core course that would accommodate seventy students."
- "At a minimum, the *Office of LGBTQ Life & Study* will need either 2-3 offices with open space, or a large open space that can be partitioned into several private cubicles."
- "\$10,000 to cover phone, Xerox, and the costs of creating a resource library."
- "Conduct a national search for a full-time Director of the *Program in Sexuality Studies* who should be a senior scholar with a substantial record of teaching and research in the field as well as administrative experience."
- The hiring of one graduate student receiving \$15,000 per year for two years, and for work-study students.

and disease propagation to increase.

Of course, the innocent victims here are the responsible homosexuals who are stigmatized for the excesses of their peers. This is unfortunate. But instead of trying to force American leadership to blink first and embrace homosexuality as a wholesome practice, greater pressure should be placed upon promiscuous homosexuals to shape up. It is their misbehavior that causes more damage to the gay community and the community at large than all the gay-bashers and fundamentalist homophobes in this country combined.

Note also that gay women have not been mentioned. This is because lesbians and their more monogamous sexual practices do not present a problem the way their male counterparts do. Perhaps gay men tend to be so promiscuous because, unlike straight men, they lack the benefit of women as sexual inhibitors. Regardless, if gay men followed the lead of

gay women and made a greater commitment toward monogamy, a stronger case could be made for national recognition of homosexuality.

2) It is not the university's job to make students (or anyone) feel accepted or loved. This is mollicoddling, and it is what parents do to little children when they skin their knees. If a student, regardless of sexual orientation, feels disconnected in a college environment, then it is that person's job to do something about it or leave. That is how it is in life, and that is how it is and should be in college. Further, it is only through such emotionally difficult times that a person can learn why he is disconnected with others to begin with, and perhaps mature into a more well-rounded individual later on.

3) The very wording of this report indicates that installing a Sexuality Studies program at UNC is suspiciously trendy. For example:

Creating a Program in Sexuality Studies would begin to bring UNC-Chapel Hill up to the level of the other top public

universities (like UC Berkeley, UCLA and the University of Michigan), and would make it a leader among southern universities in the field of *Sexuality Studies*.

In other words, UNC must keep up with the Joneses. It seems that this report is trying to goad UNC into a Who is the Most Liberal contest amongst universities. There is even an appendix with a table that compares ten "benchmark" universities in various fields of homosexuality tolerance. The upshot being that if universities like UC Berkeley and UCLA are doing it, then it must be right. Not only is this reasoning shallow, it is infantile.

4) By establishing academic programs that revolve around the complaints of subsets of our population who claim to be repressed, we are chipping away at the high academic standards that have made western uni-

versities so great. Instead of providing an atmosphere in which students are required to work hard and rigorously search for the True, the Good, and the Beautiful, we are getting politicized programs that teach students how to use pretentious and jargonized language to gripe and whine about "The Man."

Essentially, such programs foster a growing cult of resentment that ascribes the success of a certain portion of our population to oppression and foul play rather than gives credit where credit is due. This has happened with African-American Studies departments and Women's Studies departments everywhere. A Sexuality Studies program at UNC will be no different and the UNC "community" will be poorer because of it.

Courses with near-comic titles such as *Chicana Lesbian Literature, Sodom in Legend, Literature, and Theory, and Queering American History* (all courses currently offered at UCLA) are what we can eventually expect from a sexuality studies program at UNC. Such courses will be good only for producing a handful queer/gender theorists

Box 2

Information of gay male promiscuity

1. One of the most cited works on gay promiscuity is, *Homosexualities: A Study in Diversity Among Men and Women*, (New York, Simon and Schuster, 1978) by Alan P. Bell and Martin S. Weinberg. This was a Kinsey Institute study of homosexual men performed in San Francisco. In it, we find the following:

- Of the 574 white male homosexuals interviewed, 75% estimated they had had sex with 100 or more partners.
- 43% estimated they had had sex with 500 or more partners.
- 28% estimated they had had sex with over 1,000 partners.
- 3% stated that they had had less than 10 partners in their lifetimes.
- 79% of these men estimated that "more than half" of these partners were strangers.
- 70% of these men estimated that they had sex with "more than half" of their partners only once.

For further studies on pre-AIDS gay male promiscuity, especially in public places like bathhouses and toilets, go to *Tearoom Trade* by Laud Humphreys (1970) and *The Sexual Outlaw* by John Rechy (1977).

For a more modern study that focuses on the AIDS epidemic and how it relates to gay male promiscuity go to *Sexual Ecology* by Gabriel Rotello (1997).

who will earn comfortable livings at state universities, and a generation of tattooed record store clerks -who will earn comfortable livings nowhere. Such courses will not "contribute to the development of a more tolerant University community" as this report says. Rather, they will increase whatever social divisions that already exist between straights and non-straights since only the LGBTQ choir and its Marxist allies would take this sort of thing seriously to begin with.

Further, the authors of this report obviously do not respect the power of a slippery slope. Today it is LGBTQ. Tomorrow who knows? Will there be activists in 2015 agitating for courses such as *Porn in the USA, The Voices and Literature of NAMBLA, Transvestism: Theory and Practice?* Don't laugh. One of these is a real under-

(LGBTQ continued on page 13)

The Case for Conservative Environmentalism

The liberal monopoly on environmental issues is ineffective and historically inaccurate.

by Deb McCown
Staff Writer

No one should think it strange that a lot of conservatives are concerned about environmental degradation. After all, conservatives breathe the same air, drink the same water, and sit under the same trees. Conservatives are equally unhappy about polluted air, bad water, or a lack of shade.

In recent years, though, liberals have tried to claim environmental issues as their own, often tying them to whatever other ideas are en vogue. But this neglects the long history of environmental concern in America.

It was in the 1700s when the first environmental controls were put in place by colonial governors, in the form of deer hunting restrictions. Where the forests had been over-hunted by Cherokee and white man alike, it was the only way to give the deer population a chance to rebound.

While not easily enforced, these early limits were effective because citizens respected them and recognized their necessity.

Liberal environmentalists today give little credit to hunters and fishermen — many of whom are conservative — for their role as conservationists. But these people, who want animals to hunt in their lifetimes as well as those of their children and grandchildren, well understand the need to preserve wild places. And it was sportsmen who first organized in the 1800s to conserve wild lands.

At that time, support for conservation and wilderness preservation were not questions of liberal vs. conservative, but of a common recognition of the need to keep at least some places protected for the future.

The roots of the environmental movement in our century began through bipartisan cooperation among people who still had a memory of the frontier, so that present and future generations could enjoy what they loved about the wilderness.

The first national forests were established by Benjamin Harrison, the 23rd President, in 1891. His successors, Democ-

rat Grover Cleveland and Republican William McKinley made efforts to expand what he had started.

But it is Theodore Roosevelt, the 26th President, who is credited with founding the modern conservation movement in America. Roosevelt, a Republican, was an



Theodore Roosevelt—avid outdoorsman, Republican president, and America's greatest conservationist—touring Yellowstone National Park.

avid hunter and outdoorsman who was quick to tell others about the value of wilderness. He was responsible for the preservation of 230 million acres of land, including Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Monument, and more than 50 wildlife refuges.

Speaking in 1910, Roosevelt explained why he saw land preservation as Americans' patriotic duty, pointing to the importance of natural resources — both for enjoyment and for other benefits like water and timber — as necessary to American power.

To him the outdoors was also something everyone could enjoy, regardless of their wealth or status, and thus conservation stemmed naturally from democratic ideals. He wanted to preserve this form of freedom for future generations.

Throughout American history, wilderness — both as a location and an idea — has shaped American character. And for that reason, most environmental legislation throughout our history has come into being through bipartisan cooperation.

Senators, congressmen, and local officials from across the political spectrum have been instrumental in environmental protection, many with a belief in their responsibility to keep America's heritage alive for future generations.

The Clean Air, Clean Water, and Endangered Species Acts, as well as other building blocks of modern environmental policy, came into being with support from both sides of the Congressional aisle.

Presidents Nixon and Carter also both made conservation a priority, despite having come from opposing parties and very different viewpoints.

It was not until the 1980s that protecting the environment became a partisan issue. It was then that the Republican party forgot their conservationist heritage to focus on other things, and liberal environmentalists began to alienate more conservative citizens from their cause.

It is common today for liberals to claim that they are concerned about the environment, and that conservatives are concerned only about the profits to be made by big business from the extraction of timber and mineral resources. But they could not be more wrong.

Politicians of all stripes may have their hands in the pockets of moneyed lobbying interests, but they also know that citizens of all backgrounds recognize the value of preserving some land in an undeveloped state, both for their own enjoyment and for the future.

There is a lot of talk about natural resources like oil and timber, but the plants and animal species, the forests and creeks that they call home, are a natural resource as well. They are a different sort of resource from coal or copper, but a resource just the same, and one that most people want to see preserved.

The difference between liberal environmentalism and conservative environmentalism is the question of how to approach environmental problems. Liberals tend to approach these issues with the belief

that more government is better, and that if something is wrong, large amounts of regulation are necessary to improve it.

Conservatives, on the other hand, tend to look at environmental issues with a more pragmatic approach that first seeks citizen-based solutions, which address the issues effectively without violating rights and offending sensibilities in a counter-productive manner.

Pollution of air, water, and soil harms people and therefore can be seen as a violation of rights akin to any other method of injury or harm. Just as the government can intervene to prevent one person from assaulting another with his fists or a weapon, it can do the same with the larger harm of environmental pollution, enacting laws to prevent toxic dumping just as it outlawed stabbing.

In a sense, in such regulations, the government is preventing the infringement of one party on the rights of another – in this case the right to be free of attacks on their health and safety.

Conservatives are also open to using the market as a way to solve environmental problems, often with solutions that work better than governmental restrictions.

One example of such a solution comes from the African nation of Zimbabwe. Poaching of elephants has long been a problem in Africa, where efforts to prevent the animals from being slaughtered has proved difficult.

Though the ivory trade is illegal, international demand for ivory has remained high, and the lack of financial resources in many African countries has made it difficult to effectively fight poachers. It has become clear over the years to those who want to see elephants preserved that other solutions are necessary.

Zimbabwe, in an effort to protect its elephants, has allowed some communities to use their nearby herds as a profit-making resource. The conservation program was developed from the need to keep the elephant herds within the carrying capacity of their home range, and the need to make them economically valuable to local people in order to protect them from poaching.

The communities working through the program, with land to which they have territorial rights, allow foreigners to hunt elephants, distributing the elephant meat and the money collected among themselves. These communities now effectively have both a new source of income and a concrete reason to be very concerned about protect-

(ENVIRONMENT continued on page 14)

(LGBTQ continued from page 11)

graduate course recently taught at UNLV.

Finally, such courses would not only be ridiculous, but easy. Grade inflation and an overall lack of rigor is already a serious problem in the humanities across the country, especially in Women's Studies departments (most notably at Yale, which threatened to remove its Women's Studies Program five years ago) and African American Studies departments (most notably at Harvard, thanks to Cornell West). Why add more courses in which students will be rewarded not for producing excellent work under a challenging course load but for toeing the ideological line on take-home tests?

The underlying conflict here revolves around one core question: does the state or the individual have greater control over the individual's behavior? If you listen to people like Shelton, the state does. According to the report, "social isolation among LGBTQ youth is one of the most insidious and destructive factors leading to depression, substance abuse, and high-risk behavior." In other words, because American leadership does not fully sanction homosexuality, homosexuals are isolated and therefore find solace in drugs and unprotected casual sex. The extension of this logic, of course, is that if American leadership suddenly opened its arms to homosexuals with UNC leading the way (in the south, at any rate), homosexuals will suddenly quit their "high-risk behavior."

Anyone who buys this argument is either naïve or refuses to look at evidence. The growing acceptance of homosexuality since the 1960s has only *increased* homosexual promiscuity. For example, the so-called Stonewall generation (based on the famous gay uprising in New York City of 1969) did increase popular support of homosexuals, but it also initiated an avalanche of homosexual promiscuity in the 1970s. This promiscuity was intended to be an act of sublime defiance to an oppressive establishment, but instead wrecked the gay community by turning the spread of AIDS into an epidemic.

There is even evidence that gay male promiscuity is currently on the rise *in spite of* AIDS. Partly emboldened by the

relative effectiveness of HIV treatment and partly empowered by the Internet, many gay men from coast to coast are currently undergoing a renaissance of wanton promiscuity. This is according to gay writer Simon Sheppard ("Gay Sluts Are Back," *San Francisco Bay Guardian*, June 26th, 2002) as well as *Village Voice* columnist Steve Weinstein ("The Return of Public Sex", June 2002).

And this comes at a time when it was revealed at the 14th International Conference on AIDS in July 2002 that the HIV virus is mutable, meaning that the development of an effective AIDS vaccine will be even more difficult than originally suspected.

Scared straight, these guys ain't (no pun intended). And the last thing we should do is to encourage them even more. In hindsight,

mainstream acceptance of homosexuality, in many ways, brought out the worst in homosexual men. It can also be argued that this so-called oppressive establishment was doing homosexual men a favor by marginalizing them in the first place.

So Shelton and his allies got it all wrong. In a free society, it is the individual and not the state that has and should have the most control over individual behavior. If an individual has a problem, it is his job to fix it himself and thus become a more responsible and self-sufficient citizen. The establishment of a Sexuality Studies program and an *Office of LGBTQ Life & Study* at UNC tries to do this job for the individual, which is unnatural and destructive in no small part because it makes our society less free.

Imagine the two minutes hate of the "Enemy of the People" in George Orwell's *1984* being replaced with a two minutes love of homosexuals. That is where we are headed with this new program, except that what it wants us to love is dangerous and, for many, deadly.

CR

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(ENVIRONMENT continued from page 13)
ing the future of the elephant herds.

Because they have limited funds to work with, African governments often have to be creative in how they will deal with environmental problems. As a result, they have developed ingenious, low-cost ideas that work. Their success in this case comes from allowing people to make wildlife decisions on a local level and incorporating the profit incentive into management schemes.

This is just one example of how a conservative approach to an environmental problem proved far more effective than government restrictions – and with added benefits for the local people, who now have a new source of income. It is likely that this kind of approach would prove equally useful in dealing with other environmental problems, both in Africa and around the world.

Interestingly, it is liberals who often say that Americans should learn from peoples in other parts of the world. Surely they should recognize the implications of this lesson: that resolving an environmental problem can be good for everyone, and does not have to happen through the force of big government.

One place to start in dealing with an environmental issue is to ask the people who are or will be most affected by it. For the most part, people are concerned about local issues, especially those that will affect their health or the health of their children.

When an environmental issue affecting human health arises, the people who stand to be harmed are often the first to speak out. Local citizens are also the ones most likely to be concerned about the building of bigger bridges and paved roads that will bring more development into their community.

Oftentimes pollution on a small scale occurs because people are not aware of the dangers or implications of their actions, and simple instructions such as how to dispose of certain chemicals can have an impact in preventing soil and water pollution.

Enacting a law against something will do no good if people are not informed of its danger – and a potential health threat will be a stronger motivator than a decree from some high level of government.

And most people will jump at the chance to save money by using energy, water, or gasoline more efficiently. Even accessible information can make a big differ-

It is also important not to, literally, miss the forest for the trees. If massive fires are to be prevented, for example, the forest has to be managed. The idea of preventing any tree from being cut, anywhere, can actually be harmful to the health of a forest and its species. Selective logging can help to curb problems like insect infestation and the fire-prone conditions it can create.

It is true that present-day environmental issues are more complicated than the ones perceived in the past, and many of them do not have solutions that can be spoken into existence like Teddy Roosevelt's forest reserves. But that is not a reason to enact reams of new laws; a better response would be the contrary. More complicated issues require more complicated solutions, ones that go far beyond the abilities of legislation and decrees. If they are to be solved, it is time to stop thinking in terms of pure policy regulation, and instead to involve local



ence in decreasing waste. In many cases, government institutions, who are not as concerned about funds, are some of the last to convert to more efficient methods of doing things.

Though some laws are useful to prevent pollution, the idea of broad government regulation leaves out important economic, social, and historical factors involved in an issue, often the factors that will make or break the outcome.

Sometimes the same people who would be the biggest proponents for a cause, if approached respectfully, will be its biggest enemies if they are made to feel like someone is telling them what to do. Being attuned to public sentiment can be an important factor in addressing any issue.

It is clear, for example, that without some viable solution to the parking problem in Chapel Hill, it will be extremely difficult to find enough support for turning existing parking lots into grass-covered public areas.

ideas, resources, and motivations.

Essentially, conservatives approach environmental issues from a practical perspective, which seeks creative solutions and recognizes inherent barriers. And what they come up with are solutions that work.

Whether the concern is elephants, forest health, or parking in Chapel Hill, a pragmatic approach is needed if environmental issues are to be dealt with effectively.

It is hard to understand why some people honestly believe conservatives are out to destroy the environment. That somehow conservatives are less human, indifferent to the destruction of the natural world. That somehow conservatives are less affected by breathing polluted air and drinking polluted water. And yet there are those who persist in these beliefs.

It would do them good to realize that when it comes to the environment, everyone stands to lose from pollution and destruction. And that most people, whether

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eral or conservative, stand on the side of keeping the world as nice as it can be, no matter what the politicians in Washington are saying on the subject.

From the botanists who explored in the 1700s, to those who settled the frontier, to those today who enjoy hiking, backpacking, hunting, and fishing, people across the political spectrum spend a lot of time outdoors.

There is something in our national character that makes us continue to value the woods, the islands, the high mountains and sheer cliffs. It can be easy to forget on the outskirts of a bustling city that there are still beautiful places on the Earth, and that most of the people who live beside them recognize the treasure they have.

It may also be easy for some to forget how much these people – even those in conservative rural counties – are concerned about preserving their local beauty, and their ability to do so with the right encouragement.

If liberals truly hope to save the environment, as they say, it would do them well to heed the voices of those who realize that strong government control is not needed to solve environmental issues – and that, often, other solutions can be more effective.

Conservative environmentalists seek to resolve issues by both protecting the environment and respecting the rights of individuals – something that is not, as the liberals would have the public believe, contradictory.

CR

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UNC's Rankings Debacle

Last month, *US News and World Report* released its famous listing of the nation's top colleges and universities. Sadly, UNC held steady at 28th in the total rankings and 5th among public universities. This result immediately led the administration to discredit the rankings system. Chancellor Moeser called it "arbitrary and artificial." UNC Faculty Council Chairwoman Sue Estroff was quoted as saying, "Enough already. There was a time when [rankings] didn't matter. I wish we could get back to that." Provost Robert Shelton went a step further with, "It's a conscious choice not to bow down and worship those rankings." With all the concern over which ranking system is best and whether they really matter, we at CAROLINA REVIEW have a simple solution: It's the spankings, not the rankings.

Stealing Increases at Granville Towers: Management Up in Arms

Last year, Granville Towers experienced several thefts of students' laptops. As this semester began, another student in Granville Towers East reported a stolen laptop and cellular phone.

While management rushes to solve these cases and prevent future incidents, a new type of stealing emerged in the Granville Towers cafeteria. Yes, students are cleverly walking out of the cafeteria smuggling food. Recently, a worker chased a student who ran out with a plate of food just to learn that she needed more exercise. With the increasing number of cases, management is uncertain if it can combat this illegal activity. Maybe the number of thefts will decrease once students realize the food is not worth stealing.

As Carolina Loses, the Jumbotron Waits...

The Heels are winless in Kenan Stadium this year, and something is needed to re-energize Carolina's notoriously unmotivated fans (and mysteriously unmotivated team). A solution lies in a warehouse somewhere in Orange County: the Jumbotron. Yet the administration is content to let the privately-financed project wait until the season is over and the *political climate* is more conducive to its erection.

Radical Flush

Desperate for members, UNC's activist groups organized the first Radical Rush in late September. We've always known that it's the same cadre of left-wingers involved in all these groups; their announcement of such dire circumstances confirms it. Conversely, a recent survey found UNC students ranked highest in admiration for Ronald Reagan. Perhaps the tide is turning.

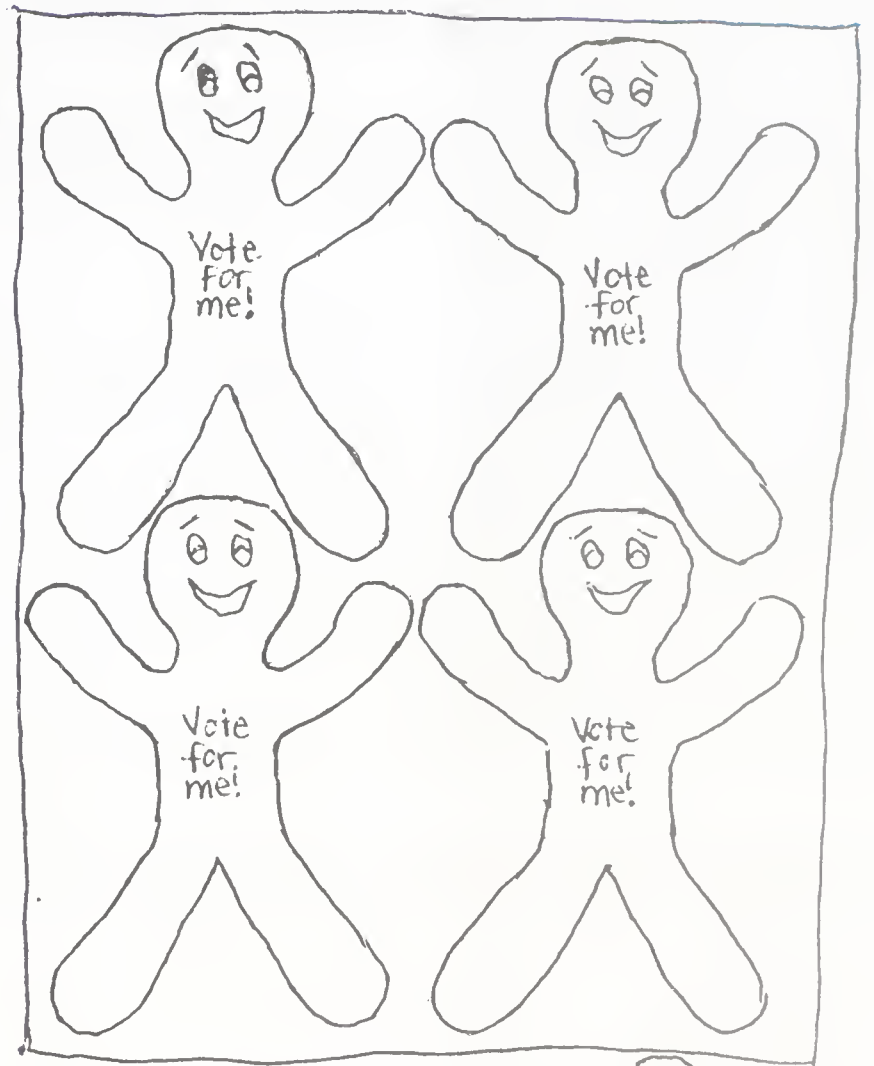
THE LAST WORD

Never despair; but if you do, work on in despair.

Edmund Burke

2003 SBP Election

SBP
Candidates



Wasn't the
Larson - Daum Reform Act
supposed to get rid of
cookie-cutter
candidates?



Daum

Inside: Exclusive interviews with the Student Body President candidates, Cornel West comes to campus, and more.

MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its nine-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

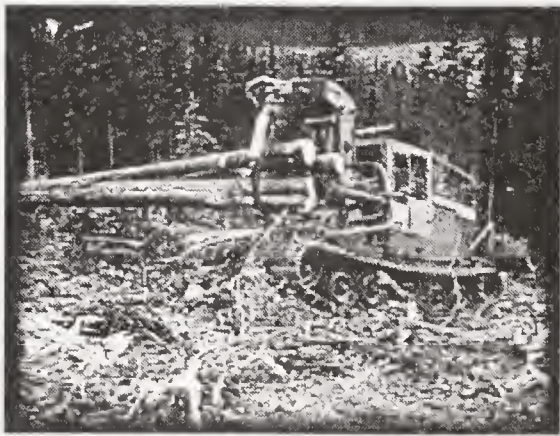
Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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W

elcome to the first issue of *Carolina Review* of 2003. This year promises to be an interesting one for students here at Carolina and at universities all across the country. The U.S. Supreme Court will hear arguments in two University of Michigan lawsuits, both regarding the legality of race based admission programs. These cases should be of particular interest to those of us planning to attend post-graduate school, as they will likely change admission standards across the country.

The Law School here at UNC decided to file an amicus brief with the U.S. Supreme Court in this case. An amicus brief is basically an argument that takes one side or the other in a case such as this one. UNC Law is filing their brief in support of the University of Michigan, despite their thinly veiled discriminatory system.

President Bush has instructed the U.S. Solicitor General to file a brief countering the University of Michigan's arguments on behalf of the administration. Bush has said with no qualification that such race-based admissions policies are "divisive, unfair, and impossible to square with the Constitution." In the coming months, *Carolina Review* will likely feature an in-depth story about admissions standards here in Chapel Hill.

Although this is my first month at the helm, I plan to continue providing you with the same common sense insight into important issues that you have come to expect from this magazine. I am taking over the editorial responsibilities as Steve Russell moves on to serve as Publisher.

In this issue, you will find candid responses to our annual questionnaire from each of the four Student Body President candidates. *Carolina Review* endorses no particular candidate; we simply provide you with a more educated view of the ballot. I urge everyone to vote in the upcoming election. With online voting available at studentcentral.unc.edu, there is really no excuse.

Later in the spring semester, we will publish our semi-annual 'Best of Carolina' course review. I would like to see that list grow and diversify into a greater number of departments. To that end, I encourage you to submit both positive and negative comments on your classes and professors. Please include the course name, professor, and a good reason as to why you liked or disliked the course.

Good luck in the spring semester. If you have a course recommendation, letter to the editor, or other feedback, send an email to cr@unc.edu.

Sincerely Yours,



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TEACH-IN ON WAR WITH IRAQ

Campus liberals gather to protest a war with Iraq.

By Chris Speck
Staff Writer

There is a time for peace. There are unjust wars. These facts are incontrovertible. But there are also times in which war is the just course of action and peace must be temporarily sacrificed for the sake of a greater good. On January 9th, the anti-war activists who convened at a teach-in in Manning Hall on UNC's campus refused to even contemplate this second point.

The issue, of course, was the impending war with Iraq, and the teach-in, of course, was a one-sided affair consisting of speeches from well-meaning people who do not fully understand what a war in Iraq may accomplish.

The teach-in was organized by the Campaign to End the Cycle of Violence and UNC SuRGE. It featured five speakers, who each spoke for about 15 minutes and was admirably kept to this limit by moderator John Cox, a UNC history graduate student.

The audience, about 150 strong, consisted largely of students and was generally receptive to the speakers, but not overly so. There was no angry discontent, no anti-American chanting, no folk singing; just a reasonably quiet group that listened patiently and burst into applause at the expected times.

The general theme of the evening, namely "peace good, war bad," was banged home many times by the speakers as well as by Cox himself who was not afraid to interpolate between speeches numerous anti-war fac-toids and opinions.

Catherine Lutz, a professor of Anthropology at UNC began the evening with a slide show. Her aim was to win sympathy for the Iraqi people by making us "think about the images you haven't seen" in the mainstream media. Predictably, she showed us images of dying Iraqi children, Gulf War victims, and bombed out buildings in Iraq. "You won't see

images like this," she told the audience repeatedly.

Lutz then addressed President Bush and Saddam Hussein. She admitted that Hussein is a "horrible man" but quickly pointed out that "he is not a demon. He is demonized." Then she displayed an image of President Bush and Vice President Dick Cheney. After making a sarcastic comment about Bush's intelligence, she condemned Cheney for being aging, rich, and white.

Of course, Lutz's speech was filled with sentimental truisms ("There are mothers and fathers right now in Iraq worrying in a deeply intense way about whether they and their children will survive through the next month.") and with superficial anti-war arguments ("[Cheney] met Saddam Hussein at one point in the late 1980s and gave the OK to the kind of weapons transfers that we are now supposedly desperately trying to find throughout Iraq."). She also revealed the inconsistency of her approach later when she denounced Bush as being "in love with death." She apparently did not realize that this statement demonizes Bush as much as she claims the mainstream media demonizes Saddam Hussein.

Things improved when Reverend Ray Buchanan, president of a Raleigh-based organization called Stop Hunger Now, began his speech. He had just returned from a fact-finding tour in Iraq and was eager to tell all about how wonderful the Iraqi people are. Less ambitious and truculent than Lutz but more naïve in his arguments, he stuck mainly with what he saw and the people he met and continually reminded us that "these people are not our enemy." He also repeatedly condemned the U.N. sanctions on Iraq.

Buchanan had visited Iraqi holy sites, schools, and hospitals, and spoke with religious leaders as well as representatives from UNICEF and the Iraqi government. "Everywhere we went we experienced a general warmth," he said. "The people were genuinely glad to see us....There was no sense that the people of Iraq think we are the enemy."

Indeed, Buchanan was most persuasive when

he discussed the Iraqi food ration program. "Every citizen in Iraq gets a food ration from the government. Every citizen gets about 2200 calories a day," he said, citing his sources at UNICEF. "70 to 80 percent of all Iraqis totally depend on that food ration....If a war gets started with Iraq, the infrastructure for that food distribution system will disintegrate within two days....We cannot allow that to happen."

Buchanan said very little about the political issues surrounding the impending war with Iraq. He also failed to rebut any arguments that show how a resounding U.S. victory will end the sanctions and ultimately improve the lot of the Iraqis. Instead, he, focused on the immorality of war in general, and opposed the war with Iraq on these grounds.

The third speaker, Ali al-Taie, a sociology professor at Shaw University, refused the microphone and presented a rambling and disjointed history lesson that included personal reminiscences and political insights from the Edward Said Blame-The-West-And-Israel school of Orientalism. Indeed, al-Taie was an odd case because at different times, he professed what seemed like contradictory positions. For example, he began by attesting his unabashed loyalty and patriotism to the United States, but later resorted to outright slander by claiming that "Saddam Hussein's regime.... is very close to the nature of president Bush's regime." No explanation of this outlandish statement was offered.

al-Taie continued by claiming that "the reason that Saddam Hussein has been targeted is because...he has not kissed the hand of the United States." He then blamed the troubles of the Middle East on U.S. "colonialism, imperialism, oil-ism...and the behind-the-scenes protecting of Israel." But earlier, he had stated that "all of us in the Middle East, we love you....We have high respect for this culture, this technology, this openness, this objectivity."

al-Taie did not explain how "love" constitutes such things as calculated and heinous acts of anti-Western terrorism across the world, dancing in the streets after 9/11 in the Middle East, anti-Semitic screeds from Arab state-run newspapers, and the general ambivalence to U.S. security by millions of Muslims living in this country.

The fourth speaker, academy award-winning documentary filmmaker Barbara Trent of the Empowerment Project, suffered from none of this high-minded confusion. Like Catherine Lutz before her, Trent went straight for the kill by condemning the impending war and the people who believe in it. In fact, she let a documentary she shot at the

(IRAQ Continued on page 9)

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STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT CANDIDATE INTERVIEWS

On February 11, UNC students will cast their votes for the next Student Body President. Each year, *Carolina Review* asks candidates to fill out a lengthy questionnaire that gives them a chance to tell students who they are and why they would make the best SBP. In the next few pages, you will find their *unedited* responses to some difficult questions.

Nathan Cherry

Full name: Nathan Michael Cherry

Web site: www.unc.edu/cherry

Year and major: Junior, International Studies major and Creative Writing minor

Hometown: Virginia Beach, VA

Do you prefer cats or dogs and why? Well, if I wasn't allergic to cats, I might like them better. So for now, it has to be dogs. I have three at home – two English setters and a Gordon setter.

Favorite city: Boston, MA

Favorite book: *The Sun Also Rises* by Ernest Hemingway

Favorite CD: N.E.R.D. – In Search of. Damn good CD. Reminds me of Va Beach. Plus, the Neptunes grew up there.

Favorite movie: The Royal Tenenbaums – I love dark comedy.

Favorite class taken at UNC and why: Definitely ENGL35N with Bland Simpson. It's a creative writing class devoted to non-fiction nature writing. Non-fiction can be very difficult to write, but I found it a welcome challenge. Plus, Simpson really infused the class with tidbits of North Carolina history, culture and trivia. The class capped off the semester by traveling to the Outer Banks for a weekend of canoeing, kayaking, dining, and beachcombing. I'm hoping he invites me on the trip this year. (hint, hint.)

Spent last summer: Road-tripping out to Colorado with good buddy Josh Lee, working at a Va Beach golf course, surfing, and hiking a portion of the Appalachian Trail with my dad and my brother.

Career plans: Good question. I'm thinking about law school. I'm interested in international or environmental law. And I would love to travel more.

Favorite US president and why: Franklin Delano Roosevelt. To overcome his hardships and trials of life with such poise and then become one of the greatest presidents of the US (during a very difficult time in our history) is simply remarkable.

Favorite philosopher and why: Yogi Berra – he endeared himself to the American people

not only through his achievements in baseball but through his strangely profound, simple observations about life.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet and why: 1) George Washington – to hear first-hand his vision and expectations of the young United States during a time of conflict and uncertainty. 2) Eleanor Roosevelt – one of the most selfless and giving people of the 20th century. 3) John Muir – the great naturalist and environmentalist. I'd like to ask him about his adventures and travels. (Look for him on the 2005 California quarter).

What uniquely qualifies you to be Student Body President? I love this University deeply. I have been actively involved in campus life for almost three years now, and I believe I would bring a perspective and a work ethic to the office of Student Body President that other candidates will not be able to offer. I feel as if I am an effective leader and would be a dynamic catalyst to make things happen.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students and what should be done to resolve the issue? I agree with Chancellor Moeser's wish to make UNC into the #1 public university in the nation. I think we all should. However, there are definitely trade-offs involved with such a massive push. Tuition will continue to rise year by year; campus infrastructure may struggle to support rising enrollments and continued expansion. Thus, it is of the utmost importance that the student body be informed, engaged, and involved in the decision-making processes that will occur in the next decade. Student Government needs to develop a long-term plan and must reach out into the growing community of South Campus.

In light of the recent controversy over affirmative action at UM-Ann Arbor, should such policies play a role in undergraduate admissions? Yes. The issue, of course, is whether the UM-Ann Arbor admission policies are consistent with the 1978 Supreme Court case of *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke*. When Justice Powell delivered the opinion of the court, he said, "Race or ethnic background may be deemed a

'plus' in a particular applicant's file, yet it does not insulate the individual from comparison with all other candidates for the available seats." Furthermore, *Bakke* found that quotas may not be used but that diversity may be a "compelling governmental interest," therefore allowing the use of racial preferences to attain that diversity. So the question remains... are the policies used by UM-Ann Arbor based on quotas? I believe they are not. I urge everyone to read the following website: <http://www.umich.edu/~urel/admissions/faqs/comp.html>

Do you agree with the expansion of "non-traditional" disciplines, like queer studies, within UNC? Yes. I think that UNC should begin to look into a certification or concentration program. Since UNC is a liberal arts school, I believe that it should offer a wide range of curricular choices.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? I think that Moeser does a wonderful job. Of course, he is only human, and I believe he has made some very public mistakes. Still, he has acknowledged these and has continued to work tirelessly for our University. His vision should be one that motivates and inspires each of us.

What concerns do you have with the Committee on Student Conduct's recent revision of the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance, the guiding document of UNC's honor system and Honor Court? I cannot think of any concerns regarding COSC's changes to the Instrument; I support their changes. Of course, I am concerned whether UNC students will engage in an open dialogue about the state of honor and integrity at this University. In addition, I feel as if students should be more familiar with how the Student Judicial System functions.

Do you support the referendums on a Green Energy or general Student Activity Fee increase? Why or why not? On February 11th, I plan to vote "yes" for the Green Energy Referendum. I believe that UNC has an obligation to lead the way when it comes to environmental issues. Having said that, I am a bit nervous that the money will sit in a fund until it is decided how it would ultimately be used. However, the referendum is the first step in the development of renewable energy sources on campus.

At this stage in the campaign, how has the new campaign financing act recently passed by Student Congress aided or hindered your efforts? As of the time when I answered this questionnaire, it hadn't affected the campaign at all. I had spent \$3.20 on developing some negatives. In the big picture, though, I think a successful campaign can definitely be

run with \$400. True, the fact that Student Congress now funds campaigns has leveled the playing field and makes running for an elected office an option for everyone. Still, I am a bit nervous using student fees to run a campaign.

What book do you recommend for the Summer Reading Program and why? I just finished *In a Sunburned Country* by Bill Bryson. I think it'd be a great summer reading book. It introduces the reader to an area of the world often ignored (Australia) and is absolutely hilarious. Summer reading books should be ones that incoming freshmen should *want* to finish – and I definitely found it hard to put down.

What advice can you give to Coach Doherty? None, really. I think he's doing a great job. It'd be cool if we still had Neil Fingleton, though.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the *Daily Tar Heel* is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? Seeing that I have only two well-outlined choices, I'd have to take into consideration that Dean Smith will soon be 72 years old. Though he has led the Heels to the Final Four ten times and to the National Championship twice (in addition to having the most wins of any NCAA head coach at 879), Psalms 90:10 says, "The years of our life are threescore and ten, or even by reason of strength fourscore." Well, my point is... he's had his time. Save the poor DTHers. Oh, and Dean would probably want it that way, as well.

Tell us a joke. What do you call four bullfighters in quicksand? Cuatro sinko.

Ben Pickett

Full name: Benjamin Michael Pickett

Web site: www.unc.edu/pickett

Year and major: Junior, Economics and Political Science

Hometown: Lexington, NC

Do you prefer cats or dogs and why? I have always preferred dogs. I lost my dog last year that I had for 14 years, so I miss the companionship.

Favorite city: Washington, D.C.

Favorite book: *Ghost Soldiers*. My grandfather was a decorated soldier in WWII and this

story resembles a lot of experiences that he personally told me about.

Favorite CD: A burnt CD with rap and rock music on it. You can't beat all your favorite artists on one CD. Don't tell the recording industry though.

Favorite movie: Braveheart

Favorite class taken at UNC and why: Religion 27 with Peter Kaufman. It was a great subject to be engaged in since I'm a Christian and Professor Kaufman brought an amazing amount of excitement to the class. Anyone who has taken this class knows exactly what I'm talking about.

Spent last summer: Working in Washington, D.C. on Capitol Hill with the American Association of Political Consultants.

Career plans: I plan to go to Law school and focus on corporate and constitutional law. I hope to begin a career in public service right after law school either running for office in North Carolina or becoming involved in the politics of Washington, D.C.

Favorite US president and why: Franklin D. Roosevelt is my most favorite president. He brought the United States out of the Great Depression and through the most horrific war we have ever seen, all the while being crippled and living with excruciating pain throughout his presidential terms.

Favorite philosopher and why: John Locke is my most favorite philosopher because he wrote about the fundamental ideals and liberties that the United States is founded upon.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet and why: Abraham Lincoln because of how incredibly strong of a man he was to keep this country together and believe in the fundamental ideals of equality of all races. Jesus Christ, because he has changed my life in so many ways. Franklin D. Roosevelt because of how strong a man he was to bring the country out of devastating times.

What uniquely qualifies you to be Student Body President? Since my freshman year, I have been a member of the Honor Court, which gives me very important judicial branch experience that I can carry to the Executive Branch. I will bring Honor and Integrity to a new level within the Executive Branch. Also, I am a member of Phi Alpha Delta, the professional law fraternity on campus. This has allowed me to gain important leadership skills with a diverse group of students. Moreover, my professional political experience in Washington, D.C. and my work with Senator John Edwards in his regional office in Raleigh, has allowed me to gain first hand knowledge of policy making and leadership at a professional level. I will take these professional skills to the Student Body presidency to help improve the UNC community.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students and what should be done to resolve the issue? There are many pressing issues that the UNC community faces at this point. One issue in particular is Campus Security. I have proposed a major overhaul in campus security with a new plan to help keep students safe. Through the Campus Security Initiative (CSI), I am proposing to create a Security Affairs post that will solely work to make the campus safer. Moreover, video surveillance throughout campus, additional security officers around dormitories, and a new Safe Escort program will help to create a safe environment for the UNC community. Students have to feel safe at UNC and I will ensure that the whole UNC community feels safe with the implementation of this new program.

In light of the recent controversy over affirmative action at UM-Ann Arbor, should such policies play a role in undergraduate admissions? I feel that affirmative action should play a role within undergraduate admissions. I fully support the UNC community's position on gearing admissions towards a policy that helps minorities in their pursuit of a higher education.

Do you agree with the expansion of "non-traditional" disciplines, like queer studies, within UNC? I feel that it is the students' choice of what classes they want to take. If queer studies classes were offered, it would be an individual choice whether or not to take the courses. Everyone has the right to have many choices in class options. Thus, the expansion of these new studies will help promote awareness of issues that students may not have normally become aware of.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? I feel that Chancellor Moeser has done an average job in his short tenure at UNC. I feel that he has made some mistakes but that he has recently stepped up his efforts to become more mindful of student-related issues. The UNC voice has to be strengthened, and I will make sure to be that strong voice that will always echo in Chancellor Moeser's ears.

What concerns do you have with the Committee on Student Conduct's recent revision of the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance, the guiding document of UNC's honor system and Honor Court? I have many concerns with the COSC revisions. I feel that some changes did need to be made, but our student ran judicial system is one of the only true student ran systems throughout the country. It's one thing that the students actually still have a decent amount of control over. Irresponsible changes can not only hurt this system, but also hurt students that come

before our Honor Court.

Do you support the referendums on a Green Energy or general Student Activity Fee increase? Why or why not? I feel that the Green Energy referendum can do great things for the UNC community. My house runs off of solar panels and other efficient ways of using resources, but I think we can aggressively promote a policy like this without having to raise our fees. I do not support any Student Activity Fee increases. I think it is pertinent to maintain our legitimacy within the UNC system of schools by not giving the UNC students any raises in fees. How can we argue for lower tuition when we're raising our own fees at UNC? I will declare a moratorium on tuition and student fee increases, while making sure that the UNC community receives the great reforms needed in the Green Energy Referendum. While my administration is in power, we will continue to fight for the university of the "people."

At this stage in the campaign, how has the new campaign financing act recently passed by Student Congress aided or hindered your efforts? At this stage, the new campaign financing has helped to aid my efforts. I feel that it has helped to add more legitimacy to the campaign process by allowing for all students to be able to run for political office at UNC if they so choose.

What book do you recommend for the Summer Reading Program and why? I do not recommend any books for the Summer Reading Program. The assignment is never used but for a small discussion section when freshmen arrive. Let us enjoy our summer before coming to college. We have to read enough when we get here.

What advice can you give to Coach Dookerty? Lobby the alumni to give us risers around all four sides of the basketball court. This will add more intensity to the games and work into our favor. Also, make sure we have one game a year in Carmichael gym that only students can attend. Maybe the home game against Dook? I think so.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the *Daily Tar Heel* is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? There's only one choice, SAVE THEM BOTH. Since I'm the track master, I had al-

ready built a hidden track that runs on the opposite side of the track Dean Smith is on. I would switch the train to the hidden track and save both the DTH staff and Dean Smith. However, I would make sure Coach K would be standing on the hidden track, and then.....yeah you guessed it. No love for Dook.

Tell us a joke. Chancellor Moeser has hair!!!!!! Ok, maybe he has a little.

Sang Shin

Full name: Sang Shin

Web site: www.unc.edu/~shin

Year and major: Junior/International Studies

Hometown: Charlotte, NC

Do you prefer cats or dogs and why? Dogs because they can sit, shake and roll over. Seriously, I like both animals because of their companionship.

Favorite city: Washington, DC

Favorite book: *The Lexus and the Olive Tree* by Thomas Friedman

Favorite CD: "Another Level" by Blackstreet

Favorite movie: *Gladiator*!!!!

Favorite class taken at UNC and why: International Studies 80-Cultural Diversity. The class was an open discussion of many topics that dealt with the perception of the different social theories involved in cultural diversity. I really enjoyed discussing topics of diversity with the students in the class.

Spent last summer: As an orientation leader!!! Attempting to make the transition of new students as easy as possible

Career plans: I really don't know yet.... Maybe go to government school or law school. Basically, I would like to do something where I travel a lot and come in contact with many different people.

Favorite US president and why: Franklin Roosevelt because he overcame many obstacles in his childhood, such as polio, and became a very personable President that was loved by the American public.

Favorite philosopher and why: Ronald Takaki because he believes that the only way to overcome difference is through education.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet and why: Martin Luther King Jr. and Mahatma Gandhi because of what they did to revolutionize the world. Also because they never gave up and overcame adversity and oppression. Then I would like to meet Pachelbel because he composed Canon in D, which is my favorite song.

What uniquely qualifies you to be Student Body President? For starters, my personality. I believe that I am very personable and students will find it very easy to come up and speak to me, whether just to say hello or to tell

me about their concerns. Also, I have a pre-existing relationship with the administration due to my involvement in the Orientation program. Therefore, I would be able to effectively help solve the communication barrier between the administration and the student body.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students and what should be done to resolve the issue?

I believe that the MOST pressing issue is definitely the lack of student involvement in the decisions of the university. Many of the problems facing students are the result of the student's lack of involvement and poor communication. Issues such as parking, tuition, safety and housing can all be drastically improved if there is an encouragement for student involvement and better communication.

In light of the recent controversy over affirmative action at UM-Ann Arbor, should such policies play a role in undergraduate admissions? In a perfect society, affirmative action would not even be considered. However, since this is by no means an ideal world, affirmative action is needed so that there can be equality among every being. Affirmative action does not always point to racial situations. Gender and Disability are considered in the ideology of affirmative action as well. Affirmative action is important in the role of undergraduate admissions because test scores and grades do not fully determine a person's entitlement to be in a university. Other factors such as economic background and living environment should be considered as well.

Do you agree with the expansion of "non-traditional" disciplines, like queer studies, within UNC?

Yes, if there is a significant interest in the student body and enough faculty to effectively instruct such courses. If all these factors are present, then yes, because it adds to the fascinating diversity that only Chapel Hill offers.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? The whole Susan Ehringhaus issue has been a hot topic for a while. This leads me to believe that Chancellor Moeser's communication with his own ad-

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ministration should be improved. As for the students, it seems that many student-related issues have been put on the back burner because of a lack of communication. It would be nice to see the chancellor make more efforts to spend time in student-congregated areas as well as attending non-athletic student events.

What concerns do you have with the Committee on Student Conduct's recent revision of the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance, the guiding document of UNC's honor system and Honor Court? I believe that these revisions are a good thing, because student's actions and definitions of student conduct change and must be revisited over the years. Examples such as sexual misconduct and the misuse of internet technology should definitely be addressed because at last revision in 1974 these issues were not relevant.

Do you support the referendums on a Green Energy or general Student Activity Fee increase? Why or why not? Yes, but only if the student body approves the increase. I believe the fee for each individual is very minute, but the fees combined would benefit the environment.

At this stage in the campaign, how has the new campaign financing act recently passed by Student Congress aided or hindered your efforts? At this stage, it has neither aided nor hindered my efforts. I believe the reforms have made everything fair. Everyone has a chance now and no candidate feels that they have an advantage over the other.

What book do you recommend for the Summer Reading Program and why? I would most definitely pick a book that would not cause such a stir as last year's, even though the university was eventually praised for its choice. I would pick a book that would allow students to learn while capturing their interests. How about *Fast Food Nation* by Eric Schlosser? Everyone loves food and it is a good introspective view of American culture.

What advice can you give to Coach Doherty? RECRUIT BIG MEN. Seriously, I think that he is doing a great job. Anything is better than last year and we are definitely on our way back to the top.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the *Daily Tar Heel* is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do

you do?

This one is easy. I would definitely save the beloved Dean Smith. Although the DTH staff may be important, Dean Smith is a legend and a big part of our UNC culture. Plus, we can always pick another staff. We can't replace Dean Smith!!! Plus, Dean Smith brings the green to the university as well.

Tell us a joke.

Okay forgive if I offend someone.

Why did Al Gore get a belly ring???

Because George Bush got a Dick Cheney!!!

Matt Tepper

Full name: Matthew Samuel Tepper

Web site: www.unc.edu/tepper

Year and major: Junior, Public Policy and Political Science

Hometown: Cary, North Carolina

Do you prefer cats or dogs and why? Dogs.

As a child, I always wanted one; however, my mom never let me because she thought they were dirty.

Favorite city: Ota, Corsica

Favorite book: *The Great Gatsby*, F. Scott Fitzgerald

Favorite CD: *Live in Central Park*, Paul Simon

Favorite movie: Rain Man

Favorite class taken at UNC and why: Education 41: Education in American Society. Dr. Unks combines wit and wisdom, challenging commonly held beliefs about American education and society.

A Carolina Classic.

Spent last summer: Living with my family in Frankfurt, Germany and participating in a 28-day North Carolina Outward Bound Course.

Career plans: Not completely sure, but possibly education policy or media advocacy

Favorite US president and why: Lyndon B Johnson- Although I disagree with his Vietnam Policy, I admire his persistence in pushing through Kennedy's Civil Rights Legislation. Also, he was a strait shooter. He once commented on a Nixon speech saying, "I may not know much, but I know chicken shit from chicken salad."

Favorite philosopher and why:

Homer.....Simpson, the sofa sophist.

"If he is so smart, how come he is dead?"

"Marge, we had a deal. Your sisters don't come here after six, and I stop eating your lip-stick."

Three historical figures you'd like to meet and why: Martin Luther King, Jr.- The most inspirational leader of the 20th century. Helen of Troy- She launched a thousand ships. Mozart- He invented the rock and roll lifestyle.

What uniquely qualifies you to be Student Body President? I'm so fast that last night I

turned off the light switch in my dorm room and was in bed before the room was dark. In addition, my diverse experience with a wide range of activities on campus has given me the skills to bring students together and make UNC a better place for everyone.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students and what should be done to resolve the issue?

Because of the current economic conditions in North Carolina, the university has sustained significant budget cuts over the past few years. These cuts have affected students in a variety of ways, from making it difficult to attract and retain top-notch professors to reducing the funds available for student activities. Although there is no easy solution to this problem, a strong student voice is necessary to ensure that the student interests are protected.

In light of the recent controversy over affirmative action at UM-Ann Arbor, should such policies play a role in undergraduate admissions? Yes. Diversity is essential to any university which seeks to offer a complete learning experience. Education is more than merely attending class and taking notes. True education involves learning from people with different perspectives and experiences. It is important that admissions offices work to create a diverse student body so that students can learn from each other as well as their professors.

Do you agree with the expansion of "non-traditional" disciplines, like queer studies, within UNC?

Yes. Necessity is the mother of invention. If non-traditional disciplines were never introduced, students would still spend all of our time memorizing Aristotle and Plato. UNC must continue to innovate and move forward in its search for knowledge and truth. This includes promoting disciplines that aren't a traditional part of the curriculum.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? Like any person beginning a new job, I think Chancellor Moeser has experienced a sharp learning curve. He has made some mistakes, but admitted his errors and learned from them. He has increasingly sought the student voice when making important decisions, and I will make sure to continue this trend if elected.

What concerns do you have with the Committee on Student Conduct's recent revision of the Instrument of Student Judicial Governance, the guiding document of UNC's honor system and Honor Court? I am impressed with the work that has been done to revise the Instrument and feel it is important to continually improve our uniquely student-run honor system. I think it will be difficult to

communicate the changes to the large number of students and faculty at UNC, but I feel that both groups will be open to any changes that promote honor and integrity.

Do you support the referendums on a Green Energy or general Student Activity Fee increase? Why or why not? Yes, I support both. Although it is unfortunate that students are faced with 2 fee increases in one year when many students make great sacrifices to attend UNC, both increases will improve the Carolina experience. Currently, UNC's Student Activity Fee is well below the fee of comparable institutions, and the increase will ensure that students receive the services they deserve.

At this stage in the campaign, how has the new campaign financing act recently passed by Student Congress aided or hindered your efforts? With the campaign budgets reduced, we have been forced to be more creative and resourceful. I think all of the candidates have had to really focus on the issues instead of marketing gimmicks. Plus, I don't think my 3-hour Wednesday shift at the undergrad computer lab would cover all the expenses.

What book do you recommend for the Summer Reading Program and why?

Maybe Wrong but I Doubt It, the autobiography of Charles Barkley. No explanation needed...I think.

What advice can you give to Coach Dorety?

You must know when to hold them. It is imperative that you know when to fold them. You absolutely have to know when to walk away. Above all, know when to run.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the *Daily Tar Heel* is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? Who are the sickos that came up with this question, you cruel, heartless bastards.

Tell us a joke.

What's the difference between Duke football and frosted flakes? Frosted flakes know what to do in a bowl.

Why doesn't the Duke football program have a web site? They can't put three w's back-to-back.

How do you keep a Duke football player out of your backyard? Put up a goal post.

CR

(IRAQ Continued from page 4)

anti-war rally in Washington D.C. last October do much of her talking for her.

The documentary was exactly what you would expect from such a rally: lefties of all ages singing and dancing, holding colorful placards, chanting bold slogans, and generally spouting the kind of flower power platitudes and silly anti-American conspiracy theories that have been the mainstay of left-wing ideology for decades. For example, according to actress Susan Sarandon, who spoke at the demonstration, "Our resistance to this war should be our resistance to profit and the cost of human life. Because that is what these bombs over Iraq are really about! This is about business, the business of distracting attention from Enron and Halliburton!"

There were interviews and speeches from a familiar host of liberal celebrities such as rock star Patti Smith, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, former Congresswoman Cynthia McKin-

ney, and Reverend Jesse Jackson to name a few. There was an unsettling discussion with a child who had obviously been brainwashed by his parents. The infamous Al Sharpton even made an appearance.

The nadir of the documentary and of the evening was a vicious rant by Damu Smith of a group called Black Voices for Peace. According to Smith, the Bush administration is "the most undemocratic, anti-worker, anti-poor, racist, pro-business, warmongering, elitist, repressive government we have ever had in these United States of America!" This, frankly, is a slanderous and malicious lie - but sadly, it met with applause. Trent should be ashamed for including such vile nonsense in her documentary, and the people who applauded should realize that such shrill rhetoric is exactly the kind of hate speech that the Left so often denounces.

The rest of the evening consisted of Trent, Cox, and anthropology graduate student Michal Osterweil trying to recruit volunteers to do countless tasks for the cause, from licking envelopes to coordinating carpools to lending any kind of support possible. To the credit of the teach-in organizers, the line between activism and sedition was respected throughout the evening. There were no calls to break laws or burn flags. And aside from a few excessive moments in Barbara Trent's

documentary and a few unwise comments by Catherine Lutz and Ali al-Taie, the speakers and the audience expressed no signs of genuine anti-Americanism. Instead, people were encouraged to visit certain websites, read books, write letters, distribute anti-war literature, and attend demonstrations to show politicians and the American people exactly where they stand. These strategies can be found in any high school civics text and are perfectly legitimate. It is a testimony not only to the greatness of our country but also to the discipline of the teach-in organizers that such lawful modes of protest were encouraged.

Of course, the teach-in organizers, for all their good intentions, are wrong about the war in Iraq. They say it is immoral. They say there is no connection between Iraq and

al-Qaeda. These are their two strongest arguments and they may even be correct (although it's highly unlikely). Regardless, the real reason why we should go to war with Iraq has nothing to do with inspection teams and U.N. resolutions and whether or not

Saddam has smuggled weapons of mass destruction into Syria. It also has nothing to do with oil, the brutal repression of the Iraqi people, or the very real possibility that the Iraqi people will benefit tremendously after Saddam is gone (a possibility that the speakers at the teach-in consistently ignored). We should go to war for one reason and one reason only: to make an example of Iraq.

On September 11th, 2001, Americans learned not only that they had dangerous enemies from the Middle East, but also that the United States is vulnerable to any group of terrorists organized enough to get tourist visas and determined enough to kill. This means that the next 9/11 could very well be executed with nuclear weapons. It is the government's job to make sure this never happens. This is why we attacked the al-Qaeda network in Afghanistan, and this is also why we will be attacking the United States' only remaining military opponent in the spring: to show future terrorists everywhere that the United States, the richest, strongest, greatest nation in history, is resolute, will fight for its survival, and will not tolerate enemies.

CR

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INTERVARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP NARROWLY AVERTS STORM

UNC Student Affairs threatens action against IV for being Christians.

by Kris Wampler
Staff Writer

It garnered little public attention. But once again, UNC was caught up in a storm over religion. Late December, officials at the UNC Division of Student Affairs threatened to revoke funding and recognition for the InterVarsity Christian Fellowship. The offense? IV requires its leaders to be committed Christians; this, the officials charged, did not comport with UNC's anti-discriminatory policy.

Thankfully, the forces of liberty fought back. The Foundation for Individual Rights in Education threatened a lawsuit. The conservative Family Policy Network, which led the charge last summer against the university's summer reading program, promised more controversy. Other conservative groups demanded an explanation and promised action as well. In response to all of this, Chancellor James Moeser wisely rebuked the officials' finding and refused to move against the group. He cited the long relationship between UNC and IV, as well as its valuable contributions to student life.

But a refreshed assault against InterVarsity is now in the works. As reported by the DTH, the Queer Network for Change has launched a campaign against IV on the basis that it discriminates against gays, lesbians, bisexuals, and everyone else who is not heterosexual. QNC, undaunted by the obvious fact that IV's actions are perfectly legal and reasonable, denounced Moeser for his support of the group.

This is hardly an isolated event, restricted to our own little world at UNC. Mike Adams, PhD of the Breakpoint Christian ministry, points out that this is "rather a function of the general animus towards Christians that exists on so many of our college campuses." A concerted effort by the Left exists, all throughout the country, to capture and control higher institutions of education. It is seen perhaps most clearly in the overwhelming presence of leftist professors and faculty members at most institutions of higher learning. It is seen in the many academic courses that teach students to despise the history of their country or encourage them to abandon the values in which they were raised. Filled with countless impressionable students, public education at every level has become the new social labora-

tory. Conservatives have been told by liberals for years that all they want is "diversity" and "tolerance." But to them this means strictly adhering to a dogma that rejects tradition, truth, and meaning to substitute relativism and decadence with the iron hand of force.

Somehow, liberals always manage to pick and choose the kind of freedoms they want in order to mold society into the graven image they seek. It is never the freedom of religious expression that matters, only the mythical "separation of church and state." It is never the right to life, only the right to privacy. It is never the right to choose where to send your kids to school, only the "right" to choose abortion. In this case, conservatives have to ask, whatever happened to freedom of association?

QNC is obviously not interested in facts. In addition to admitting all people regardless of race, religion, or anything else, there are homosexual IV members. The people leading this attack care nothing of discrimination or tolerance of individuals; the very presence and awareness of gays within the fellowship makes that charge difficult to maintain. Homosexual activists want acceptance and endorsement of their lifestyle, and will get it any way they can.

Nor are the UNC officials responsible for this interested in religious freedom. IV chose to require its leaders to be Christians, because that is simply what defines a Christian group. As Adams observed, UNC's position was essentially "that Christian groups could exist on campus only if they would abandon their core religious beliefs and allow non-Christians to become leaders and members." Organizations should and do have the right to choose their leaders. This is critical for any club, secular or religious. Would a pro-environmental student group be satisfied with a conservative, pro-business student leader? Would Choice USA ever stand for a pro-life within its high ranks? Of course not. We must defend freedom of association and freedom of choice, not liberal bleeding hearts or ridiculous fears about hurt feelings.

And we also must acknowledge the culture war being waged. We have been shoveling lie after lie, again and again. This time,

thankfully, responsible and vigilant people recoiled and InterVarsity remains unscathed. But a simple battle victory cannot quell the war. There is a real agenda being forcibly advanced at UNC and many other American universities. It is anti-God, anti-family, and anti-freedom, and it must be stopped.

CR

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A Wasted Opportunity

Princeton Professor Cornel West honors Dr. King?

by Michael Burdei
Associate Editor

The critics have hailed African-American Studies Professor Cornel West as one of the most preeminent minds of our time. His recently released album, "Ketches of my Culture" displays Professor West's oratorical passion and *unmatched* eloquence. His presence is a mainstay in American media to the point where he has virtually become a household word. Actually, that statement is not entirely accurate. In light of the achievements of men such as Albert Einstein and Samuel P. Huntington, to name a few, the notion that Professor West is one of the most preeminent minds of our time is certainly debatable. That his eloquence is unmatched might be stretching the boundaries of truth one exaggeration too far. And if Professor West has become a household word, then that word probably rhymes with 'leopard-print', since his opportunistic rants and shoddy scholarship are utterly distasteful.

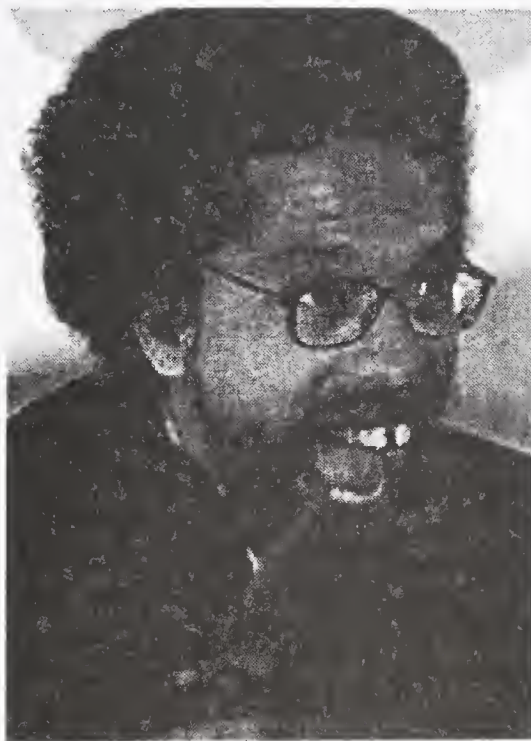
Worst of all is his evident lack of critical self-appraisal; the word 'critics' doesn't belong at the top of this page, simply because that first paragraph is quoted verbatim from Professor West's website; he may not be the first person to shamelessly praise himself, but as a nationally recognized intellectual and professor (at Princeton no less), such behavior is disgraceful and unbecoming a man of his position.

On the anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday, with the UM - Ann Arbor affirmative action debate looming in the background, Professor West, chosen by UNC to speak in remembrance of the fallen civil-rights leader, fared no better. Wallowing in the politics of black victimization and delivering the most bizarre interpretation of Dr. King's legacy that this writer has ever heard, Professor West's outlook of modern America could be summarized as 'one step forward, five steps back'.

For racial hucksters Al Sharpton and Jesse Jackson, continuous racial crisis, real or not, is the lifeblood of their relentless trouble-making, whether it's engaging in corporate blackmail or precipitating arson. Professor West, for all his intelligence and ability, gives off similar racial stigmata, though he lacks the charismatic demagogue. Still, his twenty minute monologue was a waste of time

from beginning to end because he failed to ask questions pertinent to the health of the black community and made wide, gasping generalizations driven by metaphorical intensity and devoid of any real content.

Of course, there were a few absurdities that beg clarification. For example... "We don't want to tame or domesticate Dr. King..." at one time considered the most dangerous



Professor Cornel West
or Reverend Al Sharpton?

man by the United States government!" exclaims Prof. West. Though he didn't care to elaborate on what that could possibly mean, did the empty rhetoric sound good! Maybe West thought that a local car dealership had gone too far in celebrating MLK by having an all-day sales event. Such details are important!

But, for the sake of argument, let's assume that Professor West made the inane comment to introduce his interpretation of King's legacy, which can be compressed into one sentence: "Brother Martin, we have yet to reach total equality of result, just as LBJ said we would decades ago." Cackle! Since when did the American founders promise equality of result? Is that what Dr. King sought? In his famous "I Have a Dream" speech, Dr. King praised our written Constitution:

"When the architects of our republic

wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and the declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was a promise that all men would be guaranteed the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The pursuit of happiness does not guarantee happiness, something that Professor West either ignored or forgot when he later rambled on about 'free market fundamentalism', throwing out the usual grab-bag of inaccurate poverty and wealth statistics in the United States. "Privatize this, privatize that! Is this our answer to everything?" mocked Prof. West. For a moment, I forgot that this speech was in remembrance of Dr. King, but by then, West's politics were obvious.

"Brother Martin, exclaimed Prof. West, we are reporting to you, the drift of the nation and the drift of the empire of which we are a part, has made it fashionable to be indifferent, to abandon the distraught." But how are we indifferent, brother Cornel? How have we abandoned them? One would be hard-pressed to find a more tolerant society, even among the Western European nations! Few Americans doubt that slavery was the worst blot on our great history; once black society was given the same legal rights that the rest of America enjoyed, the integration that was to follow required time, which in turn requires patience. As an aside, the empire comment is so outrageously false that it doesn't even bear intellectual scrutiny.

In the course of his monologue, Professor West reminded his audience that "a nation cannot reach maturity if it cannot come to terms with the death within it." Indeed, if this maturity is measured by time, then the United States has certainly reached it, grappling and working to solve the problem over the course of two hundred years. But how can the black community make further progress if an intellectual like Cornel West stands on stage with his arms spread wide, surprised that affirmative action, that is, racial preference, is still a hot topic among the American public? "Merit and excellence are being discussed? How impoverished must we get?" cried Prof. West. But merit and excellence *are* very important. If Dr. King's dream was to one day see his four children live in a nation where they are not judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character, what is a university doing accepting a black student based on the color of his skin and not his abilities? Does Professor West have that little faith in his people?

Aside from his rapid rhetorical flourishes
(WEST Continued on page 14)

McCarthyism Revived

Forgetting the past ... or simply erasing it?

by Deb McCown
Senior Writer

While killing or injuring one's opponent to get ahead is considered bad sportsmanship, recent events suggest that there is a socially acceptable alternative that achieves the same ends: witch-hunting your competition. No one seems to care, however, that neither form of self-advancement is the behavior of a gentleman.

Frightening is when all someone has to do is point a finger and cry, "racist," and suddenly everyone begins a mad dash to get as far as politically possible from the accused. All are quick to condemn him, regardless of truth. Then the Mississippi drawl fuels the fire.

It is a sad, sad time when it is no longer acceptable to praise an old man on his hundredth birthday. As the twisted logic reads, he was young in the past, and the past is bad. Modern people ought never to remember the accomplishments of those who have survived it.

It is terrifying, in a country that supposedly values fair trials, for the conviction to be implied in the accusation, terrifying in a nation that supposedly values freedom of speech that a man cannot give praise to his elders without being politically crucified. On Dec. 5, Lott attended a 100th birthday and retirement celebration for Sen. Strom Thurmond (R-SC) in Washington, an event that was broadcast live on C-SPAN. Lott gave a speech praising Thurmond for more than half a century on the political stage, which included a run for the presidency in 1948.

The remarks which led to Lott's resignation from the position of Majority leader were directly related to Thurmond's unsuccessful presidential bid. "When Strom Thurmond ran for president, we voted for him," Lott said of Mississippi, his home state, "We're proud of it. And if the rest of the country had followed our lead, we wouldn't have had all these problems over all these years."

And that was all it took; the accusations of racism began by political rivals who conveniently interpreted Lott's praise of Thurmond as nostalgia for segregation. Others began to debate which "problems" Lott was speaking of and what he meant in saying things would be better if Thurmond had won the presidency in 1948.

Thurmond, then the governor of South Carolina, ran for the Presidency on the platform of the breakaway States' Rights or "Dixiecrat" Party, which split from the Democratic Party in 1948 in response to incumbent Harry S. Truman's civil rights legislation. A chief aim of this party was to maintain the status quo of segregation in the South. Though Truman won the election, with Republican Thomas Dewey a close second, Thurmond won 39 electoral votes and carried four states: Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and South Carolina. The size of his following revealed the extent to which Southern voters favored segregation.

This is important because it points to the need to judge leaders by their own time. In 1948 segregation was the law and the norm, just as slavery was acceptable in the time of Thomas Jefferson and just as fear of racial mixing was expected in the time of Abraham Lincoln. No one condemns Jefferson for being a slaveholder, and there is no lack of praise for Lincoln as someone who did a lot of good for race relations.

Times have changed; that doesn't mean it is right to punish people from other times with other standards by today's rules. Praise is just as due to a man who did impressive things during the era of segregation as it is to a man who did impressive things during any other period in history, whether or not the era in question coincides with current trends in political correctness.

The Trent Lott incident made it clear that American society is increasingly fearful of the past. And that is no surprise considering that anyone who makes a reference to the past risks seeing his career lynched before his eyes.

It is also important for anyone trying to analyze Lott's comments to note that there have been plenty of other problems other than race relations in the past 55 years: terrorism, school shootings, drug abuse, the breakup of the family, the pressures of immigration and population growth, the Cold War and the development of weapons of mass-destruction, Vietnam, Korea, destruction of the environment and, ironically enough, the McCarthy Era.

There are any number of problems that a different president would have handled

differently. Why Lott's comment was interpreted as favoring segregation is impossible to know – except to say that someone, somewhere, for some reason, thought it was time for a shift in power. And they knew how to cause the shift they desired: *cry racist*.

But all of this assumes that Lott's remarks were made with a political motive in mind, and any such discussion is reading way too much into the situation. Somehow, no one stopped to observe the obvious: it may be that he was just trying to say some good things about Congress's oldest and longest-serving member at the man's 100th birthday party. As Lott's office reported to the press in a statement, "Senator Lott's remarks were intended to pay tribute to a remarkable man who led a remarkable life. To read anything more into these comments is wrong." But that didn't stop the gossip and finger-pointing that the media began to circulate, nor did it end the continuing accusations by race-baiting liberals.

Pulitzer Prize-winning writer and columnist George Will criticized Lott's reaction to the situation, but, while not lacking in criticism, his words about the Senate leader discounted the accusations against him. "There is no convincing evidence that Lott is a racist," Will wrote, "And his voting record, which reveals a robust appetite for legislative pork, proves that he has no allegiance to the Dixiecrats' theory that the Constitution's enumerated powers fence the federal government off from intervention in important spheres of

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merican life. Lott is a legislative mechanic with negligible ideological ballast."

Once Lott realized, bewildered, that his comments had been declared offensive, he apologized, saying, "A poor choice of words conveyed to some the impression that I embraced the discarded policies of the past. Nothing could be further from the truth, and I apologize to anyone who was offended by my statement."

Lott later made 3 additional apologies, none of which was accepted, and liberals continued to insist that the comment was intended to be racist. Less than two weeks later, Lott was pressured into resigning from his position as Senate Majority Leader.

It may have benefited Lott to not devote so much time to apologies and instead to take his cue from Jesse Jackson, who recovered quite well with no apology from the "limeytown" remark he made in New York City in 1988. But it could be that in this realm of politics, what a person does is not as important as who he is. It is not politically correct, after all, to call a black man a racist. In that columnist Mark R. Levin called "selective moral outrage," the same liberal Democrats who criticized Lott for his recent comments have, in the past, ignored comments in the same vein made by members of their own party.

No one raised in outcry in 1985 when former president Bill Clinton, then governor of Arkansas, signed Act 985, which made the birthdays of both Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert E. Lee state holidays. Nor did anyone complain at a meeting on voting rights suits when several locals in the audience asked why whites had to pay for others' problems and Clinton, the lead defendant in the case, responded in a tone of resignation, "We have to pay because we lost."

The comment did not raise eyebrows the way that Lott's recent remarks did, despite the fact that implying things would be better if the South had won the Civil War is certainly no more politically correct than implying that things would be better if a States' Rights candidate had won the 1948 presidential election.

And in 1993, while he was President, Clinton bestowed the Presidential Medal of Freedom – the nation's highest civilian award – on former Arkansas Senator J. William Fulbright, long-time segregationist and Clinton's personal mentor, at Fulbright's 88th birthday party with accompanying praise.

Clinton, like Thurmond, did things to specifically cater to a white constituency in his home state that was and to some extent still is motivated by racism at the ballot box.

Lott certainly fell short of Clinton's example of praise for segregationists; he stopped at verbal praise for Thurmond. The hypocrisy here is astounding, and feigned insult by Lott's political enemies only obscures the greater debate over race in a country where race relations are still far from perfect.

This "selective moral outrage" has also led to more recent sins of omission on the part of race-sensitive liberals who mysteriously overlook comments made by other members of their own party. No one complained when Senator Carl Levin (D-MI) gave Thurmond praise in the same vein as Lott's on Sept. 24.

"I am pleased to join my colleagues in paying tribute to Senator Strom Thurmond and hon-



Trent Lott (R-MS) speaks to reporters.

oring him for his unparalleled record of public service to this Nation," Carl Levin said, praising Thurmond's political career. "In 1948, while he was still Governor, [Thurmond] ran for President as a States' Rights Democrat and received 39 electoral votes, the third best showing by an independent candidate in U.S. history."

This statement could have been interpreted as easily as Lott's in honoring Thurmond for his showing as a segregationist candidate in the Presidential race of 1948. But did anyone scream about it? Of course not. He is a liberal.

Beyond the media controversy, the unfortunate result of Lott's words has far-reaching implications, both politically and socially. The most obvious is that American voters will be seeing more of the same. Everyone complains that politicians are bland and that they all sound the same. But this incident shows without a doubt that if one deviates from the expected boredom, even for a moment, he is crucified by the media.

The incident also proves that witch-hunting works as an acceptable mode of political advancement. In this case, there were plenty of politicians in Washington waiting for a slip-up so they could move in for the kill

and take out their rivals, increasing their own position in the pecking order.

While the specific term that is classified as the capable career-wrecker – witch, communist, racist – changes with time, the effects of using the term that's in vogue are the same. Whatever accusation is considered strong at the moment, the method is the same, and it seems that witch-hunting is making yet another re-appearance as a tool of power in the United States.

This controversy has also touched on other political issues of the day, particularly the already-controversial question of affirmative action. This is a relevant issue for students because counter-productive attitudes about racism and race that persist are often promoted by schools like the University of Michigan Law School, which still uses race as a major factor in admissions.

Though President Bush condemned Lott's remarks, the Associated Press reported on Jan. 9 that "Siding with white students so soon after the Lott controversy could be seen as an affront to blacks." There's no telling how long some people are going to drag this issue out. Beyond the utterance of a few unsuspecting words, even the question of language is now up for debate and censorship. This recent turn of events only puts more danger in the controversy that began in 1999 about use of the word "niggardly," defined in Webster's New World Dictionary as stingy and miserly.

The word was used by Charles Dickens in describing a character in *Great Expectations*. It was used in the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court's ruling in the case of *Griswold v. Connecticut* in 1965 in describing an interpretation of the First Amendment. And it was used in the Revised Standard Version of the Bible (II Corinthians 9:6) in regard to sparsely planted crops.

The controversy over this word began in January 15, 1999, with the resignation of David Howard, an aide to D.C. Mayor Anthony A. Williams, after two city employees said they were offended by his use of the word "niggardly" to describe the management of a fund's tight budget.

As Washington Times Editor Wesley Pruden wrote soon after the incident, "The crime of David William Howard is that he paid attention in high-school English class.... When he used a perfectly good English word in a meeting with two subordinates -- one white, and one black who wanted his job -- the black subordinate said he heard him make a racial slur.

"Two weeks later, after a campaign of racial vilification, Mr. Howard resigned."

Pruden wrote. "The subordinate, a black man named Brown, apparently presumed that "niggardly" was the equivalent of "niggerly," though the words "niggardly" and "nigger" are not remotely related; indeed, no one has ever heard of an adverbial form of the ugly corruption of the word "Negro," which only yesterday was the word educated people --Martin Luther King, for example -- used to describe persons of African descent."

While even NAACP Chairman Julian Bond told reporters that the word had no racial connotation and that the incident was surely a misunderstanding, the media had hold of the story, and they wouldn't let it go. The word's meaning notwithstanding, even educational institutions, which should be above such misunderstandings of language, have been plagued with "niggardly" problems.

The month after the incident, University of Wisconsin student Amelia Rideau demanded that the word be prohibited after her English professor used it in a class on 14th-century poet Geoffrey Chaucer, and in a later class to explain the word's meaning and background.

The issue also effects students far below the university level, as in an incident this past September in Wilmington. The *Wilmington Star* reported on September 4 that Stephanie Bell, a fourth grade teacher at Williams Elementary School, was formally reprimanded for teaching her students the word niggardly." Parent Akwana Walker, who is black, protested the use of the word in a discussion of literary characters. Bell then received a letter requiring her to send an apology to students' parents and attend sensitivity training, the *Wilmington Star* reported. She also had to agree not to use the word again with her students.

What this means for America's children is terrible to ponder; teaching the next generation that history is to be forgotten, even if its makers are still alive. It is teaching them that if they speak their mind – or say something that even resembles an opinion – they will be punished for it.

Finally, this controversy shows just how much some people are willing to use racial hostility – real or imagined – as a mode for their own political advancement. Removing a politician from office for speaking good of someone whose achievements occurred in the past is not the way to deal with this hostility as a nation.

CR

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(WEST Continued from page 11)

ishes, the only solution Professor West offered to contemporary black woes was that there shouldn't be a discussion over preferences: they are well deserved because the oppression black society faced in America was (or is) so bad that...well it's just *that bad*. How does one judge which group of people, whether it was because of their religion or their culture, has been most oppressed? Is there a universal measuring stick? Jews were thrown out from one European country to the next until a certain individual decided to exterminate the majority of them from Europe. That was god awful, but based on Professor West's logic, Jews deserve preferential treatment! How many Christians were persecuted for their beliefs thousands of years ago? Go the Middle East, and one would see that not much has changed. Do they not deserve preferential treatment? If the Jewish community made extraordinary efforts to squeeze out preferences because they were persecuted by gentiles for 3000 years, what kind of progress would they make with their lives, driven not by character and ability, but by handouts instead? Where would it end?

Distraught with this nation's "escalating authoritarianism and unilateral militarism" Professor West suggested that we ought "to debate in a robust manner and encourage healthy democratic dialogue", not that he cared to explain what that actually entailed, or meant. Decrying that "Brother Martin would shed tears over the poor status of blacks today", West assured the crowd that though we have laws, "the police don't enforce it!" "Tough on crime doesn't mean tough on Enron!" exclaimed Professor West. "Our arrogance and imperial ambitions!" What a leap. What does this have to do with Dr. King's legacy? Nothing of course, but towards the end Professor West makes sure to properly honor the civil-rights leader's memory by describing him as a prisoner of hope, not an optimist. "Think for yourself, don't just get more and more curious, get deeper, like Dr. King" philosophized Professor West. It's hard to say what was more off-putting: West's meaningless platitudes, like the one above or "Americans like intelligence, but are afraid of intellect..." or his left-wing commentary. This was some silly stuff.

As mentioned earlier, Professor West is a fairly intelligent fellow. In his undergraduate years, he supposedly understood Greek, Hebrew and Aramaic, which is no small feat. This needs to be stressed since his speech in honor of Dr. King could have centered on a critical self-evaluation of the needs

of the black community as well as on elements of the civil rights movement that haven't stayed true to Dr. King's vision of a color blind society; its name is the NAACP. What about the problem of a greater proportion of crimes occurring among members of the black community, who serve as both perpetrators and victims? Why are there so many fatherless children? Racial preferences: vast amounts of federal money are not going to fix these problems.

Instead, West spent 40 minutes stroking his ego, using his greater intellect to rattle the oppression saber. We might assume that such actions are limited to an Al Sharpton or Julian Bond; we are presumptuous. Professor West, as his website clearly shows, does not have the stomach for serious self-appraisal, something the black community, if it wishes to make progress, so desperate for needs. Professor West praised the Socratic Method: ask questions and implore people to reach a deeper level of understanding. At long last, West might do well to heed his own advice rather than waste our time like many other racial hucksters do today.

CR

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Cash Cows

Two upcoming referendums invite students to say "no" to good governance.

by Steve Russell
Publisher

In the upcoming campus election, students will decide on two referendums to increase Student Fees by a total of \$24 a year for undergraduates and \$26 a year for graduate students. More accurately, students will vote on further subsidies to the usual campus liberals and their tired ideas.

Eight dollars of that increase comes in the form of the Green Energy Referendum. A committee appointed by Student Congress and the Student Body President would control the money, which adds up to several hundred thousand dollars each year. But what would they do with it?

The referendum states the fund would "support renewable energy projects on campus and buy power from renewable energy providers...[giving] UNC the opportunity to reduce pollution and improve public health in our area by using cleaner renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind, and small hydroelectric)." *Saved by the Bell* taught us the dangers of drilling for oil in an academic setting, but do we want windmills in Polk Place?

The truth is there exists no real plan for a productive use of the money. But give the committee that much cash, and rest assured they will find some way to spend it. Students do not have the expertise, financial or scientific, to spend money on campus energy needs – especially those students who will jump at the chance to make such decisions.

The logic behind the referendum contains further holes. The legislation authorizing the referendum states *ipso facto* that "the Earth is experiencing global climate changes mostly because of the overuse of fossil fuels." Never mind the continued global warming *debate* (it is still unproven, after all) and our recent chilly weather.

More telling of the leftist mindset is the legislation's decree that "it is...our responsibility to become the first university in the southeast to support renewable and sustainable energy options." Why? Despite the best wishes of Student Congress, numerous professors, and others, UNC is not the vanguard of the left. Academic time would be

better spent researching clean, safe energy sources like nuclear power.

Student Congress is an obvious target of blame. It failed (once again) to show leadership, instead passing the buck to the student body, just like Democrats in the General Assembly attempted on the lottery. It is the other referendum, and Congress' current state, that raise more serious issues.

Members of Congress like to point out that the student activity fee, distributed by Congress to registered student organizations, has not risen with inflation. Further-

***"Saved by the Bell
taught us the dangers
of drilling for oil in an
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do we want windmills
in Polk Place?"***

more, they argue that because UNC's fee is less than that of peer institutions, students suffer. The plan, then, is to almost double the money Congress will have to distribute.

The more damning fact is that over a quarter of this fee goes to liberal activist groups, while only four percent goes to religious or conservative groups. Fifteen percent goes to student government and the remaining fifty-four percent funds "neutral" groups, such as Carolina Cancer Focus.

These numbers, from the budget approved last spring, include a dramatic cut for the best-funded group, the Black Student Movement. During the budget meetings, several members of the BSM called into Congress and complained strongly about the cuts. There is a clear feeling of entitlement on the part of liberal groups on campus for this money.

As a practical fact then, doubling the Student Activity Fee will be a huge subsidy to these protest groups, giving them more chances to clog the Pit with madness. Fundraising already sits in a back burner

with many groups, who would rather take the easy money from Congress than search for outside grants or other ways to generate money.

There are few conservative groups on campus (we're busy studying, not shouting), and the Student Code places restrictions on the funding of religious groups. Furthermore, Christian organizations face special scrutiny, as demonstrated by certain student government officers' recent hostility to InterVarsity Christian Fellowship.

Even worse, Congress is currently flush with extra money to distribute to groups through the subsequent appropriations process. As of this writing, Congress had approximately \$20,000 sitting in its coffers. Student Body Treasurer Michael Vollmer is on record as opposed to the fee increase for exactly this reason. Congress perennially fails to understand (or conveniently ignores) the money that comes in through reversions, or money appropriated to groups but unspent, that eventually returns to Congress' control.

In fact, Congress has so much money that they passed the ludicrous Daum-Larson Act (or is it Larson-Daum; I'd hate to shatter the authors' delusions of grandeur). This legislation initiated "public" financing of all student government campaigns, at a cost of several thousand dollars. Along with the free money came stricter rules governing the formation of campaigns. The flaws of this act are too numerous to list in this article, but it again shows the failure of the student politicians and their big, mistaken dreams.

The passage of this referendum would drastically change the activities of student groups. It would mean more protests, more bullhorns, and more lunacy. The Green Energy referendum shows a failure of clear thinking and the victory of greed. In the hands of a few, hundreds of thousands of dollars will go to waste over two years until students would have a chance to vote down the fee. As in the defeat of the United States Student Association referendum several years ago, which kept UNC students out of a notorious liberal lobbying group, the student body has shown common sense in campus elections. Let's hope history repeats itself.

CR

Steve Russell is a senior political science and history double major from Winston-Salem, NC.

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Chapel Hill Tops Peer Institution in Baker, California

Baker, California, home of the world's largest thermometer, will surely diminish in importance since the world's largest ram now sits outside the south side of Kenan Stadium, thanks to private contributions from the Belk family. Part of "tradition building," as Coach Bunting calls it, the Ram shall one day compare to the Bell Tower and the Old Well. However, we at *Carolina Review* wonder why Chancellor Moeser allowed the unveiling to take place "in the face of a state budget crisis." As readers might recall, the Chancellor last August turned away a new Jumbo-Tron, also paid for with private donations, because he feared how it would look when he petitioned the state for more cash. While the *Review* does think the statue a good addition to Kenan Stadium, it's time for the university to install the new scoreboard as well.



Erasing History in America's Heartland

In the wake of the Trent Lott controversy, Congressman Dick Gephardt (D-MO) made a politically motivated speech about the Confederate flag, declaring that it should not fly "anytime, anywhere." In response, the director of Missouri's Department of Natural Resources ordered the flag removed from historical sites in the state. Missouri Governor Bob Holden jumped on the bandwagon of those who think it's a brilliant idea to cleanse history in the name of political correctness. Next up: art museums, without the art.

Meanwhile, West Virginia Senator Robert Byrd, a former member of the Ku Klux Klan, has a minor role as a confederate general in the upcoming feature film *Gods and Generals*. The Democratic Party tire hard to sweep his racist *faux pas* under the rug, but old habits die hard, eh?

Calling All Units

For an ideology with such contempt for law and morality, it is amazing that UNC liberals failed recently to get arrested outside John Edwards (D, National Lawyers Guild) office. The police policy of "de-escalation" forced the protestors to cease and desist, lamented Don Quixote-wannabe Scott O'Day, a senior music major. O'Day and his comrades, freshmen Anna Carson-Dewitt and Sascha Bollag, all had prior arrests for civil disobedience, and promise to "step it up until we provoke arrest" in the future. While the trio failed in their attempt to influence Edwards' opinion on US intervention in Iraq, they have set a shining example of criminal conspiracy and the misguided leftist bullhorn mentality. It is unclear what their next protest will include, but if you're driving near Sen. Edwards' office soon, watch out for the speed bumps.

THE LAST WORD

"Every right is married to a duty, every freedom owns a corresponding responsibility. There cannot be genuine freedom unless there exists also genuine order in the moral realm and in the social realm."

~Russell Kirk

Carolina Review

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March 2003

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION



Making King's Dream a Double Standard?

Inside: Three Arguments Against Affirmative Action, Interview with Director of Undergraduate Admissions, Best of Carolina, and more.

Three-time Pulitzer Prize winner Thomas Friedman, prominent foreign-affairs columnist for the New York Times, spoke candidly about the upcoming war with Iraq in a recent speech at Koury Auditorium. His February 25th lecture drew such a large audience that live video feeds were established in classrooms around Kenan-Flagler to accommodate the crowd.

Friedman's brand of journalism involves extensive background research and in-depth visits to numerous Middle Eastern countries. In 1995, the Times gave him an American Express card and said that he should do with it what he pleases, so long as he delivered his twice-weekly columns. He routinely takes off to remote areas of the world on a moment's notice and stays in these places for months at a time. As such, he has some perceptive insights into foreign affairs and tends to give a practical perspective regarding international politics. Although I don't agree with him in all respects, I believe he makes some good points regarding the current conflict with Iraq.

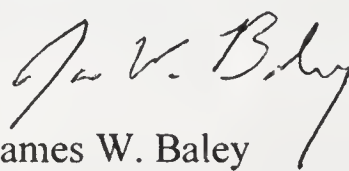
Friedman himself believes that we should go to war, but do so cautiously. Like many of us, he cites terrorists that "hate us more than they love life," as a primary threat to American liberty. Although he believes Hussein loves himself a bit too much to be a threat in the same caliber as a suicidal terrorist, he agrees with displacing him for the sake of regime change. In recent trips to the Middle East, he interviewed many young Muslim men, and during each interview the same word kept coming up: humiliation. These young Arab men are frustrated and disappointed with the progress of their culture and their lives. Friedman designates this group of young Muslims the "sitting around guys," the group of unemployed and radicalized men to which the September 11th hijackers belonged.

He points out the fact that India has the world's second largest Muslim population, yet there were no Indian hijackers on September 11th. Why? Because India is a democracy and its citizens have a real stake in their country. As evidence, we see that the richest man in India is a Muslim software guru, not a radical terrorist.

Friedman believes, like most of us, that Osama Bin Laden and Saddam Hussein must be brought to justice. But in order to mitigate the threat of terrorism, we must not only go after the ringleaders, but we must also eliminate the underlying context that causes young men to join these radical groups - the problem of "sitting around guys." In essence, Friedman argues that we ought to go to war with Iraq not only to protect ourselves from immediate danger, but to provide a democratizing trend in the Middle East so that would-be terrorists can instead spend their time working to make better lives for themselves and for their families.

In the closing line of one of his January columns, he explains that this perspective is worth both liberal and conservative attention, "because in today's globalized world, if you don't visit a bad neighborhood, it will visit you."

Sincerely Yours,



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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its nine-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.



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CONSPIRACY THEORY

DEAR SIR,

I have a few comments on your publication, specifically in regards to the articles on Iraq and the InterVarsity Fellowship. The CAROLINA REVIEW will gain much more credibility if your journalists stop attributing all causes to some kind of leftist conspiracy. Whether or not something like that actually exists, ranting about it in the articles creates a sense of ridiculousness that takes away from anything else that might be said. In general the articles are well-written and well-researched, but as I have stated above the conspiracy theories cause one to question the credibility and perhaps the sanity of some of the writers.

Thank you for your time,
JUDY FREIMARK
Junior, Classical Civilization

DEAR SIR,

I have been a subscriber to CR since the time of Charlton Allen, and I want you to know how much I, as an alumnus (BA '50, MA '54), appreciate your work. The quality of the writing in CR is outstanding. When I was teaching at UNC (1981-86) I seldom saw such good writing in my Pol. Sci. classes.

Keep it up!!
J. EDGAR WILLIAMS

'CHRIS SPECK'S TEACH-IN ARTICLE TWO THUMBS UP'

DEAR SIR,

I don't write people about a lot of articles, but this one I really agreed with, and I thought it was really refreshing to read. On this very liberal campus, we always hear war is a very bad thing and should be avoided at all cost. You don't have to hold a rally or sign a petition to show me that War is bad and peace is good. I know that and I don't think any rational person would need that either. Nor do you need to belittle or criticize the person (Bush) that has to make the very difficult decision about war because you disagree with them. That just shows you are ignorant. Yes, this war will cause hardship for the Iraqi people, but these people already live in hardship under the thumb of Saddam, and they will be better off free from his controlling dictatorship. War, in some cases, will always be necessary to defend freedom Liberty, justice

and our safety. It was good to hear you write to these facts. A lot of time you do not hear people speak out to the cause of fighting for freedom. It is not that I want to have a pro-war rally, I am not pro-war, but I do believe that freedom and liberty needs to be fought for.

Thanks,
BRANDON LUGABIHL

FEBRUARY ISSUE

DEAR SIR,

Hello, hope today finds y'all well.
InterVarsity Christian Fellowship article: "Organizations should and do have the right to choose their leaders." Yes, that's true, which is why a clause in the club's charter requiring a leader to be Christian is unnecessary. A group of Christians would not elect a non-Christian to be their leader, just as a group of environmentalists would not elect a "conservative, pro-business" leader. An article in the DTH said their reason for adopting said clause was to ensure that the club did not change focus over time. It seemed to me to be a silly clause to add, but I don't believe they should have been forced to change it. Why would a non-Christian want to join their organization? All in all it seems like a pointless fight between conservative and liberal forces. I did not like the last paragraph of the article. The whole article was a rather well articu-

lated, balanced argument, and then to end with a paranoid, oddly defensive paragraph? I thought it was out of place.

Referendum article:

I did not like the way Mr. Russell acknowledged that fifty four percent of student activity fees go to "neutral" groups, and then ignored it to focus on how much the rise will help liberal groups. As a dj at WXYC, I can attest to the dire need we have for more funds. We have been at half power for nearly a year now because our tower is damaged. All the fundraisers we hold to get funds for repairing it have to be spent instead on basic maintenance and repairs around the station. Don't dismiss the need of "neutral" groups for this money because "liberal" groups will also benefit.

Trent Lott article:

Though I severely dislike Lott, I thought it was rather disgraceful and disgusting the way his comments were taken. His desperate attempts at getting himself out of the mess were almost as bad (i.e. unwatchable), but that is a different matter. The last ten or so paragraphs of the article articulated the absurdity of our current racial climate finely. Everyone is so conscious of offending another person on some small or non-existent point I don't see how anyone gets any work done. Good job.

Have a nice day,

MATT MALPASS

Need to Sound Off?

Comment on an article or any other campus issue.

Send your Dear Sir submission
to cr@unc.edu.

Please limit comments to 400 words.
We reserve the right to edit any
submission before publication.

THE BEST OF CAROLINA

Our bi-annual look at the best courses and faculty at UNC.

by Daneen Furr
Staff Writer

Once again, CAROLINA REVIEW presents a semi-annual publication of The Best of Carolina, a list of recommended, or perhaps not so recommended, professors and courses here at UNC. Our purpose is to provide our readers with a valuable resource to turn to as they go through the often frustrating process of choosing the best schedule among the numerous classes offered. This list is by no means intended to be comprehensive, but merely to serve as a way for students to hear other student opinions about their UNC academic experiences.

Many might wonder what intentions a conservative magazine could have in the compilation of this list, and some may assume that we weed out only those professors who ascribe to and teach a conservative perspective. This, however, is not true. In accordance with the first part of our Mission Statement, "we believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit." Thus, our purpose is to provide the campus with a list of the most academically stimulating, not easiest, courses, so students may obtain a true "liberal arts" education. We also want to give you an option other than pickaprof.com.

As this article has become a regular feature, we are always searching for added student input. To this end, if you have a course or professor recommendation, please feel free to send it to us anytime at cr@unc.edu. Thank you for reading, and we hope that this list might contribute to the enrichment of your Carolina academic experience.

Recommended Courses

Anth 40/ Folk 40 - Southern Style, Southern Culture

Prof. Glenn Hinson

A dynamic and creative teacher, the class presents Southern culture through a series of visual, musical, and textual "postcards". After each presentation, the class opens up to fascinating discussion and lecture.

Anth 121 - Culture and Personality

Prof. Robert Daniels

Professor Daniels has studied and lived in

many parts of the world, and draws on all his experience to create fascinating lectures. Everybody should take this class!

Business 140 - The Legal Environment of Business

Prof. Barry Roberts

I often speak with classmates and we fondly recollect our days in Roberts' class. He is quite witty, and he uses that wit to challenge students to think critically on their feet. I haven't met anyone that wasn't happy they took his course.

Classics 21 - The Romans

Prof. Cecil Wooten

A very entertaining professor and a necessary subject make this a great class. The wealth of material is challenging, and Wooten crosses the ideological line too often, but the overall result is worthwhile.

Classics 29 - Epic and Tragedy

Prof. Jim O'Hara

The material is absolutely fascinating and thought provoking. Dr. O'Hara has helped me improve my writing more than any other teacher. This is not an easy class, but definitely worth the time.

Classics 30 - The Heroic Journey

Prof. Kenneth Reckford

The best class to take if you want an excuse of read The Lord of the Rings trilogy. Prof. Reckford's passion is apparent.

Classics 36 - Word Formation and Etymology

Norman Sandridge (Graduate Student)

You will gain a more sound understanding of language; of what you say and how you speak. The teacher mixes modern examples with the classical foundation.

Communications 174 - War and Culture

Prof. Cori Dauber

Economics 10 - Intro to Economics

Prof. Ralph Byrns

I think the most glowing recommendation that I may give Professor Byrns is that I decided to remain in the 9 a.m. section of Econ 10 instead of switching to an afternoon one

only because I did not want another professor. The workload is consistent, incorporating nightly reading along with weekly quizzes, homework assignments, and online practice sets. Although another professor may not assign as much work, I guarantee Byrns energetic attitude and willingness to interact with his students makes this course well worth it.

Economics 132A - Macroeconomics

Prof. William Darity

Economics 180 - Economics of the Family

Prof. Boone Turchi

English 29 - Honors Types of Literature

Prof. Weldon Thorton

More than any other professor, Thorton helped me improve my writing. This class is very hard but worthwhile.

English 58 - Shakespeare

Prof. Alan Dessen; Prof. Larry Goldberg;

Prof. Ritchie Kendall

Every college student should know Shakespeare. Prof. Goldberg is energetic and captivating.

History 17 - Twentieth Century Europe

Prof. Conrad Jarausch

History 53 - History of Rome

Prof. Richard Talbert

With frequent and subtle humor, professor Talbert makes the material, which has the potential to be somewhat dry, into a lecture that easily holds your interest. Comparison and contrast with our society add to your understanding. He admits that many details of Rome are still unknown, but does not let what is missing get in the way of what historians do know. He also livens up his well-organized lectures with interesting side notes that show a true appreciation for the subject matter.

History 54 - Cathedral and Castle in Medieval England

Prof. Richard W. Pfaff

Prof. Pfaff is not the most engaging instructor, but the material is very interesting. There is not a lot of reading - just admire the beautiful buildings.

History 73 - The United States in World War II

Prof. Roger Lotchin

A comprehensive look at the foreign theaters and home front leading up to and during the second World War. Excellent.

History 125 - Intellectual History of Europe, Early Period
 Prof. John Headley
A mentally taxing course, but the most rewarding class I have taken. The period covered (up to 1700) contains the most critical thinkers to western civilization. HIST125 is necessary for anyone wanting a real education.

History 126 - Modern European Intellectual History
 Prof. Lloyd Kramer

Honors 28 - Comedy and Satire
 Prof. Kenneth Reckford
A very relaxed seminar on Greco-Roman comedy and satire. Prof. Reckford has such perspective on life and literature. This course is really a lot of fun.

Honors 32 - Elements of Politics
 Prof. Larry Goldberg
This is what education should be. Without question, the best class at Carolina. A four semester sequence in which you read much of the canon of Western political philosophy and discuss it. Not for the faint of heart: the reading list is long and strenuous; the discussions are often fast and furious, and the papers are demanding.

Italian 14 - Accelerated Italian
 Prof. Dino Cervigni
The professor is very entertaining. He makes the fast pace enjoyable, and as he is a native Italian, he gives a great insight into the details of Italian culture.

Journalism 11 - Introduction to Mass Media
If you are unsure about majoring in journalism, take this course.

Journalism 142 - History of Mass Media
 Prof. Donald Shaw

Music 42 - Masterpieces of Music
 Prof. Jon Finson
Professor Finson helped me learn how to appreciate classical music and to like it.

Music 45 - Introduction to Jazz

Philosophy 22 - Introduction to Ethics
 Prof. Geoff Sayre-McCord
The best class I have had at UNC. Geoff is a kind, brilliant, enthusiastic, and entertaining teacher, and he makes potentially difficult material easier to grasp and understand.

Physics 16 - How Things Work
 Prof. Richard Superfine
This is a great course for those of us that have always wondered how air conditioners, radio

stations, and a great deal of other mechanical and electronic devices work. Superfine is entertaining and insightful.

Physics 20 - Basic Concepts of Physics
 Prof. Hendrik Van Dam
From the first day, he told us that we would never use our book and that he would teach physics in a different way—not really concentrating on the actual basic concepts, but on the origins of how the science came about.

Political Science 41 - Intro to U.S. Government
 Prof. George Rabinowitz
This is one of the most enjoyable classes I have taken in my four years at Carolina. Dr. Rabinowitz is quite funny and extremely intelligent. He is quite willing to play devil's advocate but he keeps his per-

sonal opinions out of the classroom, a habit I wish more professors would adopt.

Political Science 42 - State and Local Government in the United States
 Prof. Virginia Gray

Political Science 54 - Government and Politics of East Asia
 Prof. James White

Political Science 63H - Classical and Medieval Political Theory
 Prof. Susan Bickford
Reading includes Sophocles, Plato, Aristotle, Thucydides, Augustine, and Aquinas. Prof. Bickford is great at guiding class discussion. She gives the necessary background and lets the students talk from there.

Political Science 70—Public Opinion
 Prof. Stuart Macdonald

Political Science 79 - Politics of the Supreme Court
 Prof. Kevin McGuire
McGuire is incredible. The subject matter is fairly interesting, but McGuire makes it more so with his commanding and engaging presence as a lecturer. He's also sphinx-like in his political objectivity: something rare in Poli Sci professors.

Political Science 86 – International Relations
 Prof. Thomas Oatley

Poli 140 - International Political Economy
 Prof. Thomas Oatley

Political Science 155 - The Constitution of the United States
 Prof. Kevin McGuire

Political Science 157 - Civil Liberties Under the Constitution
 Prof. Kevin McGuire

Religion 22 - Intro to New Testament Literature
 Prof. Bart Ehrman
This class offers a really interesting and many times surprising look at Christian writings. Prof. Ehrman clearly has a passion for the material, and his often humorous lectures always seem to go by too quickly.

Religion 27 - History of Christian Tradition
 Prof. Peter Kaufman
A potentially boring subject matter concerning the very beginnings of Christianity made exciting by one of the best professors at UNC,
 (BEST OF CAROLINA Continued on page 15)



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Three Arguments Against Affirmative Action

Why affirmative action is a misguided and short-sighted mistake.

by Maren Brown
Staff Writer

In the past month, the divisive and heavily debated question of racial preferences has re-emerged as a hot topic in academia and popular media. The University of Michigan openly admits to using an admission method that gives partiality to minority applicants. But Michigan is only one among many prestigious institutions that give racial preferences to students under the guise of affirmative action.

The expression "affirmative action" was first used by President Kennedy in speaking about further racial integration in government careers. Since then, Affirmative Action has blossomed to include a vast array of institutions, both governmental and private, that use minority criteria as influential factors in decision making.

In the 1978 Supreme Court case of Bakke v. University of California Regents, the Court decided that specific quotas violate the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The landmark case did not resolve, however, whether it was permissible for a College or University to use

race as one of several measures when considering applicants. Schools of higher education were quick to take advantage of this ambiguity in an effort to increase minority attendance, despite pushing aside more imperative criteria such as aptitude, leadership and community involvement.

Affirmative action was supposed to be a transition policy—to provide a smooth conversion from a segregationist past to a future of colorblindness—but there is little evidence that it has helped minorities at all.

An Argument in Numbers

No one can argue with the fact that minorities are far better off today than they were 40 years ago. The same can be said about the amount of effort and outreach that has been put into eliminating the gap between minority and white opportunities. However optimistic and positive these conclusions are, a destructive truth remains: there has been a considerable decline in minority employment

ily made 61 percent the income of a typical White family—today that percentage has decreased to 54 percent. In 1975 an average black male's salary was just 74.3 percent of a white male's, and today it stands almost identical at just 74 percent. And finally, a total of 77 percent of Black men were either working or actively seeking employment in 1970 today the total stands at 68 percent.

According to its track record in numbers, affirmative action has been a catastrophe. But can the underlying theories be just as disheartening?

An Argument of Increased Racism

The American Heritage Dictionary defines affirmative action as: 'A policy or a program that seeks to redress past discrimination through active measures to ensure equal opportunity, as in education and employment.' Yet affirmative action only supports and promotes the idea that, subconsciously, the majority of us are racists who are so un-

able to control our prejudices that we must allocate the government to step in and do so. This ridiculous idea is followed up with the government acting as a babysitter, infuriating the masses.

In his book *Illiberal Education*, Dinesh D'Souza, author and public-policy maker, comments on a new type of racism which is spreading rapidly throughout American college. D'Souza argues that although students are more aware and educated than ever on the subject of race, many white and Asian students are beginning to feel a deep antipathy for what affirmative action has produced: an educational preference based not on merit but on pigmentation. Unlike stu-

dents of 40 years ago, these prejudices develop from the students' personal experience, not ignorance, he concludes.

In a recent NEWSWEEK Poll, both whites and minorities were separately asked whether they oppose or agree with the idea of making decisions on racial grounds. The poll showed that whites opposed partiality for blacks 73 to 22 percent, while minorities opposed partiality for blacks 56 to 38 percent.

An Argument for the Victims

(AFFIRMATIVE ACTION Continued on page 14)



and salary despite the government's allocation of billions of dollars to affirmative action programs.

Washington University's Center for Study of American Business stated that affirmative action and race norming have cost the nation \$236 billion dollars. This spending, at a rate of over \$25,000 a year for each family of four, would lead us to expect a notable change to occur. But instead, unemployment is twice as frequent among blacks as it is among whites—the same figure as 30 years ago. In 1971, the typical Minority fam-

Interview with Jerome Lucido

Director of Undergraduate Admissions at UNC-CH

By Maren Brown
Staff Writer

1. Does Carolina consider race among the other factors in deciding whether or not a student be admitted?

Yes, race is one factor among many others considered in the comprehensive review of applications. Though contrary to the rhetoric that is seen in policies that consider race as a factor is that Carolina's admission process is not race-based, it is race-conscious.

2. What are the factors that Carolina considers when admitting a student?

The factors we consider include: the quality and depth of a student's academic program in high school; we consider a student's academic performance as measured by grade; class rank, honors and awards; standardized tests (SATs, ACTs, Advanced Placement exams, International Baccalaureate exams). We review their school and community involvement and contributions (to what extent has the student been involved in school and community affairs?); a student's essays and their writing abilities; talents outside the classroom; personal background; race; economic disadvantage; legacy; unusual circumstances (such as a debilitating illness); and finally personal character.

3. Does Carolina engage in any race or minority recruiting?

Yes, we have a special emphasis on recruiting low income and minority students. We have a special staff here who make liaisons with and target these communities.

4. Would you be willing to release the formula Carolina uses which dictates at which point applications get reviewed personally? Do there exist different cut-off points for whites versus blacks and minorities?

There's no formula for admission at Carolina. We closely look at every application we get and in the majority of cases, more than once. What we're trying to best do is build an exciting and multi-talented class; one that is academically talented and brings lots of perspectives to the classroom. What we try to do is translate what we believe to be the institutional mission—the will of the faculty: what they want to see in their classrooms and what we think are the characteristics of the institution.

5. How do you feel "multiculturalism" and "diversity" directly affect education at Carolina?

I think it's very important. Though I should

say that it's even more important what our faculty think. A few years ago, the faculty counsel passed a resolution indicating their very strong belief that when people of diverse cultures and backgrounds are brought into a classroom, any particular subject is made richer by virtue of those backgrounds and perspectives. And further, we should realize that the use of race is probably the most direct way to provide that diversity in our classroom.

6. If race were not covered on Carolina's application, do you think the demographic would change?

Yes, and for that to happen I think that the Supreme Court would have to act in such a way that would suggest that the use or consideration of race would no longer be legal, and that we would not be able to have that element on the applications. Our goals at Carolina, however, would remain the same: to have as diverse and talented a student body as we could possibly manage to bring in to this institution. But I do think a number of things would happen that would dramatically reduce underrepresented minority groups in the short run: 1) There would be a great chilling effect on the applicants. I think far fewer applicants would apply because they would think they wouldn't have a chance of getting in. 2) By virtue of the fact that race is a factor, our faculty is able to know what a student's ethnic background is.

7. What is your response to the lawsuit currently facing the University of Michigan Law School?

Carolina's Law School has chosen to file an Amicus Brief in support of the University of Michigan, and certainly at the undergraduate level we also support the University of Michigan's case. In one sense, we have many similarities with Michigan's admissions policies and in another sense we have dissimilarities. The most important of those is that we have no point system—no point formula, whereas Michigan does. What we share with Michigan is a comprehensive review that looks at a variety of factors and then chooses a student.

8. Do you feel that the government should play a role in the admissions processes of universities?

In a Supreme Court case many years ago, Justice Frankfurter wrote a deciding opinion that said "Colleges and Universities have the

right to decide what shall be taught, who shall teach it, and who shall be admitted." That tends to be my philosophy and the operating philosophy of most colleges and universities—that we would have that right. Now certainly, that the government has a role in insuring that we are upholding the laws of the land is feasible, but I don't think that the government should tell us whom to admit.

9. Is it your opinion that, through exercising Affirmative Action, blacks and other minorities are less capable in the classroom than Asians and whites? If you believe that a student's intelligence capabilities lie beyond their race, why should universities continue to give minorities a head start through Affirmative Action?

I don't think this is what affirmative action is. I think affirmative action is misunderstood enormously as a special break for certain groups. One of the ideas of affirmative action is to remedy the past effects of discrimination. Another more current impact of affirmative action is due to the compelling state interest in the full participation and educational activities of the whole of society, and that the educational environment should help to bring cultural understanding and multiple perspectives into being so that there is an educational value there.

10. You mention that one of the justifications of affirmative action is to remedy the past effects of discrimination. Do you believe that positive discrimination towards minorities now is the best way to move forward? It seems to me like this is discrimination against one group now to remedy the discriminations against another group in the past.

I suppose if you see it as a zero-sum game you could make that argument, but I don't see it as a zero-sum game. I would say that argument rests on the idea that somehow if we stopped using race as a consideration there would be lots and lots of space opened up for white kids because somehow we are discriminating against them now.

11. Lyndon B. Johnson said that the point of Affirmative Action is for blacks to be able to stand at the same starting line as whites -- how long do you believe it will be before we feel these full effects?

I don't have any answer to this...sociologists are working on this all the time. I don't know that I'd even be capable of answering it since it isn't my specialty.

CR

Moral Clarity and Affirmative Action

How a double standard became standard.

by Chris Speck

You can Blame the Supreme Court for this one. It had the chance to end racial discrimination in 1978 with the *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* case and, frankly, blew it. On one side was the medical school at the University of California at Davis, which, in the early 1970s, instituted a blatant double standard for admissions. Out of the 100 spots available to new students, a quota of 16 was set aside for "economically and/or educationally disadvantaged" minority applicants who were not required to live up to the higher standards of non-minority applicants. On the other side was Allan Bakke, a white male, twice rejected by UC Davis, and keenly aware that the university was accepting minority applicants who had lower GPAs and MCAT scores than he had.

In 1974, Bakke filed suit against the university in the Superior Court of Yolo County, California. On trial was not so much Bakke's rejected application but whether racial discrimination was constitutional.

The county court ruled against quotas and UC appealed. The state court ruled against quotas, UC appealed again, and, long story short, the issue fell into the lap of the Supreme Court. Essentially, Bakke's position was that the affirmative action program of UC Davis violated the letter and spirit of the 14th Amendment, which guarantees equal protection, and title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which states very clearly that "[n]o person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

In other words, affirmative action was un-American.

Four justices agreed with this. Four did not. And Justice Lewis Powell split the difference. He ruled that quotas were unconstitutional, but claimed that "[e]thnic diversity, however, is only one element in a range of factors a university properly may consider in attaining the goal of a heterogeneous student body."

In other words, as long as universities were not overt about their quotas and in-

stead acted in the interest of "diversity," racial discrimination was okay.

Fast forward 25 years, and we have universities nationwide that abuse Powell's "one element in a range of factors" argument as much as UC Davis abused the Constitution. Most famously, the University of Michigan currently uses a system in which applicants receive points according to their various credentials with 100 points earning immediate acceptance. In this system, a 2.5 GPA gets you 50 points, whereas a 4.0 commands 80; SATs under 920 bring in zero points, whereas scores over 1360 grant you 12. And while being from an "underrepresented state" such as Utah is good for 2 points and being the child of an alumnus is good for 4, simply being an "underrepresented" (read: non-Asian) minority is worth a whopping 20 points.

So much for race being just "one element in a range of factors." As far as university admissions are concerned, it has become *the* factor.

This is why the Center for Individual Rights, a conservative public interest law firm in Washington DC, filed two lawsuits against the University of Michigan in 1997. Three non-minority applicants had been rejected by the university when substantially less-qualified non-Asian minorities were being accepted. In a four-year flurry of postponements and appeals, the cases bounced around the legal system like ping pong balls until last October when the CIR petitioned the Supreme Court to review the case and settle this matter once and for all. The Supreme Court plans to do so April 1st.

So now we wait.

But there are three issues that have yet to be covered extensively in the media that might influence the public's perception of what is really on trial here

One is honesty and how some affirmative action advocates tend to lack it. There are essentially two schools of thought among these people. There is the reparations crowd and the diversity crowd, with the former being a lot more honest than the latter. The reparations people essentially believe that present discrimination must make up for past discrimination. These folks will openly

(MORAL CLARITY Continued on page 12)

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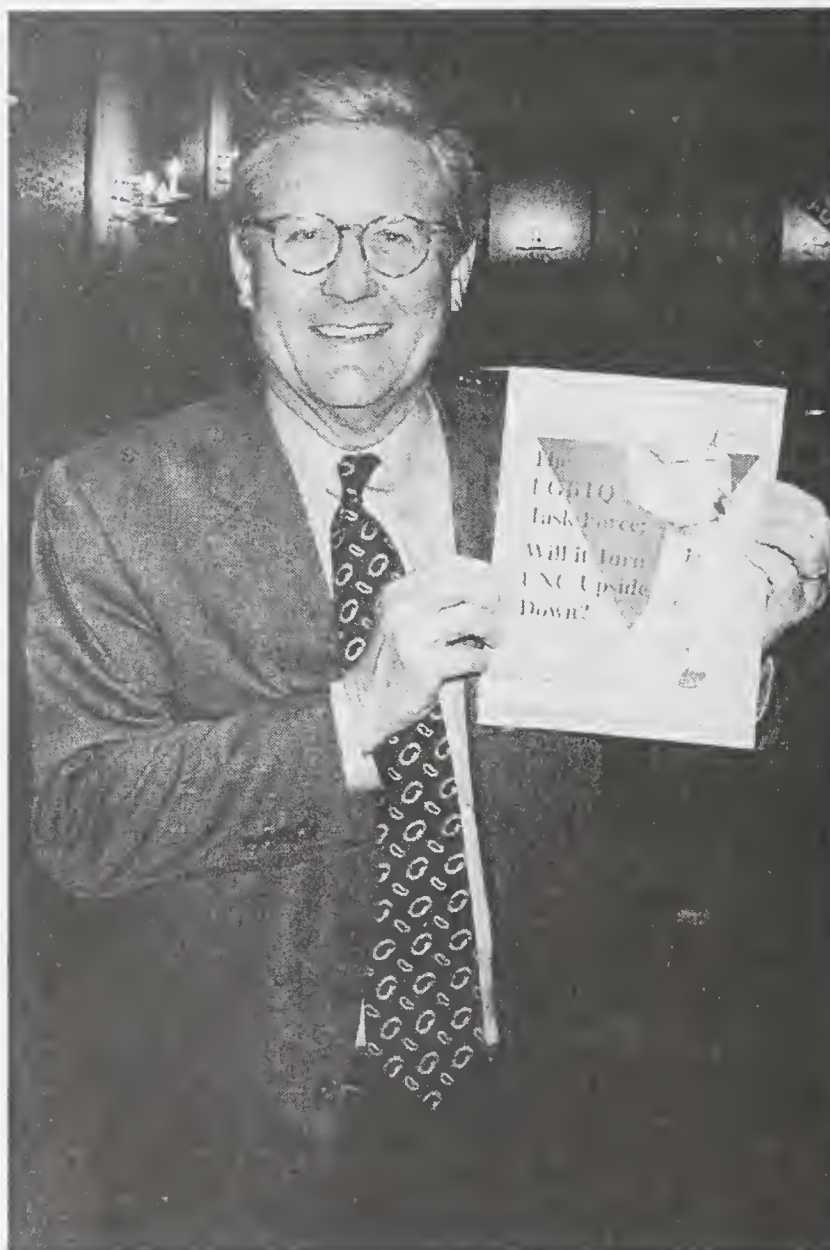
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Christian Myths

J.R.R. Tolkien's Sanctifying Myth: Understanding Middle-Earth
(Bradley J. Birzer, 2002, ISI Books, \$24.95)

by Matt Rubush
Associate Editor

In the midst of worldwide excitement over the release of the *Lord of the Rings* movies comes *J.R.R. Tolkien's Sanctifying Myth: Understanding Middle-Earth* by Bradley J. Birzer. An analysis of the Catholic and Christian themes in Tolkien's novels, the book discusses the magic, myths, and journeys of sanctification that are central to Tolkien's world.

To truly appreciate Tolkien's *Lord of the Rings*, as well as its prequels *The Silmarillion* and *The Hobbit*, one must first understand what Tolkien was *not* writing about. For instance, *The Lord of the Rings* is not about battling the communists or the fascists of Tolkien's time. Nor are any of Tolkien's novels mere allegories with sentimental morals. Rather, Tolkien, who was a lifelong student of ancient and medieval mythology, created heroic Christian myths—not dissimilar to the journey of repentance and redemption of the poet Dante Alighieri.

Tolkien's life, Birzer informs us, was illuminated by his traditional Catholicism. Tolkien was unapologetic regarding his faith, and believed that his trilogy, now the favorite of millions, was, in fact, an *opus Dei* ("work of God"). Indeed, according to Birzer, many of the characters in *The Lord of the Rings* represent genuinely Catholic ideals

and archetypes. In Galadriel, for example, the reader beholds the Virgin Mary. Gandalf, the wizard who aids the Fellowship of the Ring on its journey, represents the prophets and the patriarchs who behold the vision of God. Gandalf, along with King Aragorn and Frodo Baggins, the chosen ring bearer, represent Christ as Priest, Prophet and King. Frodo himself lays down his life for his friends and carries the Ring, which is understood to be the sin of the world. Finally, in the Elven lembas, the mystical bread that nourishes Frodo and Sam on their journey, one sees the Holy Eucharist, the true Body and Blood of Jesus Christ. It is fitting that the lembas are reviled by orcs and dark lords. Since Tolkien was so convinced of the truth of Catholicism, there is no other way to interpret his work other than as Christian myth.

For Tolkien, myths are not lies nor are they merely stories. Rather, myths reveal fundamental truths about the nature of God and humanity; no matter how veiled these myths seem to be. According to Birzer, Tolkien was most interested in the myths of pre-Christian civilizations, which, he believed, foretold the coming of Christ. Just as the medieval Church sanctified (or baptized) ancient myths so pagans could come to understand Christ, Tolkien molded Christian myths out of classical and medieval stories for the sake of a rapidly modernizing world torn by war.

These days, of course, such reverence for myth may seem outdated. In fact, Birzer points out how Tolkien still angers the literati in the academy who believe myths are lies used to dominate their chosen victim groups. With over 150 million books sold, however, Tolkien's ideas continue to

penetrate today's secular Mordor.

It should also be noted that Tolkien was no mere political conservative. Much of his writings in the '50s and '60s inspired the modern environmental movement, mainly for his captivating depictions of the Shire, the home of the Frodo and Sam, which was based on Tolkien's childhood memories of England. But Birzer points out that Tolkien was no radical either. "Unlike some radical greens, he did not believe that for nature to be conserved and respected humanity had to be devalued. Rather, he thought that the natural world was a gift from God and that man was obligated to act as its steward."

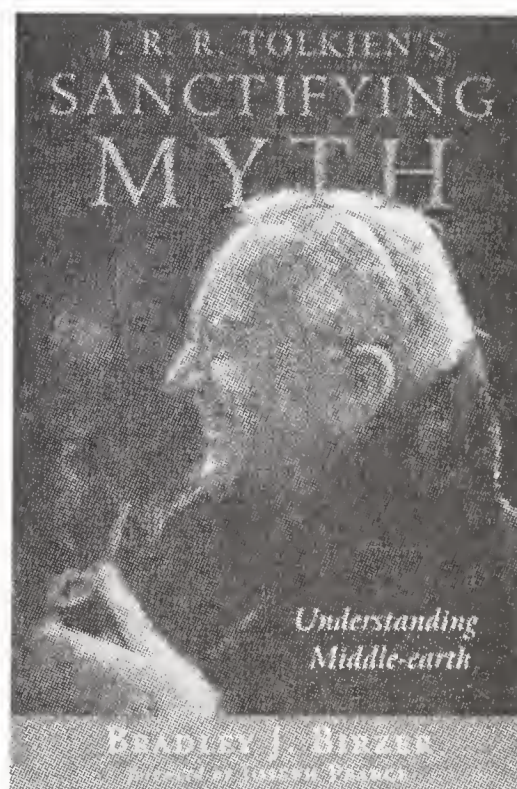
Birzer teaches us that Tolkien's Middle-earth, the imagined world where the events of his writings transpire, represents the world in which Tolkien and the "Christian Humanists" lived. Along with G.K. Chesterton, C. S. Lewis, Hilaire Belloc, Christopher Dawson, and others, Tolkien wished to bring the modern world back to its medieval Christian roots. What the Christian Humanists objected to most was the modern world's tendency to worship its own cleverness. Tolkien believed strongly that mankind must submit humbly to God's will instead of bending it to his own. Every action must be sanctified ("made holy")

so that God's saving work may be complete in the world. Mankind has a small role in that work, Tolkien believed. As G.K. Chesterton once put it, the right man feels taller when he bows.

As a literary biography, *Tolkien's Sanctifying Myth* amazes. It serves both as a handbook for understanding Middle Earth and as an introduction to Tolkien's beliefs and good humor. The book certainly lends itself to multiple readings alongside the great works of Tolkien himself, and, like Tolkien's works, should not be forgotten.

CR

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Another issue that hardly gets mentioned is that affirmative action makes us weak. And this is not just a university thing, either. The lower-standards-for-minorities-except-Asians model is used in industry, business, the military, education, government, and elsewhere. Last November, the Omaha fire department offered seven captain positions to firefighters who had recently taken an advancement test. The top seven applicants were white men, but only the top five were initially offered promotions. A woman, ranked 24th and a black man, ranked 36th, were also offered captain positions under affirmative action policies. Fortunately, both turned the promotions down, saying that they would rather be promoted for their merits. Inherent in this logic is the correct assumption that the fire department, or any

To quote Balzac, "Mankind is not perfect, but an age is more or less hypocritical than another. And the simpletons say that its morality is high or low." What this means is that to avoid hypocrisy, we should have a clear understanding of what we are doing and we should communicate what we are doing very clearly. If the Supreme Court

Learn more about the Center for Individual Rights at <http://www.cir-usa.org/>

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Stemming the Liberal Tide

Letters to a Young Conservative by Dinesh D'Souza
(Basic Books: 224 pp., \$22.00).

by Chris Speck
Staff Writer

The most remarkable thing about Dinesh D'Souza's latest book *Letters to a Young Conservative* is its clarity. Actually, it shouldn't be remarkable to anyone familiar with D'Souza and his cogent conservatism. But to the intended readers of this book, it might be.

Letters to a Young Conservative, as its name suggests, aims to serve college students who are awash in the liberal tide that is the modern American university. It provides well-reasoned conservative counterpoints to many ideas that are taken for granted on campuses and in society at large. In each new chapter, D'Souza sets up a new liberal maxim only to knock it down with a few well-placed syllogisms and the occasional joke or anecdote.

As one might imagine, D'Souza offers few surprises by way of content. His positions are unflinchingly conservative and his arguments steadfastly orthodox. Orthodox, in this instance, means basic but crucial. The book's tenor is not smug and derisive a la Rush Limbaugh, nor is it gloomy and pessimistic like Pat Buchanan. Instead, the book comes across like an older, wiser friend or mentor whose basic message to the young conservative is this: When in college you will be exposed to ideas that are as harmful as they are wrong. The practitioners of these ideas are mindless zealots filled with Yeats' 'passionate intensity.' They could be your colleagues or your professors. Do not let these people corrupt you with their ideas. Be brave and strong, my son, for the truth is on our side. Here, let me show you...

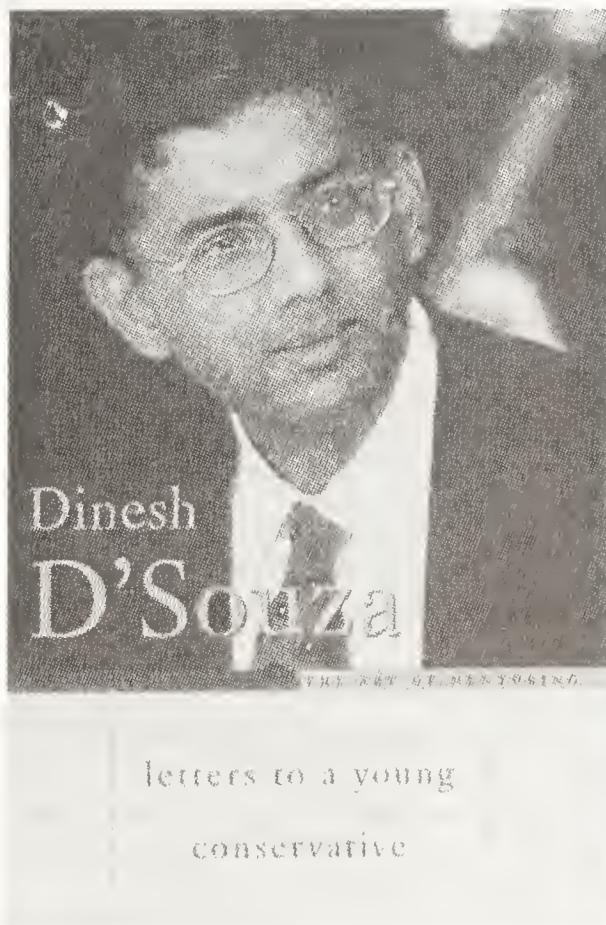
Indeed, D'Souza does show us by calmly debunking the liberal arguments young conservatives will most likely face on college campuses. He starts by clearly distinguishing modern conservatism from modern liberalism. For example, conservatism promotes equal rights, whereas liberalism promotes equal outcomes. Conservatism promotes economic freedom while liberalism promotes economic redistribution. Conservatism upholds moral standards, liberalism upholds personal autonomy, etc.

After making this distinction abundantly clear, D'Souza then dives into the issues.

Multiculturalism/Diversity: "If [multiculturalists] look honestly, they soon discover that other cultures are even more bigoted than those of the West."

Wealth/Poverty: "Technological capitalism has done more to raise the general standard of living...than all the government and philanthropic programs put together."

Affirmative Action: "...if a larger percentage of white and Asian American students are getting into Berkeley on merit, that is a result we should be willing to live with."



Postmodernism: "...it is pompous, verbose, and incoherent. To a certain kind of intellectually insecure person, postmodernism, and its intellectual cousin, deconstructionism, can appear profound."

The Liberal Media: "Today, journalists routinely call John Ashcroft 'ultraconservative,' but they don't call Ted Kennedy 'ultraliberal.' From their point of view, Ted Kennedy is basically a centrist because he occupies the same position on the political spectrum as they do."

Nearly every chapter is filled with such cogent analyses.

Letters to Young Conservative takes the form of D'Souza's correspondence with a young person named Chris. It is based on Rainer Maria Rilke's *Letters to a Young Poet* and is part of Basic Books' "The Art of Mentoring Series."

As a mentor, D'Souza also shares with us a few war stories from his salad days at Dartmouth in the late 70s. The best one describes how the writers of the Dartmouth Review responded to the university's commitment to fund the Gay Student Alliance. They formed the Dartmouth Bestiality Society, complete with president, treasurer, and zookeeper. Then they approached university officials with straight faces and demanded funding.

"Those of us who are inclined towards animals have been systematically excluded and ostracized," they announced. "Our organization will provide a supportive atmosphere in which people of our particular sexual orientation are treated with respect. At Dartmouth, if not in society, let's put an end to beastophobia."

Of course, they were turned down; which is unfair if you think about it. What a man does with his chickens in the privacy of his own barn is nobody's business but his and his chickens'. Seriously, D'Souza revels in stunts like this and even suggests new ones for current students to try (my favorite: distributing a pamphlet entitled "Feminist Thought" that is made up of nothing but blank pages). His point could not be clearer: "a defeat for political correctness is, quite simply, a victory for truth and freedom of mind."

The most nagging problem of the book however, is the lack of footnotes. If this book is supposed to arm the young conservative in dorm room and classroom debates, then that young conservative should be able to back up his claims with something other than "Well, Dinesh D'Souza said it was true!" For example, D'Souza debunks much of feminism by stating, quite truthfully, that men tend to outperform women because, on the highest levels, they are simply more capable and intelligent than women. He then states that, according to "countless studies," IQ is distributed differently among men and women, and the highest and lowest portions of the intelligence scale tend to be populated by men.

It would not have hurt to include an appendix with more information on these studies, such as when, where, and by whom they were performed. Also, just because such "studies" exist does not mean that these

studies were scientifically rigorous or come to a truthful conclusion. Remember, feminists can produce their studies, too.

There are two other interesting near-misses about *Letters to a Young Conservative*. In his chapter on affirmative action, D'Souza states that he is against affirmative action in large part because it "hurts blacks" and strengthens the suspicion that blacks are intellectually inferior to non-blacks. This may be true. But the real reason why affirmative action is dangerous is not because it harms black people, but because it puts people with common abilities into positions where uncommon abilities are required. This is a form of corruption and it is, quite simply, a recipe for disaster. This delves much deeper than whether affirmative action actually hurts a small segment of the population.

Secondly, in D'Souza's chapter on immigration, he comes down with usual candor with regards to the manifest superiority of western culture. He also states that America should be more selective with its immigrants, taking the talented, the energetic, and the respectful and passing on the rest. All this is well and good, but D'Souza fails to mention terrorism as another reason why we should restrict immigration. Terrorism is not a passing phenomenon. It will be one of the defining features of the 21st century, and it would behoove the United States and other nations to be much more particular about whom they allow through their borders, or else invite future acts of terrorism.

Aside from these quirks, *Letters to a Young Conservative* is an excellent primer

for those not yet familiar with or sold on conservatism. It does more than merely inspire students to "disrupt the etiquette of liberalism" and have fun doing it. It also provides a dose of the truth in hopes that the young people reading this book will go out and search for more.

(AFFIRMATIVE ACTION Continued from page 7)

The affirmative action experiment was proposed to eliminate victims of racial prejudice in education and the workplace, yet it has produced several new classes of victims. First are the well-qualified minority students who, on their own gifts and character, have the capacity and track record to succeed. But for many of them, the thought will always linger in their mind whether or not they were accepted based on scholarship or on race. Thomas Sowell, a leading black free-market economist, observed that preferential policies victimize minorities who excel through hard work and merit, yet due to affirmative action, they will never gain full ownership of their success.

The second victims of affirmative action are the minority students who are accepted not on their merits alone, but on the primary factor that they are a minority. Unfortunately, the institution's plight to strengthen its 'critical mass' of diversity and multiculturalism comes at the price of the student's welfare. In this case, a minority student who is not well equipped for a particular institution will most likely end up struggling in a situation that can hurt his

CR

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grades, future and self-esteem.

The third group of victims, who generate the most publicity, are the non-minority students that are pushed aside by minority students with lesser records. Armstrong Williams, a well-known black author and columnist, wrote in a recent article that "affirmative action is defined by its tendency to reduce people to fixed categories: at many universities, it seems, admissions officers look less at who you are than *what* you are." He adds, "We must reach a point where we rise or fall on our own merits." Martin Luther King Jr.'s dream was one of a colorblind society. But the only way to achieve a colorblind future is to practice colorblindness now.

CR

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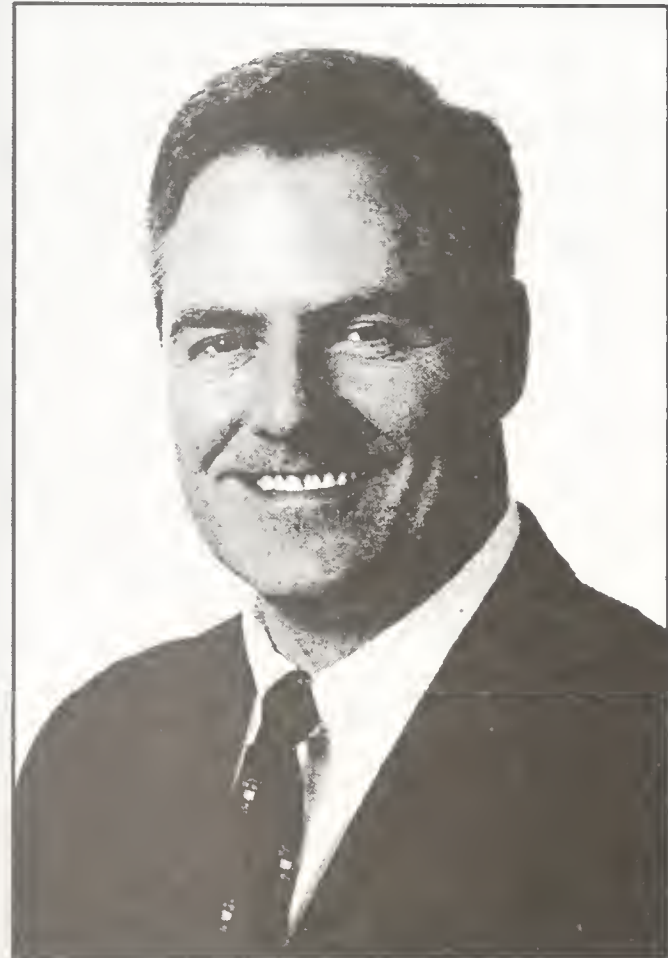
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(BEST OF CAROLINA Continued from page 6)

Peter Kaufman. No liberal bashing of religion, but also no bible thumping.

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Prof. Joel Williamson - History

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Did we miss something? Email cr@unc.edu with your recommendations.

CR

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Kiss of Death Strikes Again

For the umpteenth year in a row, the “Daily” Tar Heel endorsed the losing Student Body President candidate in the first round of voting. True, the Editorial Board jumped on the Tepper bandwagon in the runoff, but just ask Nathan Cherry: the kiss of the death is real.

Academic Dishonesty

The Department of Anthropology, long a home of anti-American sentiment and questionable academic importance, has stepped up its attacks on President Bush. Uniting with teach-in all-star Prof. Catherine Lutz is lecturer Alison Greene, whose Anthropology 10 course is a daily diatribe against Bush's Iraq policy. Does the recital of reasons to oppose a war on Iraq constitute proper academic discourse? Hardly - Ms. Greene and her allies know the need to indoctrinate impressionable freshmen to keep the cause alive. But why should Carolina students undergo brainwashing for the easy "A" that is ANTH 10? CAROLINA REVIEW urges students to speak up against the vapid leftist ideology whenever professors force it into the classroom. Let them know you want a real education.

No Nudity For Peace

In what was Chapel Hill's biggest disappointment since losing to State, a group of “peace streakers” turned out to be nothing more than hippies in sheets. As they condemned “naked aggression,” CAROLINA REVIEW could not help but condemn the protest equivalent of soft core pornography: titillating but ultimately unfulfilling.

As America advances towards war with Iraq, we can only wonder what the flesh-messengers will do next. Combining two recent tactics, maybe we'll soon get to see some real action in the Dean Dome. That is, if the townies know where the Dean Dome is...



THE LAST WORD

A liberal is someone who feels a great debt to his fellow man,
which debt he proposes to pay off with your money.

G. Gordon Liddy

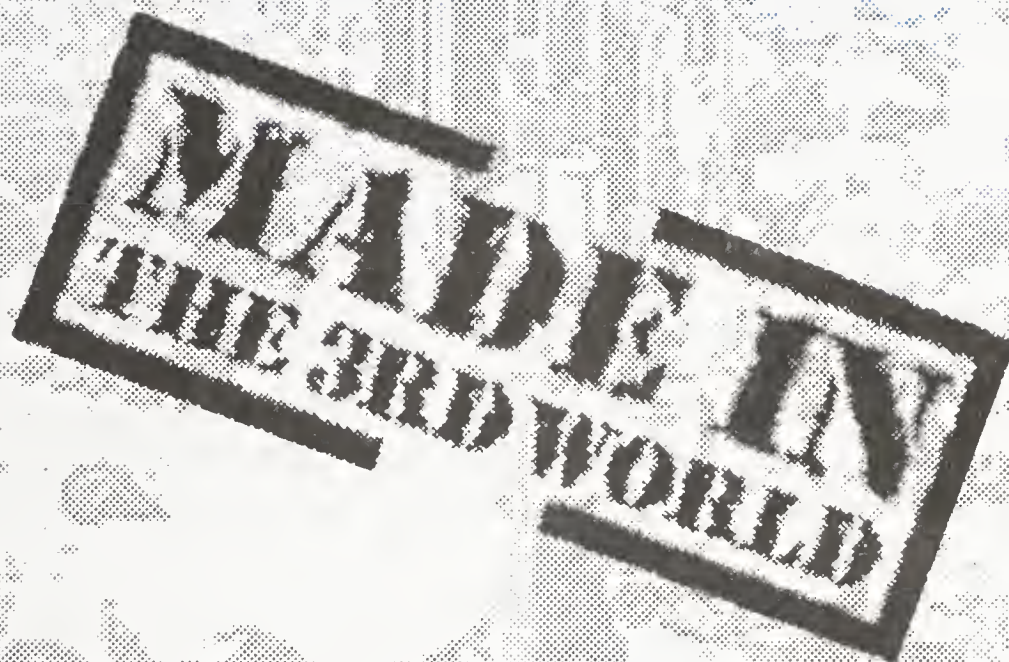
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Carolina Review

Volume X, Issue 5

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

May 2003



Why Sweatshops are Good

**The Benefits and Challenges
of Globalization**

Inside: Anth 10 Lecturer Criticized for Iraq Comments, The Legacy of Silent Sam, Former Mayor Rudy Giuliani's *Leadership*, and more.

W

elcome to the last issue of CAROLINA REVIEW for the academic year. I hope you enjoy the plentiful supply of high-quality articles in this edition. In addition to our normal three issues for this semester, we will publish this summer so you can fulfill your craving for CAROLINA REVIEW year-round. If you will be away from Chapel Hill for the summer, I encourage you to subscribe so we can deliver a copy straight to your mailbox.

Many of you were probably disgusted to learn of Alison Greene's academic misconduct in the P&P section of our March issue. Since that issue was printed, Steve Russell remained hot on the trail of the controversial Anthropology lecturer. Never one to step down from controversy, Russell tried to follow up with an interview and in-depth inquiry into her class and her attempts at indoctrination. However, he met with several obstacles in his search for the truth, most notably Ms. Greene herself. Read more about Anth 10 - and the greater issue of ideological dogma seeping into the classroom - on page four.

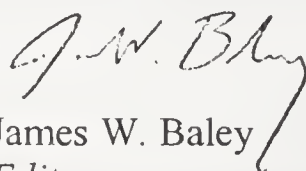
Here at Carolina, we are accustomed to hearing about the exploitation of workers in third world sweatshops and other negative aspects of globalization. Often, a group of protestors will rally to decry UNC's affiliation with Nike and march on South Building. By the time this issue sees print, however, we will have heard the other side of the story. Dr. Tom Palmer, Senior Fellow at the Cato Institute, will lecture regarding the benefits of globalization on April 15th.

In anticipation of his speech, Chris Speck interviewed Dr. Palmer. To bring the globalization debate home to campus, Matt Rubush interviewed several doctoral students from the Economics Department. Overwhelmingly, these economists (who I am confident know substantially more about economics than protestors) support globalization efforts. Not only that, but they say that the sweatshop argument is fundamentally flawed. Turn to page seven to take a crash course in free trade.

On a different note, we have received overwhelmingly positive feedback regarding our March affirmative action issue. "D"TH readers are now probably accustomed to skipping over the Monday columnist, Nakia Hansen, because of her lack of critical insights. Her April 7th piece caught my attention, however, because it discusses affirmative action. I was disgusted to read such a pitiful and empty argument. She writes "Think of the women you go to class with. Think of the people of color who raise their hands in class or who chat with you over the water cooler." A few lines down she says "Do you really think they'd have the same opportunities without affirmative action around? I don't think so." I challenge Ms. Hansen to use one of her remaining columns to discuss an issue based on real research and sound arguments, because as it stands, she's truly embarrassed those she means to represent.

Finally, thank you for taking time to read our magazine, and I hope you have a great summer. Please email your comments, criticism, or compliments to cr@unc.edu.

Sincerely Yours,



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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its nine-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mentality interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the war of ideas and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

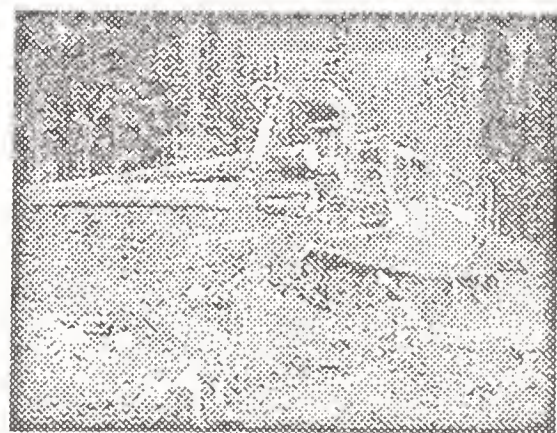
We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$15 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1552 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.



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Anthropology Lecturer Angers Students with Iraq Comments

Recent exam reinforces student criticism of Alison Greene's course

by Steve Russell
Publisher

In last month's *Paradigms and Principles*, CAROLINA REVIEW briefly commented on the troubling state of lecturer Alison Greene's Anthropology 10 course. Many students had been upset by the tone of Greene's course, particularly her frequent statements of opposition to U.S. policy on Iraq. Following Spring Break, the situation has worsened.

Current students report widespread dissatisfaction with Greene's methods and course materials. All student quotes used in this article are anonymous, to protect their academic records.

After the March issue, Greene called CAROLINA REVIEW staff writer and ANTH 10 student Natalie Russell (my sister) into her office and sharply criticized her, even though Ms. Russell did not write the P&P in question. In standing up to academic misconduct, these students should not have to fear Greene's angry reaction to CAROLINA REVIEW's investigation.

After a telephone interview with Greene, a later meeting was scheduled with the hope for a constructive dialog. At the scheduled time, Greene declined to be interviewed for this article. Also at that meeting were Anthropology Department chair Judith Farquhar and Dee Reid, the Director of Communications for the College of Arts and Sciences, who said they had advised Greene not to be interviewed. Reid explained that they questioned the journalistic ethics of this publication and that the problems were "only a linguistic issue." Upon confronting them with students' sentiments, they declined to respond.

At the end of their most recent midterm exam, students faced the questions shown in the box at right.

These questions are the most egregious examples of Greene's fixation on Iraq, behavior which has alienated many students.

Instructors receive considerable leeway in designing their courses. However, there are important guidelines for course content. Most notably, these guidelines tell students what to expect when registering. The ANTH 10 course description, from the department website, is:

An introduction to anthropology,
the science of humans, the culture

bearing animal. Topics considered: human evolution and biological variations within and between modern populations, prehistoric and historic developments of culture, cultural dynamics viewed analytically and comparatively.

Where does an examination of the current state of the Iraqi weapons program fit into the ANTH 10 curriculum? While Greene apparently has spoken against U.S. policy on Iraq ever since the first day of class, she did assign some anthropological material on Iraq. The book *Guests of the Sheik* details life in a Shiite Muslim village in southern Iraq. One student considered the book a thinly-veiled pretext for injecting more political material into the course.

Other material is more questionable. The film *Greetings from Iraq* examines the country's fate since the first Gulf War. Released in 1996, the documentary does not consider the effects of Iraq's obstructions of the humanitarian Oil-for-Food

program, which went into action in early 1997.

Recently, allied soldiers found a large, hidden cache of food from the program in the starving city of Basra. Did Greene in Question 37 of the exam use the film to criticize U.S. policy as dangerous and ineffective?

Worst still is an email from a re-

Where does an examination of the current state of the Iraqi weapons program fit into the ANTH 10 curriculum?

tired military weapons "expert" that Greene read during lecture. The author appears to claim that nuclear weapons are the only weapons of mass destruction. The universally accepted definition of WMDs, however, also includes deadly chemical and biological agents such as VX gas, sarin, anthrax, and smallpox (the most deadly human disease on Earth). Greene defends this limited definition by saying that her role in the

(Correct answers are in bold; all capitalization, underlining, and italicizing are as they appeared on the exam.)

37. In the video, *Greetings from Iraq*, the filmmaker demonstrates that U.N. sanctions mandated following the Gulf War of 1991
- effectively weakened Saddam Hussein's dictatorship.
 - produced rampant inflation.
 - resulted in dramatic increases in malnutrition and related diseases among children.
 - made basic medicines and hospital supplies difficult or impossible to acquire.
 - ANSWERS "b.," "c.," and "d." are all TRUE.**

38. According to material presented in lecture written by a retired military weapons, munitions, and training expert, _____ are "weapons of mass destruction" (WMD). In contrast, _____ are "area denial" and or terror weapons.

- only nuclear weapons; chemical and biological weapons**
- only nuclear and biological weapons; chemical weapons**
- nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; land mines
- only nuclear and chemical weapons; biological weapons**
- only chemical and biological; nuclear weapons**

39. Using the definition above in combination with the findings of U.N. weapons inspectors, it is possible to state definitively that Iraq clearly _____ "weapons of mass destruction."

- possesses, has used, and intends the future use of
- does NOT possess**
- has exported
- intends to supply terrorist groups with
- formerly possessed but now has destroyed all of its

classroom is to express alternative views.

"I want students to think about how the media comes to formulate issues in particular ways," Greene said in a telephone interview. "It is a reasonable, alternative view." Most professors do not introduce emails for opinions that survive proper academic scrutiny. Greene did not distribute the email to the class, and she made no effort to discuss the common definition of WMDs. Students can get "the other side" on CNN, she told CAROLINA REVIEW.

After Greene asked students in Question 38 on the exam to recount the email's definition of WMDs, she asked the most troubling question. While Question 39 survives a narrow linguistic test, it appeared to many students in the course to be far from innocent.

Iraq never has possessed a functional nuclear weapon, but weapons inspectors have long searched for suspected nuclear weapons development (itself a violation of UN sanctions). Students felt Greene's goal was simply to have students sympathize with Saddam's regime and reject military action in Iraq. From the first day of class Greene was open about her anti-war stance, which she is free to do (in the USA) – but what does it matter in ANTH 10 how Saddam arms his country?

The terms "state definitively" and "clearly" from Question 39 are cause for more concern. With such strong qualifiers, the question swings to the edge of absolutism on an issue that is not settled. Again, there is a conflict between Greene's narrow linguistic usage of "weapons of mass destruction" and the accepted definition.

A document titled "Policies and Procedures for Classroom Instruction" on the Center for Teaching and Learning's website (<http://ctl.unc.edu/hpl.html>) advises that a faculty member:

should allow his students the freedom of inquiry that he demands for himself, should make them aware of viewpoints differing from his own, should carefully distinguish between fact and opinion, and should never require agreement on debatable matters as the price of academic success.

Also, a faculty member should practice "competent scholarship." These excerpts come from 1985 amendments of the UNC-CH Faculty Handbook. ANTH 10 students report, and the exam evidences, that Greene has not achieved these standards of conduct for a professor at UNC.

While Greene said she "makes every effort to separate statements of opinion from the empirical and historical facts that I am reporting," one student said she "throws stuff out without empirical support." As an example, that student cited the email on WMDs. "She has turned the class into a political machine. I didn't sign up for POLI 41," he said.

Greene's focus on Iraq is not new to this semester. Last semester she encouraged students to study the Middle East, and

"A lot of people coming from North Carolina high schools do not have experience thinking critically," Greene later said.

required reading *Guests of the Sheik* and showed *Greetings from Iraq* in class. As talk of U.S. action in Iraq picked up with the UN resolutions towards the end of the semester, Greene began speaking on the subject often in class. "She would always recommend that we voice our opinions and get involved, and let the government know that we didn't want war," said a sophomore who took ANTH 10 in the fall. "Most people didn't say anything because they didn't respect her as a teacher." As to the video, the student said Greene "didn't explain the background of the video, or who made it. I didn't feel like I could believe the source. It didn't seem reliable."

In the telephone interview, Greene quickly dismissed student concerns, although she acknowledged that "a small number have been expressing upsetness." When asked specifically about her students' negative perceptions of the materials presented in class, she said, "What I present in my teeny tiny bit of time has turned out to be too controversial, too hard for them, too upsetting, too threatening." It would appear that she believes that the concerned students are not intelligent enough to appreciate her methods. "A lot of people coming from North Carolina high schools do not have experience thinking critically," Greene later said.

Her students think otherwise, and one student interviewed said he "has vast experience thinking critically." "She does

seem like she's trying to influence the class, because she doesn't present other opinions," he later said. "College students don't get to sit down and watch CNN for two hours" to get the other side of Greene's lectures, the sophomore said. "It doesn't supplement what she is teaching – and even CNN shows both sides to some extent."

How does Greene respond to these statements from her students? How does she justify the inclusion of political opinion in ANTH 10? Has she exercised proper scholarship in designing the course? These questions remain unanswered. CAROLINA REVIEW has long decried the injection of ideology as course material in the classroom.

Greene has seemed shocked at the criticism of her course. Students have spoken out against her lectures and, as one student described it, frequent "ranting and raving." Students need to speak out more and challenge professors – both in the classroom and in the larger university community – when an ideological agenda parades as an academic agenda. Perhaps Greene did not realize what she was doing. "She probably feels like she's teaching us honest truth," a sophomore said. In other words, answer the questions her way.

CR

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Interview with Matt Tepper

Exclusive Interview with the 2003-2004 Student Body President

by Brian Ernst
Staff Writer

As part of our annual coverage of the Student Body President race, *Carolina Review* has secured an exclusive interview with Student Body President Matt Tepper. In our discussion we covered topics ranging from the war in Iraq to the current state of Carolina basketball. We also managed to clarify and expand on several aspects of his platform and asked about the reasons behind his recent success.

CAROLINA REVIEW wishes Matt Tepper and his administration the best of luck during the upcoming year.

CR: First things first: What is your opinion on the controversy surrounding men's basketball coach Matt Doherty?

MT: It's over.... looking forward to a great new basketball coach to carry on the Carolina tradition.

CR: What specific components of your platform do you feel were most responsible for your success in the election?

MT: No specific component...each point has its significance. The total package was probably most responsible for my success.

CR: Tell us a little bit about your endorsements and assess how instrumental they were to your campaign's success.

MT: They helped out a lot. I enjoyed working with the groups that supported me during the campaign, and I'll enjoy working all, even the groups that I didn't get support from this year.

CR: You served on Justin Young's executive cabinet during the Fall 2001 term. What was the most important lesson, political or otherwise, you learned from that experience?

MT: Justin is a great people person. I really learned how much students like their president to be as visible as possible. That's one of the things everyone liked so much about Justin, and I'll hopefully be able to have a term full of communication and activity in the campus community. Justin had some problems initially with the Student Empowerment Endowment, and I learned the importance of a well-researched platform...so you can be sure all you were

promised can get done.

CR: You've outlined a number a potential reforms in your platform. Which of these is the highest priority for upcoming year? Which do you plan to implement first?

MT: The one I'd like to work on first is just being accessible to the student body. I'll be in the pit before the end of the semester to get some suggestions for things to work on over the summer.

CR: Communication with the administration has been a point of contention for previous student body presidents. What type of approach do you see your own administration taking on this issue?

TP: Mutual respect is most important for the relationship between the administration and the student government. When possible we should work towards compromises...but we need to be sure we're representing student interests well.

CR: One aspect of your platform that seems most intriguing to students is your pledge to increase the buyback prices on textbooks. Can you tell us a little more about how you plan to implement this procedure?

MT: From my platform: "It's tough to bring book prices down because they are controlled by national publishers that continually produce new editions of books to keep prices high. However, Matt Tepper will fight to keep book buyback and used book prices down. Student Stores buys back books based on professors' registration of the books they will be using the following semester. If professors fail to register what books they will be using, Student Stores can't give students much money when they buy books back at the end of the semester because they don't know if they will be able to sell them again at UNC. Right now, thanks to the efforts of Student Congress, 15% more professors have turned in their forms since the year before. But there's still more to do; Student Stores currently cannot buy back many books from students at decent prices.

***The Matt Tepper campaign hopes to im-

prove this system by continuing and reinforcing the registration campaign started by the Student Congress Textbook Committee this academic year, which will help Student Stores keep the right books on its shelves and return money to students. Preliminary estimates show that this alone could put tens of thousands of dollars back in students' pockets annually."

CR: Another interesting tenet of your platform is your plan to hold office hours in the Pit to facilitate addressing students' concerns. How much have you planned out the logistics of this operation?

MT: There's not much to plan out...just get a pit table and be out there!

CR: There has been recent concern as to whether or not increased tuition will yield an overall better college environment, allowing UNC to remain competitive as one of the nation's top public universities. What is your position on the relationship between such tuition hikes and the rankings they may influence?

MT: I don't think tuition increases will, alone, save the budget crisis that is plaguing our university. I don't see a direct link between tuition hikes and improving our ranking.

CR: How do you feel about the current standing of student government soon to be passed down to you from Jen Daum's administration?

MT: Jen did a great job. Student Government is strong, and we'll work to make it even stronger.

CR: What type of reaction, if any, would you like to see from the student body in response to the war in Iraq? What do you consider the benefits and/or drawbacks of being a student at UNC during a time of national crisis?

MT: I think Student Government should remain non-partisan in the war issue.

CR: What are your plans for the summer?

MT: I'll be in Chapel Hill taking classes and working to fulfill all my campaign promises. come by the Student Government office and say hi if you'll be in town.

CR

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Globalization: The Secrets of the Trade

*An interview with Cato Institute Lecturer
and Senior Fellow Tom Palmer*

By Chris Speck
Staff Writer

Tom Palmer is fully aware of what is at stake with globalization.

A Senior Fellow at the Cato Institute, a free market think-tank in Washington D.C., Mr. Palmer has written and lectured extensively on globalization and free trade, as well as on individualism and civil society, and the moral and legal foundations of individual rights. On April 15th, he will give a lecture at UNC, a stop on his current speaking tour.

His talk will address “the benefits and challenges of globalization,” and when asked to define globalization, Palmer insists on giving the least politically loaded one possible:

“Globalization is the reduction or elimination of state enforced barriers to exchange across political borders and the resulting increasingly complex system of exchange, commerce, and production that emerges as a consequence of such liberalization.”

The reason why he insists on such a definition is because globalization is, indeed, a loaded topic and its enemies are everywhere. Officials from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO), three crucial organizations of the global economy, cannot meet anywhere in the world without encountering waves and waves of placard bearing protestors, rioters, and “human chains” blockading traffic and hurling invectives at them in the streets.

In the past few years, this has happened in Seattle (November 1999), Los Angeles (August 2000), Melbourne, Australia (September 2000), Prague, Czech Republic (September 2000), Montreal, Canada (October 2000), Seoul, South Korea (October 2000), Milan, Italy (November 2000), Nice, France (December 2000), Genoa, Italy (July 2001), Ottawa, Canada (November 2001), New York City (February 2002), Barcelona, Spain (March 2002), and earlier this month at Colorado State University. Further, by the time this article sees print, there will have been a 6-day protest in Washington D.C. organized by a group called The Mobilization for Global Justice.

Palmer is well aware of the anti-globalization movement. “The movement is diverse,” he says. “It includes a wide range

of different perspectives all of which are motivated by hatred of exchange.

“I think fundamentally they have very primitive ideas of economics,” Palmer continues. “That’s true of the far left and the far right. If you think about Ralph Nader or groups like Attac, or on the right, the Pat Buchanans and the Le Pens; these people are strongly against free trade. They share in common a profound dislike of voluntary exchange, which they view as dangerous and



undercutting social norms.”

Ultimately, as Palmer puts it, “the core policy issue is whether a border should be used to stop transactions that would be allowed if both parties were on the same side of it.”

Palmer, of course, believes that this should not be the case, mainly due to the prosperity that globalization brings. “There is substantial truth to the claim that globalization causes inequality: the wealth gap between countries that have closed economies and those that have free trade,” he says. “That’s not the inequality the anti-globalizers have in mind. Within countries that have opened their economies to trade and investment, middle classes have grown, which means less income inequality, rather

than more.”

So if globalization brings prosperity, why all the fuss?

Part of the answer lies in how many opposed to globalization focus on relative inequalities between first and third worlds and ignore any absolute scale improvements that globalization brings to the world’s poor. As a result, they claim that globalization is exploitive, oppressive, and increases poverty, and they point to the squalid conditions of some overseas sweatshops as evidence.

“I think this idea reflects a misunderstanding of how people grow wealthy,” Palmer responds. “The question that should be asked is do [opponents of globalization] consider a new employment opportunity to be an improvement . . . There may be a factory in a poor country about which people in rich countries would say ‘I don’t want to work there.’ But should we make it illegal for people currently earning 5¢ an hour to earn \$2 an hour? That’s the kind of question that is involved in these issues.”

Indeed, sweatshops invariably increase employment opportunities for people in developing nations. They also offer an improvement in terms of salary and working conditions. Of course, some sweatshops are better than others, and some sweatshop managers are more humane than others, but the upward swing in wealth of nations that embrace globalization is undeniable.

Since the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was signed 56 years ago, world trade grew by about 1,600% and the world economy has grown six fold. Further, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development has calculated that countries that allow free trade grow at twice the rate as countries that do not. Even the opponents of globalization admit that the proportion of the world’s population living in absolute poverty (i.e. earning less than a dollar per day) is shrinking. The World Bank calculates that this proportion has shrunk from 31% to 20% in the past 12 years, bringing nearly 800 million people out of absolute poverty.

It’s also quite telling that most of the people who remain in absolute poverty live in nations that have yet to fully embrace globalization, nations such as North Korea, Myanmar, and Chad.

Palmer is keen to remind those opposed to globalization not only of their ignorance of economics, but also of history.

“In China, working conditions under socialism were terrible beyond belief. There was absolutely no recourse whatsoever if an employee was harmed on the job. Now, because of independent media—privately owned—and because workers have

choices among employers, if one place does not provide adequate ventilation, that fact is revealed, and people shift jobs or legal claims are filed."

Essentially, it boils down to answers. Globalization may not be perfect and perhaps it has not yet helped everyone it could possibly help. It is, however, a coherent plan that has had favorable results in the past, most noticeably in China which has enjoyed an average annual GDP growth of 10.2% since 1979, the year that country began knocking down its trade barriers.

This is a far cry from what the anti-globalizers have to offer when they're not throwing rocks at policemen in the name of global justice. To put it bluntly, many of these people simply come up short on solutions other than advocating the most ham-fisted measures of income redistribution and collectivism as cure-alls for poverty. They fail to realize that wealthy countries did not become wealthy in the first place due to income redistribution and collectivism.

"All of them are motivated by anti-capitalism," Palmer says. "But their views about the preferred solutions are highly varied. Some of them are explicit economic primitivists who favor the return to the hunter-gatherer mode of life. Others are economic nationalists who think that exchange should always be constrained within the boundaries of a nation-state. What they're united on is what they hate, but there is no consensus on what they prefer."

In order to put a human touch on

the effects of globalization, Palmer relates the following story:

"Last year a Mayan friend who teaches anthropology in Guatemala took me to the Mayan highlands. He told me that anthropologists from Europe and the United States who want to 'study' the Indians complain that many Mayan women don't wear their beautiful and laboriously handmade indigenous clothing every day. . . . The reaction of the visitors is almost uniformly one of horror. The Mayans are being robbed of their culture, they say. They are the frontline victims of globalization and cultural imperialism.

"The visitors don't bother to ask the Mayan women why many of them don't wear traditional clothing, but my friend does. The women tell him that they don't wear their handmade clothes because they have become too expensive. Now, what does it mean for handmade clothes to become too expensive? It means that the labor of a Mayan woman has become more valuable. Instead of spending hours and hours at a hand loom making a shirt to wear, she can spend that time making the same shirt to sell to a lady in France and use the proceeds to buy three outfits—and eyeglasses, or a radio, or medicine against dengue fever. . . . They're not being robbed. They're becoming wealthier. And from their perspective, that's not a bad thing. But from the perspective of what my friend calls the anti-globalization 'poverty tourists,' who like to take pictures of colorful poor people, it's a

big disappointment."

Probably the biggest factor in the globalization/anti-globalization issue is time. The United States did not become wealthy overnight and neither will nations like Guatemala. Whereas those in favor of globalization like Tom Palmer advocate a realistic, incremental, and not altogether painless approach to economic growth, the anti-globalists keep looking for the magic bullet. They want the cure for poverty now. They want income equality NOW, as if wealthy nations even have the ability to make this happen.

This situation reminds one of the Aesop's fable in which a dying farmer tells his sons that there is a great treasure buried somewhere in his farm. Upon hearing this, the sons hunt for the treasure with spades and plows. Of course, they don't find any gold or precious stones, but, over time, they realize that their careful plowing had strengthened the vines and led to the richest yield of grapes the farm had ever produced.

It is at that point when the sons realize that wealth is not stumbled upon or generated spontaneously. Instead, it is developed with hard work, over time.

CR

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Globalization is Consensus Favorite

UNC economists join the globalization debate

By Matt Rubush
Associate Editor

At UNC, hearing only one side of political issues in the classroom is all too common. Globalization is one example.

A large number of students and faculty believe that globalization is inherently evil, citing lost jobs in America and, more significantly, exploitation in third-world countries. However, the benefits of globalization outweigh the costs, and embracing this inevitable process now will solve more problems and bring about prosperity for the vast majority of society.

Globalization results from both better communications technology and nations' willingness to take down trade barriers such as tariffs and quotas. With better communications, nations inevitably trade with one another and thus come closer to-

gether and share not only their technology but also their cultures and political systems.

"Basically, globalization is an outgrowth of the technological change in the last part of the 20th century, which led to better communication as a result," said economics doctoral student Mohammad Jahan-Parvar.

"Production, consumption, and marketing of goods and services have begun to fuse in all countries that have these technologies, whether imported or indigenous," he said.

"Globalization is somewhat a generalization of what you have on a personal level. In economics there are marginal productivities (producing at faster rate), economies of scale (producing for less on a larger

scale), and specialization in what you produce. Put these three together, and you have the case for globalization. If you have free trade across all countries and each country specializes in what they produce best and have a comparative advantage (i.e. producing what the country is best at), then everybody will gain because prices will fall and everyone will be, on average, richer."

While society is made on average richer, detractors of free trade and globalization complain of jobs moving to other countries where massive exploitation takes place. These arguments, however, tend to be dishonest.

Dr. Stanley Black, a UNC economics professor who studies international trade, believes that, for the most part, American firms follow the rules when it comes to third-world countries, but there is also the necessity for labor laws.

"The fact that we have such different levels of living standards in different countries and the fact that we have such different standards with standards of safety and

working conditions is inevitably going to make it stressful for the countries with the higher standard," Black said. "We need to factor that into the speed with which we adopt globalization."

Still, detractors of globalization complain of the exploitation occurring in sweatshops in third-world countries. Evidence for this argument tends to be lacking, and the vast majority of workers in these countries are merely exercising their economic freedom. "If you are unhappy about what is happening in the so-called 'sweatshops' in third world countries, you also have to look at the alternative: that these sweatshops are probably the only means beyond subsistence farming for many of these people," Jahan-Parvar says to the critics.

In his home country of Iran, Jahan-Parvar and his friends sought out international corporations for higher wages. Although Iran remains rather cut off from the rest of the world economy, people there cannot be stopped from seeking out higher paying jobs, which illustrates partly globalization's inevitable and beneficial nature.

"Exploitation means that someone is coerced into a contract or coerced into giving up something. Exploitation occurs when somebody robs you at gunpoint. But if somebody offers you a job, pays you money for it, and you knowingly go in and take it, then that is not exploitation," Jahan-Parvar said.

Nonetheless, events such as the Students for Economic Justice taking over South Building to protest the university's involvement with Nike and the construction of a replica "sweatshop" in the Pit have continued to persist.

"Part of it I can attribute to the fact that people are young and just getting out of high school," says Jahan-Parvar. "They have never had a job, they do not know how the world works, and their parents support them."

"Suddenly, they come to college and are exposed to some ideas, and, being very idealistic and young, they want to change everything overnight," he said. "It will not happen."

"On the other hand," he concluded, "if you come to campus an idealist and leave an idealist, then probably you have wasted

your four years."

Matt Woolley, also a doctoral student in the economics, says of the protests to improve working conditions, "With a Nike factory [in a third world country], you go over there and get snapshots of people working who are dirty, they're not having a good time, and it's hot and sweaty over there. Now you go back and the people look healthier, and they seem as if they are doing better. It is also less crowded in there because fewer people are working. But where are the pictures of the people who are now unemployed because you have driven them out of work?"

"Exploitation occurs when somebody robs you at gunpoint. But if somebody offers you a job, pays you money for it, and you knowingly go in and take it, then that is not exploitation."

Ultimately the problem with attempts to bring about a "fair wage" for workers in third-world countries is that fewer people will have jobs or the international corporation will simply leave because their operation is no longer profitable. "It is misguided," said Woolley.

The success of globalization has depended mostly on various free trade agreements throughout regions of the world. NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) brought free trade between the United States, Mexico, and Canada. The European Union, moving toward a single economy, has developed over the past fifty years as a "free trade zone." Professor Black says of NAFTA, "It is a step in the right direction, but we could do better."

He listed problems with transport in Mexico that have led to more manufacturing concentrated along the border in facto-

ries known as the "maquiladoras." He believes the United States government should step in and improve Mexico's roads to extend the benefits of NAFTA.

"It's a very narrow commercial agreement, which is to say that it only seeks to lower barriers to trade, and it does not take into account the differences between the countries," he said.

However, Jahan-Parvar believes that NAFTA has been a success since it has made Mexico richer than it ever was in the 1980s, despite a huge financial crash in 1995, which most economists link to both fears over NAFTA and the politicking of Mexico's PRI, the once long-time ruling revolutionary party. Nonetheless, Jahan-Parvar believes that all nations need to agree to take down barriers to trade, but regional agreements like NAFTA are "not bad."

Another main criticism of NAFTA has been that "jobs move south to Mexico." During the recent recession, Black said, the adjustment to free trade has become more difficult and favors government assistance for people who lose their jobs. But since globalization is beneficial in the long run, he said, "Globalization is the way to go."

Moreover, people will adjust better if times are good, so government intervention may be counterproductive, he said.

"Government does not provide these new jobs, and most of the people who adjust to change adjust themselves," Jahan-Parvar said, showing that the new opportunities created by free trade can ultimately improve most people's lives.

On April 15, Dr. Tom Palmer of the Cato Institute will come to UNC and give a lecture on the benefits of free trade and globalization. The speech, arranged by conservative and libertarian students, including Jahan-Parvar, will be essential to hearing the whole story of globalization, both its costs and its benefits.

CR

Matt Rubush is a junior economics major from Cary, NC. He publishes a web log at <http://matrubush.blogspot.com>. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

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500 Words or Less...

Only 450 words over, an Honors 32 vet describes liberal education at its finest

By Michael Burdei
Associate Editor

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, one of the great philosophers of the 18th century, once commented, "We are born weak, we need strength; helpless, we need aid; foolish, we need reason. All that we lack at birth, all that we need when we come to man's estate, is the gift of education." Indeed, but what is a true liberal education? What do students hope to learn during their university years?

In our modern age, the ivory tower is a stepping stone to a successful living; whether someone chooses to work in finance or have a professional career as a lawyer or doctor, the highly competitive job market demands, at the minimum, a bachelor's degree in something, anything! But what of the other part of learning? Isn't one sort of education supposed to, as John Adams said, "teach us how to live"? Perhaps he meant that the manner in which we conduct our lives would be taught to us through experience.

Yet today's students have an extraordinary opportunity to spend four years contemplating how they would like to spend the rest of their lives, something that couldn't be said even a generation ago!

Professor Larry Goldberg, a member of Carolina's highly reputable English department, in an interview remarked "Liberal education is always a hard sell. We are in a hurry from an early age. So, for us, two other kinds of education are seductive: traditional and vocational. Traditional education initiates you into the practices of our time and place. Vocational education orients you to the methods and habits of a particular way to make a living." Furthermore, Prof. Goldberg explains the significance between the teaching styles above and liberal education as he understands it.

"These [former] are fine and even essential. But they are parochial and limiting." He continued, "What is characteristic of both these approaches is that the subject of them is a pupil, someone who is learning to take a line, a line already laid out. With a liberal education, no one knows where the student will end up."

Here at Carolina, while there are some courses that we at CAROLINA REVIEW criticize on an infrequent basis, mostly because such courses do not require students to actively engage their minds, there are a

few gems that absolutely bear mention. One of these is entitled Honors 32 – The Elements of Politics. Taught by Prof. Goldberg, this recently expanded six-semester sequence cycles through much of the Western canon, beginning with the Ancients (Plato, Aristotle) and concluding with the Moderns (Kant, Hegel, Marx). The class revolves around rapid-fire discussion between students, with Professor Goldberg enriching the flow of thought with additional questions, commentary...and more questions.

"A liberal education, Prof. Goldberg explains, should crisply and rigorously engage students in examining the fundamental alternatives for human existence.

"Liberal education is always a hard sell. We are in a hurry from an early age."

Through a cultivation of the liberal arts and reading (in the broadest sense) the most significant human accomplishments, young people have the best chance to be prepared to make their own way freely."

That isn't to say that students will not arrive to some conclusions; modern relativism has no real place among great thinkers. But Professor Goldberg is persistent that students ask themselves, "Have I gotten to the very core of what this particular thinker is positing? Have I gotten to the heart of the matter?" He acknowledges that students and teachers can only delicately scrap at the vastness of the material that great Western thinkers offer; still, it's remarkable where student inquiry might lead. Prof. Goldberg is especially enthusiastic about this prospect. "A student, by root meaning, is one who is eager." Goldberg elaborates, "That is to say, students, young people in general, are naturally open to the possibilities of life. This openness should be neither discouraged nor too hastily satisfied."

Prof. Goldberg doesn't require students to take exams. Instead, students are

required to hand in papers, or 5 'precises,' as Prof. Goldberg likes to describe them. In 500 words or less, a student is asked to explain the fundamental aspects of the work in question. Yes, 500 words. The final precise is usually extended to 1500 words, which, if you ask any Honors 32 veteran, can be daunting, given the number of questions posited by students and Prof. Goldberg during the discussion session. Prof. Goldberg's rule on concise writing follows Blaise Pascal's amusing comment: "I have made this [letter] longer, because I have not had the time to make it shorter." In fact, Prof. Goldberg uses that quotation at the beginning of each semester; it's simply that important.

Is Honors 32 hard? If in hard, one means that the material is challenging and the discussions rigorous, then yes, the course could be classified as demanding. It's certainly not for everyone. Still, the number of students who register for the class could suggest otherwise.

In fact, it's become so popular that two things have occurred. First, so many students have expressed interest that Prof. Goldberg has had to divide his students into two classes, every semester; the Ancients class for fall 2003 is overloaded.

Secondly, due to demand, the originally four-semester sequence has been expanded to six semesters, essentially to dabble in additional modern political theory, which Prof. Goldberg explains as almost, but not quite, risky. "Since students have been eager for reading authors who lived in the twentieth century and since I would like to learn something new here, I have decided to make this venture. With some trepidation, I might add."

For those interested, and willing to put the necessary effort into it, the rewards are undeniable: a true liberal education. Or as Prof. Goldberg purports, "The purpose of Honors 32 is to gather friends together to see what profit and delight we can take from some dazzling and even wise authors." Prof. Goldberg does recommend some preparatory work: "Get a good rest and work on play outdoors."

CR

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The Anti-Peace Voice

UNC sophomore seeks to eradicate peace worldwide

By Deb McCown
Senior Writer

It seems like another opinion has finally come into the Iraq war debate, the voice of Scott Weeks, a sophomore computer science major from Chapel Hill, who says not only is he opposed to peace in Iraq, he is also opposed to peace elsewhere in the world.

"I'm not just protesting against those who protest the war," he said. "I'm protesting peace. Peace is immoral."

"We're playing catch-up to dirtball little nations such as Iraq. Saddam Hussein has killed two million of his own people in the past 12 years. How many Iraqis have we killed in the past 12 years? We're the United States. We should be the best at everything. It's inexcusable that we should have to play catch-up with anything, especially something so easy as killing people."

Weeks said that the United States has a right to make war to satisfy its interests and desires, and that going to war should be seen as a positive thing.

"If God hadn't wanted us to kill foreigners, would he have put them there?" Weeks asked. "Would he have given them stuff that we want? The answer is no. God wants us to kill foreigners."

He displayed a sign that read as follows: "If God had meant for us to stay on our side of the fence, he wouldn't have made the other side greener."

But his beliefs go beyond the sign. "People say killing is wrong, but it's not," Weeks said. "Suffering and misery, we could create them for their own sake. People ask, 'why go to war?' I ask, 'why not?'"

Several people stopped to talk to Weeks as he stood in the pit with his sign on March 1. One of them was Ryan, another student.

"I used to be of the opinion that war is killing, and killing is wrong," Ryan

said. "But then I realized I was giving the human race too much credit. So now I'm somewhere in the middle."

Apparently, Weeks is spreading his message around campus, and some students are beginning to question their anti-war viewpoints because of his position.

"A great man once said, 'I envision a world without hate. And I can see us attacking that world because they would never see it coming,'" Weeks said. "I think we should live by that rule. We should preach and tell people we're only out for their best interests and then stab them in the back."

As he spoke to fellow students about the issue, Weeks made an ardent plea for them to support his cause. "There's peace scattered around the world, and we cannot stop until we've eliminated all of it, until there's not a single human being who doesn't live in fear of their life," he said.

"During peace, people aren't being killed, and if there is something more immoral than that, I don't know what it is," he said.

"Today of all days we shouldn't have peace. This is 2003. We have weapons of mass destruction, and we aren't using them."

In logic that mirrored that of anti-war demonstrators, he boldly declared, "We have peace. That's just wrong."

As for the peace demonstrators, he had this to say: "I asked them why they opposed the war in Iraq, and they said for 3000 years one of the commandments has been, 'thou shalt not kill.' I can't wrap my mind around that. God doesn't want us to kill? That's crazy talk. We should shoot them. They're dissidents."

For President Bush, he had the following words: "I understand that Bush has some pressure to work off, like all those crazy protesters who would get upset if we

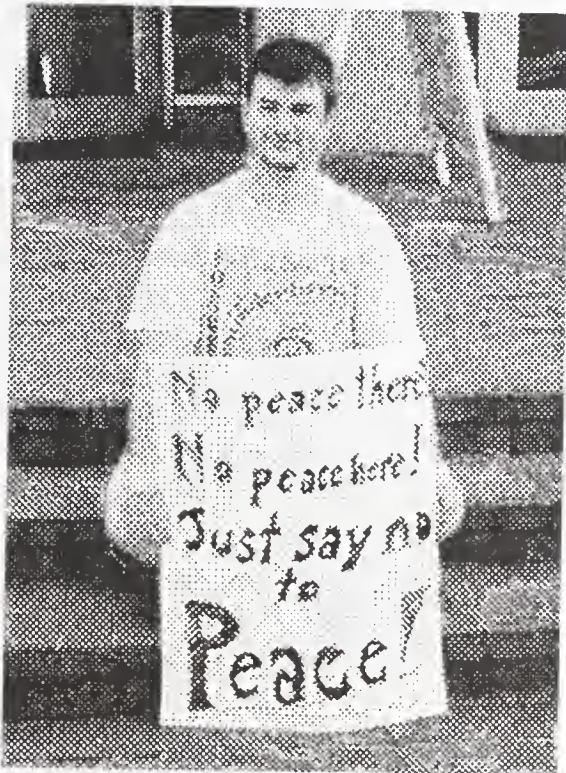
started slaughtering civilians. But I totally support President Bush in eliminating peace through war."

Weeks said that though he loves war, however, he does not plan to go to Iraq and fight. He said he believes his role in protesting the peace here in the United States is more important to the cause of war than his actual participation.

This protester's viewpoint has led even the most hard-core anti-war demonstrators to take notice and think about their position. They've realized that maybe showing support for the war in Iraq isn't so extreme after all.

CR

Deb McCown is a sophomore journalism major from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Contact her at cr@unc.edu.



UNC student Scott Weeks protests peace in the pit on March 1st.

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The Legacy of Silent Sam

Student soldier monument has been guarding the campus for 90 years

By Deb McCown
Senior Writer

June 2 will mark nine decades that Silent Sam has stood on the UNC campus, facing north toward Franklin Street from McCorkle Place. As this anniversary approaches, it is important to remember all that this statue has come to represent – and what it means to our University.

UNC Students Rush To War

When the fighting began in 1861, the students of this university went to war. Though University president David Swain kept the University officially open throughout the war and conscription laws were eased for those studying here, few students remained.

As onetime UNC president Kemp Battle noted in his two-volume *History of the University of North Carolina*, “As each state passed an ordinance of secession, its citizens at the University hurried home fired with zeal to take up arms, never doubting that their cause was just.”

Many students left the University and enlisted without the permission of their parents or the university faculty. Those who remained drilled in their spare time in preparation for future fighting.

As North Carolina Gov. Locke Craig said in 1913 at the unveiling ceremony for the Civil War monument that would come to be known as Silent Sam, “The figures tell how they answered the call for volunteers.”

“In 1859, there were 125; in 1862, there were 24. Of the class of 1863, eight remained to be seniors; they were enlisted.” Of this class, which had begun with 80 freshmen, only one remained long enough to graduate before entering the army.”

“Of the class of 1864, seven remained to be seniors; they were enlisted; two were absent from commencement attending to military duties. In 1864, one-fifth of the entire faculty had been killed in battle, and others had been wounded.”

“At the commencement of 1864, only one graduate completed the course. Fourteen students began the senior year, but only three could be present at commencement, the others were at the front.”

According to Battle’s *History*, the University had only 60 students in the 1864-

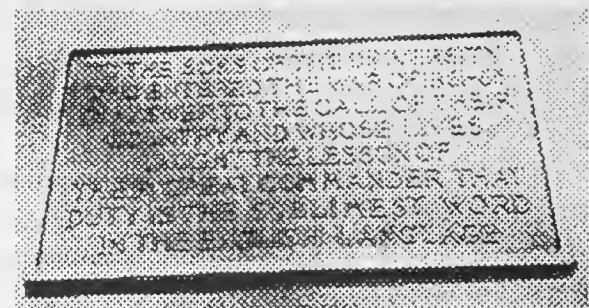
65 year; half a month into the fall term only 46 students appeared. When invading Union cavalry entered Chapel Hill in April of 1865, only a dozen students were still at the University.

Such zeal in enlistment soon translated to a high death toll. Of the 1,062 students and alumni from the classes of 1830-67 who fought in the Confederate army (42 percent of all the students and alumni), 34 percent (312 men) were killed in battle or died in the service of the Confederacy. For the classes of 1850-62, it was 57 percent.

*“Twelve in each
hundred of her
sons fell, one in
every eight...
Of the freshman
class of 1860
one in every three
gave up his life.”*

“The senior class of 1860 had 84 members,” Craig said in the speech. “Every one of them able to bear arms, with perhaps one exception, went to the army. Of these, one-fourth of their entire number were killed upon the field. In the younger classes, the loss was about the same. The proportion of the wounded to the killed is usually estimated as three to one. By this rule of computation, nearly all the boys who left this institution to follow the flag of the Confederacy were killed or wounded in battle.”

University president Francis Venable said of UNC in his University Day speech on Oct. 12, 1900, “Twelve in each hundred of her sons fell, one in every eight. Of the freshman class of 1859, all but one, who was unable to bear arms, entered the service. Of the freshman class of 1860 one in every three gave up his life.”



This bronze memorial sits on the west side of the statue's pedestal.

Memorials To the Dead

In 1911, two stone tablets were placed in Memorial Hall with the long list of “Confederate dead,” which included many names that have since been given to campus buildings. Also in that year, degrees were granted to some of the students who had left the University to fight during the war. But this was not thought to be enough of a memorial to those who had been killed.

On June 2, 1913, a thousand people gathered to see the statue on McCorkle Place unveiled. The bronze inscription on the west side of the pedestal reads as follows: “To the sons of the University who entered the war of 1861-65 in answer to the call of their country and whose lives taught the lesson of their great commander that duty is the sublimest word in the English language.”

The monument was funded by the North Carolina Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, with \$7,500 collected from members as well as alumni and friends of the University who wanted to honor the University’s Confederate soldiers.

The statue was erected in honor of the 50th anniversary of the start of the war. It was placed on the central axis of the campus, in line with the monument to the University president, Joseph Caldwell; the Old Well; and the north entrance to South Building.

The pedestal of the monument is made of North Carolina granite. The bronze plaque on the front of the pedestal was explained as follows in 1911 in an article about the planned monument:

“The front will bear a bronze tablet depicting a woman – representing the State – appealing to a young student to take up arms for his Commonwealth,” the description read. “Books are falling from the youth’s arms, as in evident agitation. He listens to her appeal. The heroic figure surmounting the shaft represents the call answered – that of a soldier boy, the soft felt hat pushed back from his noble brow, enthusiasm in every line of his young face.”

The young man depicted by the bronze figure standing on the pedestal, though perhaps idealized, looks very human. His attracts the gaze of passers-by – modern people who may not want to think of death or duty. Furthermore, though the soldier depicted by the statue is in full uniform, he carries no cartridge box and therefore has no ammunition for his rifle.

The main speaker at the unveiling ceremony was Gov. Locke Craig, who spoke of both tragedy and heroism of the war, and of the students who had died “for the honor of North Carolina.”

“The youths, buoyant and hopeful, that had thronged these halls, and made this campus ring with the shouts of boyish sports, had gone,” Craig said. “The University mourned in silent desolation. Her children had been slain.”

“But she was splendid in that day of tribulation, for wherever armies had marched, and wherever the conclusion of fierce battle had been tried, her sons had fought and fallen on the front. Many fell on the bloody fields of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Upon the faces of those who returned, the scar stamps heroism where got has impressed nobility.”

“Answering the Supreme requisition, the University laid upon the altar of Dixie the fairest and the bravest of the world,” he said, comparing the war to a situation from ancient Rome. “This statue is memorial to their chivalry and devotion. It is an epic poem in bronze.”

“It will remind you and those who come after you of the boys who left these peaceful, classic shades for the hardships of armies at the front, for the fierce carnage of panic battles, for suffering and for death. We unveil and dedicate this monument today as a covenant that we too will do our task with fidelity and courage.”

Sam Enters the Modern World

And it is fitting that he should make such a statement as the last one, calling on people of his own time to approach their own tasks “with fidelity and courage.” It shows a moving forward into the future – not living in the past, but taking along cherished values of the past and carrying them forth into the modern world.

While the statue is a monument to UNC students who fought in the Civil War, it has taken on more significance over the years.

The statue initially received its nickname of “Silent Sam” when people noticed that the figure depicted carried no cartridge box and therefore could not fire his

weapon.

It wasn’t long after that the present explanation for the name was created. Tour guides now proudly tell incoming freshmen that Sam is silent because he fires his gun only when a virgin walks in front of him – and, presumably, Carolina girls so seldom fit this description as to ensure that Sam will never have the opportunity to make any noise.

In the 1950’s there was a controversy when it was discovered that the model who posed for the statue was a Yankee from



Silent Sam has stood watch over McCorkle Place since 1913.

Boston. But, as Daily Tar Heel reporter Guy Lucas later pointed out while the statue was being repaired in 1986, “Silent Sam is a Confederate memorial posed for by a Bostonian, sculpted by a Canadian, and being restored in Ohio by a Greek.”

Also by the 1980’s, Silent Sam had become a symbol of the UNC campus in both celebrations and rivalry with Duke.

As Chapel Hill columnist Mike McLaughlin observed the statue in January 1983, “The silent sentinel is slapped with dark blue paint, and has a silly looking pair of white, punk-rock sunglasses painted on his face.”

“Traditionally,” McLaughlin wrote, “Sam has worn baby blue from time to time, the peculiar color of Tar Heel victory celebrations. His rifle has been draped with toilet paper, when it hasn’t had a beer

bottle stuck on the end of it.” Sam’s proximity to Franklin Street easily made him part of the celebration when UNC won at basketball.

The Duke blue paint McLaughlin observed, he said, was “a response to the bucket of baby blue paint often found jammed upside down on the head of the statue of James Buchanan Duke at the entrance to the campus across the way in Durham.”

Though more respect has typically been shown for the monument in recent years, it is still adorned by students from time to time for varying purposes.

This “abuse born of affection,” as McLaughlin called it, was for a statue that had come to be more than just a rebel soldier. He noted that despite the statue’s Civil War origins, even the town’s most liberal residents had no problem with it, and it sparked little controversy.

Silent Sam Turns 90

And rightly so. Because whatever are the latest revisions of history, it is necessary to remember that a university full of educated young men and professors does not leave to go and fight for a goal as simple as the preservation of slavery.

It is wrong to discount the sacrifice of these past students – who were laid in battlefield graves from Georgia to Gettysburg – because the era in which they lived permitted things that are no longer acceptable in today’s world. Slavery was only part of the historical context. It is necessary to remember the past for its many parts – both good and bad.

Surely those young men fought for a variety of reasons – for honor and duty, for adventure, for idealism, to defend their homes. We must think of the men to whom the statue was built as our fellow students. They lived in a different time, but they were students just as we were, caught up in the events of their era.

Though it is hard to imagine living in their time, there should be no mistake in praising them; they were not gods, nor were they angels.

The statue represents students who, like today’s students, were young, idealistic and full of dreams. They came to the University of North Carolina to learn and better themselves, to prepare for their future. Only many of them never saw that future.

Though many people today see the modern American lifestyle – with technology, health, and relative freedom from concern – as an achievement over the past, it is still necessary to remember the struggles of

our fellow students from an earlier time and recognize the role that this history plays in shaping who we are today, both as a University and a nation.

Otherwise, we risk missing an inseparable part of understanding our identity, a part that will likely hold us back from progress.

Silent Sam is a reminder of the history that we cannot forget – that still affects what our society is today whether we choose to look at it or not.

The statue also serves as a moral reminder of the past, of the things that easier times have long made obsolete. In being so reminded, we can't avoid examining ourselves and our own lives.

Of course there are the standard idealizations of the past – chivalry, honor, respect. But this past time also had more specific characteristics – stricter morality, defined systems of courtship, and a sense of obligations to self and others that we seem to have lost in modern American society.

All of these things can look nice in comparison with a society where they have been replaced by an irresponsible, self-centered culture. And with no great forces pushing us to heroism or cruelty, we must ask: when we compare ourselves to them, do we measure up?

Surely they had their parties, too – but are drugs, meaningless sex, and technological addiction really a moral equivalent? But then, given that we don't live in such times as they did, is the way that many of today's students waste their lives with mod-

ern amusements perfectly acceptable? Or is it just as tragic as the wasted lives of so many of our predecessors?

Having respect for Silent Sam, most of all, is having respect for students like us who happened upon more trying times which asked much more of them than our times ask of us – and for the questions that this may bring to mind.

Silent Sam has been an important part of our campus culture for 90 years. And over this time, its meaning to the University has grown far beyond the historical event for which it stands.

Beyond the obvious historical meaning of the statue, its subject and campus tradition provide their own value. It is an ever-present reminder that – as historical events have come and gone – students of the University are both different and the same with every generation.

It does us well to remember our history – we suffer when all we know is the Now. It is necessary to have comparisons, to see what we once were to understand what we are now. And it does us well to ask the questions prompted by reminders of our past. Have we become more civilized since Sam's time? More humane? Have we developed new, better morals to replace the old?

Sam still stands there after 90 years, looking unconcerned toward the modern bustle of Franklin Street, his young face seemingly unafraid to face the modern onslaught. Everyone wishes for such stoic bravery sometimes.

To Stand for All Time

When the Silent Sam statue was first discussed, the goal was far-sighted: the plan was for the monument to stand for all time to forever remind students of their obligation to duty. But, as with everything, changing times have led to changing meaning.

As the world, the nation, and the University have changed in the past 90 years, Silent Sam has become a symbol of many things. Also changed, perhaps, is the way in which University administrators pride themselves on tolerance.

In 1900, UNC president Venable's University Day speech included both the University's many Civil War dead and also an important word on the value of tolerance: "The truest democracy in the state is found right here – a wise tolerance for all sides of opinion and belief," he said.

It must have been clear to him that if such an ideal of tolerance is to be realized, it is only possible with a clear knowledge of the past and its effects. For such a knowledge, even less-than-spotless history must be remembered.

If there is one thing for us to take from the legacy of Silent Sam, it is that such icons as this are what help us to hold our cultural memory together.

Just because he's silent doesn't mean he isn't saying anything. And while sometimes things from the past can stir up stormy reminders, they also remind us of positive memories and of the path we've taken to get where we are today.

In a sense Silent Sam is for our University's past what an old sports jersey might be for an individual's personal past – bringing back memories of both the victories and defeats, the painful hurts and the glorious good times. The events that created it are far in the past, but the only way to understand that past and how it has shaped us is to be reminded of both the good and the bad.

Though Sam has been silent for 90 years, his muteness has not prevented him from becoming part of our campus and part of the lives of the students here – from the students he was put on a pedestal to memorialize to those who today are struck by his unwavering stance. And that makes him more than just an old statue to this campus.

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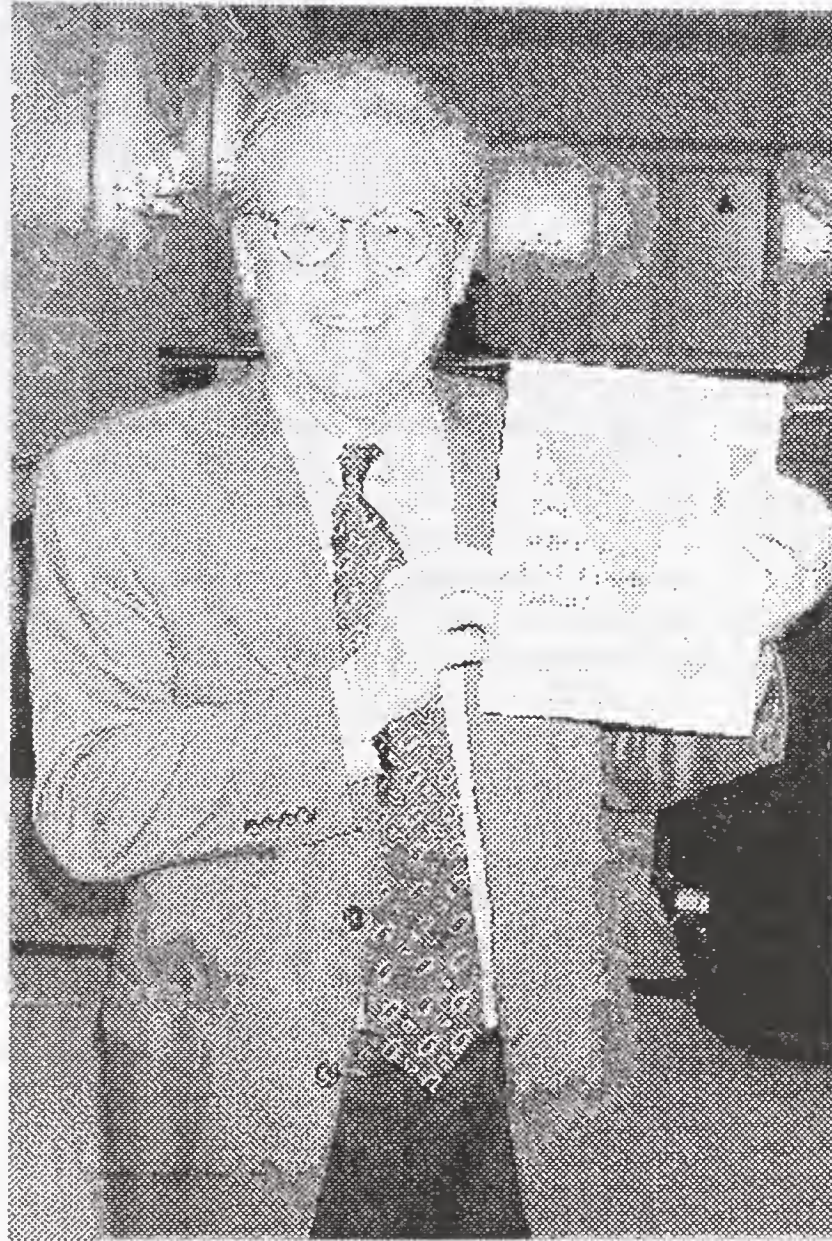
Deb McCown is a sophomore journalism major from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Contact her at cr@unc.edu.

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Rudy Giuliani: His Own Man

He made NYC great again, and kept it that way, through the hardest of times

By Michael Burdei
Associate Editor

New Yorkers, that is, those who reside in the five boroughs, are a motley crew. New York City's complexity, pleasures and difficulties, irks and pains, streets and alleys permeate the resilient character of its denizens. And yet, do their moods change!

The intricacies to managing the greatest city in the world are hard to imagine, especially after decades of self-aggrandizing bureaucracy. Simply put, being mayor of NYC is a tough gig. Some people, hard as they try, are simply not up to the task.

Ex-Mayor Ed Koch, though initially effective, soon lost his nerve and became nothing more than a determined political survivor. Ex-Mayor David Dinkens was staggeringly mediocre. Under these two individuals, New York City experienced a steady period of decline; eight years of Rudy Giuliani reversed that trend. What methods did he implement that made his two terms so successful?

Pre-9/11, invite any New Yorker who's lived in the five boroughs since 1993 to share his thoughts of Mayor Rudolph Giuliani, and you'd get a deluge of replies, some genuinely positive, some ferociously negative, but, by and large, a mixed bag.

Ask any New Yorker who's spent his life in pre-Giuliani New York City of his opinion on the former mob-buster, and his answers will most probably be exceedingly positive, to a degree that would startle outsiders.

Post-9/11, the entire country learned of Giuliani and got a glimpse of the blemished man's unwavering leadership. In his recent book, *Leadership*, Giuliani posits his formula for how to run an organization efficiently and effectively.

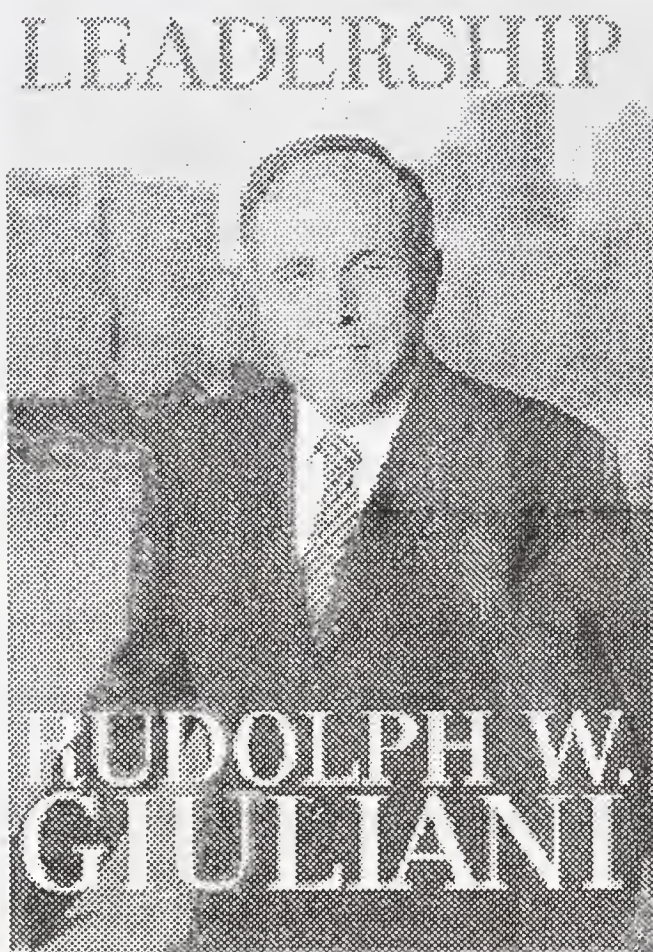
To begin with, this book will not please the man's detractors; if they didn't like his results, then it's fair to say they're not going to be sympathetic to his methods. Those interested (or annoyed) by his personal life are not going to find gold either.

Rather, curious readers are going to hit upon Giuliani's convictions interlaced with countless stories, numbers, details and anecdotes from his many years of public service, both as a legal headhunter and espe-

cially as mayor of NYC.

Giuliani's principles of good leadership separate the chapters: First Things First, Surround Yourself with Great People, Loyalty: the Vital Virtue, Underpromise and Overdeliver and so forth. Each section is solid in its own right, and a few bear mentioning before discussing the real gem within the book.

For example, in "Surround Yourself with Great People," Rudy reminisces on his first attempt at getting elected to NYC's mayorship. He describes the people he



Leadership (Rudolph W. Giuliani & Ken Kurson, 2002, Miramax, \$25.95)

chose for his campaign team, those he kept, and those who weren't as effective as originally thought.

He spoke of having to choose a new police commissioner in 2000, especially in light of the drastic reduction in crime that had occurred under Howard Safir's management. Giuliani had to find someone just as effective as his predecessor. In the end, faced with two excellent choices, Rudy compromised, or as he put it, "balance [d] personalities and skills."

Aside from his usual solid, aggressive form, Giuliani is especially incisive. In discussing his methods for finding the best person for the job, Rudy points out "Patronage does not mean giving a job to some who supported you politically. It means giving a job to someone *only* because he supported you politically."

Giuliani's aggressiveness shows here: the best and most capable people on the job were the ones that would most effectively implement *his* philosophies, not the other way around.

Given Giuliani's conservative politics, it is not surprising that he wore on the nerves of his enemies. When Giuliani chose his first budget director, he acted similarly. He looked for the best compromise between creativeness, ingenuity, and experience.

In one of his later chapters "Underpromise and Overdeliver," Giuliani presents several examples of what happens when expectations rise beyond what can be realistically estimated. This story, among many others, should be familiar to New Yorkers.

Rudy Crew, as Chancellor of Schools, announced that, on his watch, reading scores would improve five to ten percent. The system, as Giuliani put it, was still in a state of disrepair; scores only improved 3.6%, moderate, but any improvement was welcome.

The press, however, remembered Crew's promise, and took him to task for it. "What was actually a boost in reading scores, which could have helped the morale of a broken system, ended up deflated because it failed to meet expectations. Don't turn victory into a defeat."

Giuliani also draws on his experience as a U.S. Attorney. In a case involving the Parking Violations Bureau, Giuliani was in the thick of it. Rudy states, "[it] had been a hotbed of corruption for a long time."

He goes on to explain that as a U.S. attorney, it was crucial that he match the right people to any given situation; in this case, he needed a trial lawyer with experience to lead his team. Pooling all available resources was vital to Giuliani, who as a lawyer was adamant that he be fully prepared for the most unusual of things to occur in a case.

The one other section, aside from the real gem (wait for it), that will resonate most with New Yorkers is entitled "Stan Up to Bullies." The man's doggedness when he turns out to be correct, is easily one of the most refreshing aspects of his time in office.

Two stories stand out, although

Where do Student Activity Fees Go?

Each Spring, Student Congress meets to decide how to allocate the Student Activity Fees for the coming academic year. This year, Congress had \$164,000 to allocate to 89 student organizations and four student government offices. They ended up with a surplus of \$6,322, requesting that many groups come back to subsequent appropriations with more concrete plans for events that lacked full details. CAROLINA REVIEW breaks down the budget into four categories based on the ideology of the group and publishes the list to show the student body how its money is being spent.

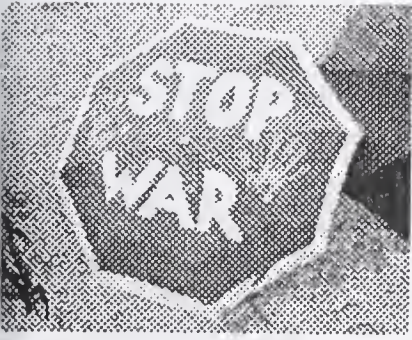
<u>Student Group</u>	<u>Requested</u>	<u>Amended</u>	<u>% Funded</u>
Conservative			
Carolina Review	\$3,000	\$3,000	100%
Federalist Society	\$2,780	\$700	25%
UNC College Republicans	\$20,000	\$0.00	0%
Conservative Total	\$25,780	\$3,700.00	14%
Neutral			
Acordants	\$655	\$420	64%
Alpha Phi Omega	\$4,590	\$452.70	10%
American Red Cross	\$246.75	\$36.90	15%
AMLISS	\$925	\$170	18%
Asian Students Association	\$7,934	\$6,452	81%
Best Buddies	\$480	\$0.00	0%
Blank Canvas	\$1,500	\$1,500	100%
BoUNCe	\$7,616.00	\$5,468	72%
Blue and White	\$9,672.17	\$2,880	30%
Carolina Athletic Association	\$5,770	\$5,540	96%
Carolina Association of Black Journalists	\$6,150	\$300	5%
Carolina Association for Medieval Studies	\$870	\$635	73%
Carolina Caribbean Association	\$2,620	\$980	37%
Carolina Civitan	\$3,766	\$225	6%
Carolina Electronic Music Symposium	\$11,080	\$2,825	25%
Carolina Entrepreneurship Club	\$6,195	\$0.00	0%
Carolina Fishing Club	\$1,230	\$0.00	0%
Carolina HOPE	\$3,661.17	\$700	19%
Carolina Mock Trial	\$5,768.00	\$863	15%
Carolina Motion Picture Club	\$300	\$0	0%
Carolina's On The Spot	\$1,450	\$500	34%
Carolina Otaku Uprising	\$1,173	\$75	6%
Carolina Photography Association	\$1,472.90	\$2,518	171%
Carolina Production Guild	\$4,050	\$3,050	75%
Carolina Quarterly	\$4,500	\$1,200	27%
Carolina White Ribbon Campaign	\$1,250	\$750	60%
Cellar Door	\$4,675	\$3,650	78%
CHISPA	\$4,310	\$1,937	45%
Civil Rights Society	\$885	\$0	0%
Concept of Colors	\$720	\$590	82%
Domestic Violence Advocacy Project	\$2,150	\$1,140	53%
Easing Abroad Students' Entry	\$300	\$300	100%
Epidemiology Student Organization	\$3,274.50	\$1,333.02	41%
Family Medicine Interest Group	\$6,500	\$600	9%
First Amendment Law Review	\$1,427.96	\$199.59	14%
Habitat for Humanity	\$1,735	\$725	42%
The Hill	\$2,971.69	\$2,345.75	79%
Hmong Student Association	\$4,960	\$75	2%
KSA	\$6,140	\$1,608	26%
iris	\$6,152.95	\$3,575	58%
Lab! Theatre	\$10,100	\$7,605	75%
Lighter Shade of Blue	\$8,552.76	\$0.00	0%

Linguistics Graduate Association	\$1,625	\$350	22%
a.n.o.	\$570.00	\$475	83%
ezmerhythm	\$780.98	\$780.98	100%
Journal of Law and Technology	\$1,400	\$0.00	0%
Student Legislature	\$5,245	\$0.00	0%
ational Press Photographer Associaton	\$4,650	\$620.00	13%
A.S.I.S.	\$4,200	\$1,200	29%
i Alpha Delta	\$3,523.80	\$88.80	3%
rsian Cultural Society	\$3,600	\$2,500.00	69%
FE Ride	\$22,600	\$0.00	0%
ciety for Anthropology Students	\$700	\$190	27%
OSAA	\$500	590	118%
udent Health Outreach (SHOUT)	\$125	\$125	100%
udents for Mental Health Awareness	\$1,175	\$390	33%
P.A.M.	\$551.89	\$551.89	100%
udents for Students International	\$1,557.75	\$330	21%
udent Union Board-School of Public Health	\$2,700	\$2,300	85%
al Law Academy	\$9,400	\$310	3%
IC-AAF	\$12,368	\$0.00	0%
IC Pauper Players	\$2,500	\$2,300	92%
SION	\$500	\$500	100%
X	\$618	\$210	34%
tnamese Students Association	\$3,515	\$2,300	65%
ordshed Productions	\$5,500	\$1,450	26%
utral Total	\$249,686	\$80,786	32%
eral / Activist			
ling Point	\$2,687.10	\$2,577.10	96%
ck Student Movement	\$35,500	\$9,262	26%
rolina Indian Circle	\$5,437.75	\$110	2%
mpaign to End the Death Penalty	\$72.50	\$52.50	72%
oice USA	\$2,209	\$255	12%
ference on Race, Class, Gender and Ethnicity	\$9,310.92	\$5,000	54%
ocence Project	\$1,800	\$645	36%
ght Out	\$6,000	\$3,500	58%
sala	\$3,564	\$638	18%
ACP	\$13,404	\$2,580	19%
ional Lawyers Guild	\$3,149.20	\$750.40	24%
Center for Economic Empowerment	\$375.70	\$375.70	100%
ngam	\$7,046.80	\$5,304	75%
RGE	\$4,991.90	\$4,181	84%
C Young Democrats	\$3,935	\$367.50	9%
eral/Activist Total	\$99,483.87	\$35,598.20	36%
igious			
mpus Crusade	\$11,500	\$6,600	57%
ampions for Christ	\$400	\$100	25%
rVarsity Christian Fellowship	\$2,324.50	\$1,462	63%
Hillel	\$2,050	\$950	46%
vman Center	\$2,300	\$1,100	48%
igious Total	\$18,575	\$10,212	55%
udent Government			
rney General's Staff	\$19,290	\$8,602.13	45%
cutive Branch	\$19,220	\$9,820	51%
or Court	\$10,500	\$3,450	33%
lent Congress	\$5,510	\$5,510	100%
udent Govt. Total	\$54,520	\$27,382.13	50%
nd Total	\$448,044	\$157,678	35%

Carolina Students Show Patriotism

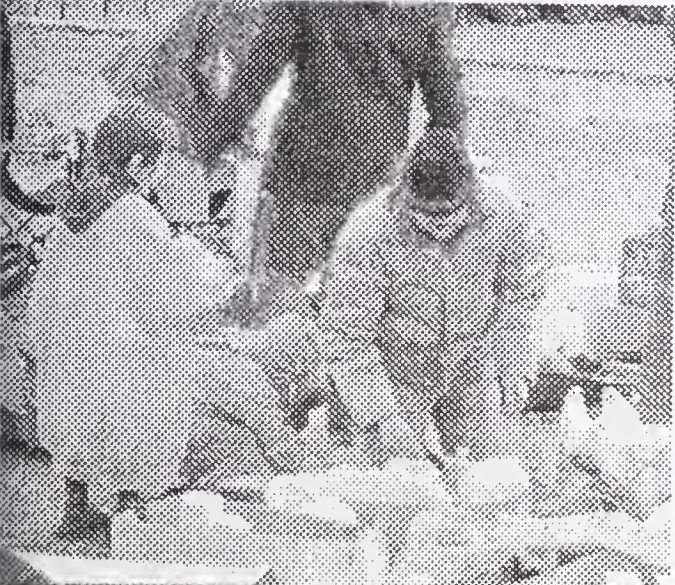
Despite highly publicized peace protests, most students stand behind the war and our troops





Bordering on the Primitive

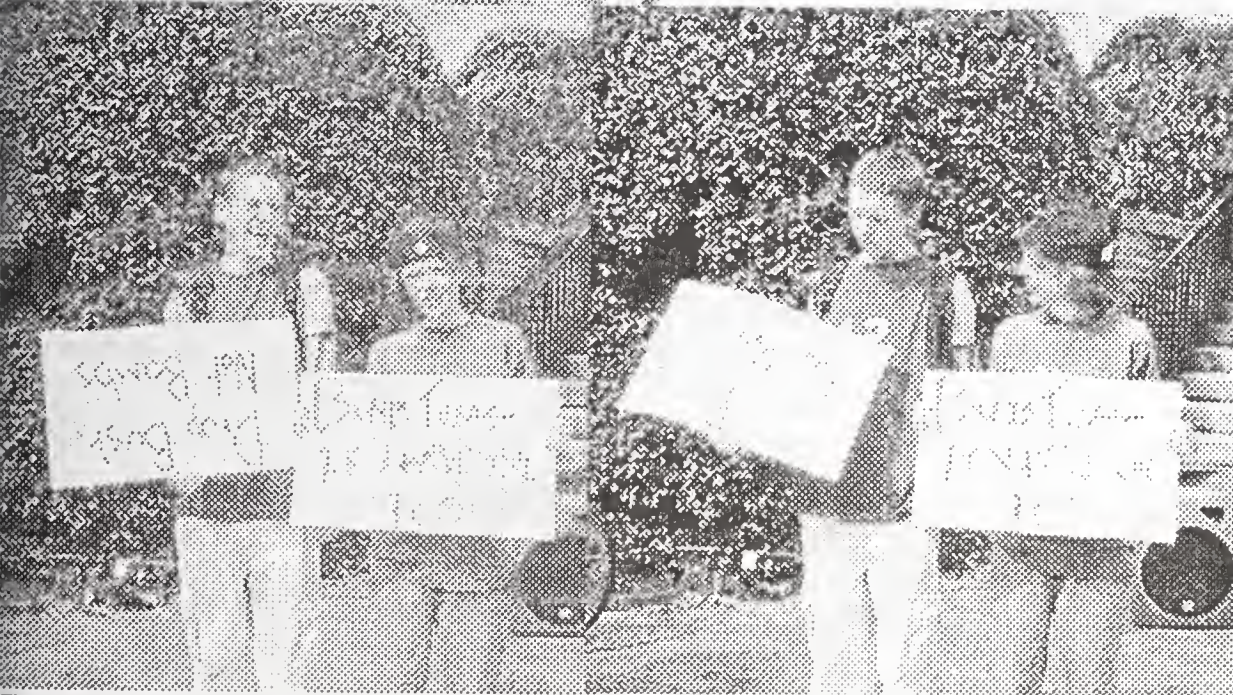
Peace protestors fail to see the big picture



Learning to Hate Your Country at an Early Age

Peace protestors just love to get their kids involved. The middle-schoolers on the bottom left skipped school in order to protest on the steps of Wilson Library. If only they could figure out which side of the sign should face up Stay in school fellas.

And as for the guy on the bottom right, he seems to have copied the middle school theme of the day, upside down and backwards.



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EXPERIENCE REQUIRED**

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Top 10 Liberal Ways to Rebuild Iraq

- 1) Build hydroelectric power dams as a form of green energy to provide electricity
- 2) Ban use of camels for transportation as it exploits the animals. Replace them with a light rail system
- 3) Tax businesses to make money for rebuilding
- 4) Preserve the desert ecosystem by banning agriculture and building
- 5) Bring back Saddam – he provided nice healthcare, at least to his most loyal warlords
- 6) Drop massive shipments of food aid on a monthly schedule for 30 years or until things get better
- 7) Repeat 30-year schedule if things aren't better by then
- 8) Accept cultural value of different justice systems and allow the current one to stand in Iraq
- 9) Institute a welfare system so no one gets poorer
- 10) Require women to wear burquas to celebrate their culture

Top 10 Conservative Ways to Rebuild Iraq

- 1) Drill more oil and sell it. Use the money for rebuilding.
- 2) Build roads for transportation.
- 3) Give loans to enable Iraqi citizens to start businesses
- 4) Provide bricks.
- 5) Create a republic where citizens – of all ethnic and religious groups – vote to elect representatives and a president with a limited term.
- 6) Invest money in Iraq's cities, business, and education
- 7) Reap the monetary and cultural benefits after 30 years
- 8) Institute a system of trial by jury – stop cutting off people's hands, punishing rape victims, and killing the families of dissidents
- 9) Teach Iraqi peasants modern farming methods so that everyone becomes better-fed
- 10) Make Saddam Hussein and all of his friends wear burquas

Farewell to Our Fearless Leader...

As we say farewell to our graduating publisher and former editor, Steve Russell, it is necessary to reflect upon the time he has spent with the Review and here at Carolina.

This photo is evidence that four years at Carolina has killed more than a few of Steve's brain cells. Even greater evidence of this is the fact that next year he will probably attend law school at Duke, which seems to have given him a scholarship anyway.

For the sake of our pride, all of us at Carolina Review request that if you see him at a basketball game next year, give him a yell -- after all, he'll be a Blue Devil, and he deserves it.



...And Our Favorite Yankee

Turns out Michael Burdei, our fearless Jewish desk jockey, may be heading for London in the fall. Anywhere north makes sense for this elitist New Yorker. We're sure the future lawyer is planning to raise hell as soon as he recovers from his inevitable trips to Hempstead Heath.

We tried to make him give us the secret recipe for bagels and lox, but no luck alas. Damned dirty Yankee!



Speaker Blasts the Left

Dan Flynn, author of the recent book *Why the Left Hates America*, spoke on campus on March 26th. So why does the Left hate America? Flynn says the answer is simple:

"The Left hates America because America stands as a massive refutation to all the ideas held by the Left."

One of Flynn's major points throughout his lecture was that though the United States has committed its sins, it should be recognized for its accomplishments as well. In fact, he believes U.S. accomplishments far outweigh its faults.

Many in attendance were sympathetic to Flynn's ideas, but several appeared shocked and asked antagonistic questions. Flynn was well aware that his views do not conform to the picture of a good campus which, as he described it, is "having a faculty that looks like the United Nations but thinks like a San Francisco coffeehouse."

Flynn compared many on the Left to the wacky conspirators of the "People's Front of Judea" from the 1979 Monty Python movie *Life of Brian*. The group is basically dedicated to bringing down Roman rule in ancient Judea. And when the lead plotter asks, "What have the Romans ever done for us?" the others quickly come up with a long list of things: the aqueduct, sanitation, roads, irrigation, medicine, education, wine, public order, fresh water system, public health, and peace. To his final point, the leader scoffs, "Oh, Peace! Shut up!"

"America has its own People's Front of Judea," Flynn said. "It's called the Left." The Left, he says, lives in an "intellectual ghetto" where its followers try to ignore the long and obvious list of great things the United States has accomplished. For the Left, it seems, ignorance is bliss.

And another one bites the dust...

Kudos to Dick Baddour for axing men's basketball coach Matt Doherty. He handled the "resignation" sloppily, but Doherty had to go. A tough coach can succeed in college basketball – witness Bob Knight's storied career. But a tough coach must inspire loyalty, and Doherty failed to rally his players behind *his* leadership.

It took Baddour two tries to find Carolina's perfect football coach. CAROLINA REVIEW hopes that he gets it right with basketball this time: a coach, from the family, who will not have to learn on the job. A coach that will bring pride to Carolina basketball. Roy? Larry? Chapel Hill demands someone great.

Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Review

Everyone at CAROLINA REVIEW has eagerly awaited CBS's upcoming movie *Hitler: Rise to Evil*. Campus liberals seem to think we rank only to that great butcher in offensiveness, and we've never aspired to second-place. To better appreciate other cultures, however, we wish the movie starred *Saturday Night Live*'s Gay Hitler. Until that day comes, we will rest assured in our supposed anti-Semitism *and* homophobia.

Daum the Future

As Jen Daum leaves office, we can only fear the rise to power of Young Democrat lackey Matt Tepper. The Daum Administration has been characterized by – believe it or not – success. Can Tepper keep the trend alive? Probably not. CAROLINA REVIEW urges that he not revive the bullhorn tactics of Daum's predecessor as Student Body President, Justin Young. If so, it will be another long year of poor relations with the Chancellor and slights by the Board of Trustees.

Drunk on Globalization

In an effort to boost globalization and support appeasement of Saddam Hussein, the People's Republic of Carrboro has instituted for the month of April "French Free Trade Month." While the Review supports exploiting young workers in the vineyards of Burgundy for the world's finest red, there is no excuse for supporting the cynical, corrupt, and incompetent regime of Jacques Chirac. We hope Americans get a clue and boycott Carrboro.

THE LAST WORD

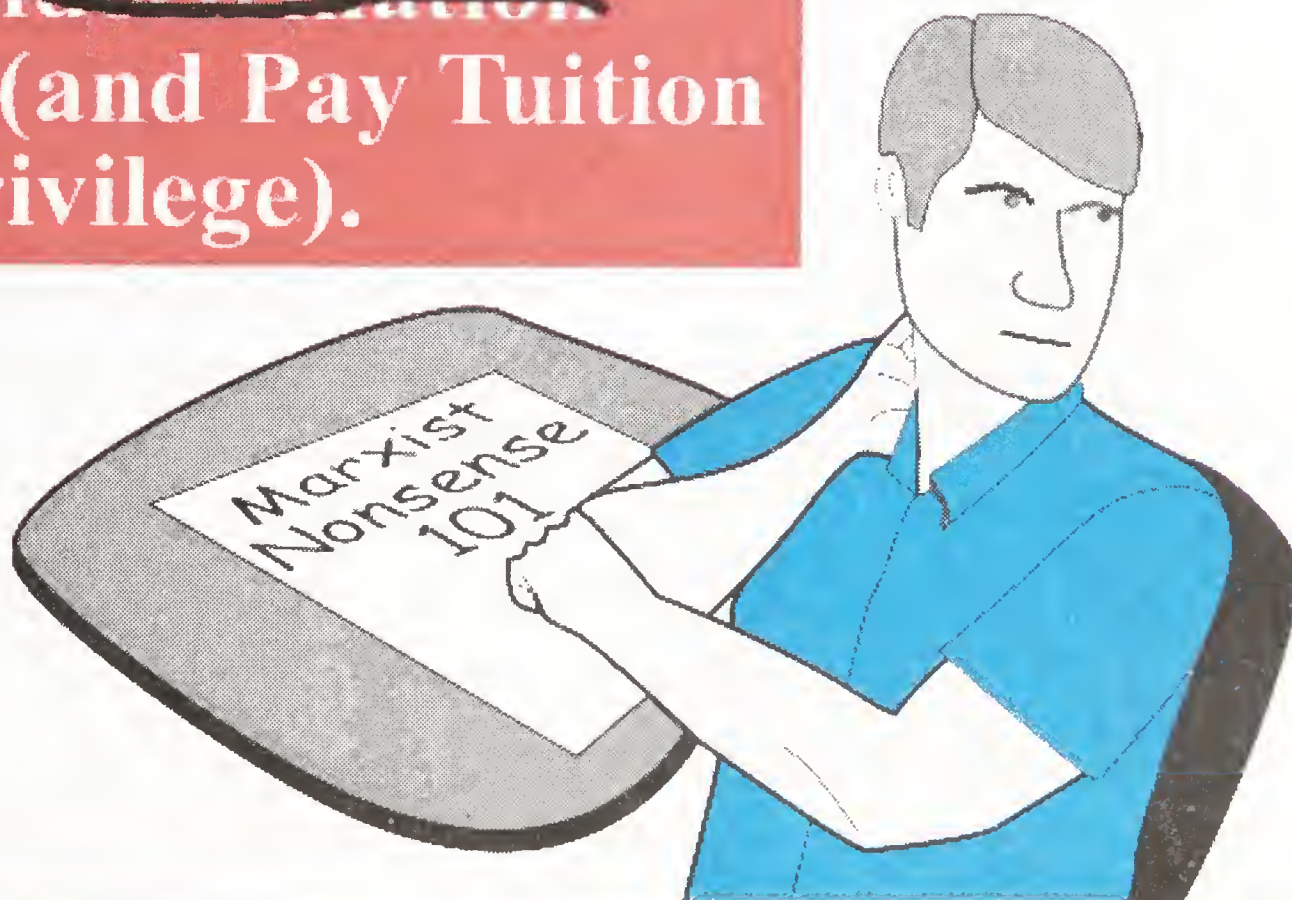
"No Nation was ever ruined by trade."

Benjamin Franklin

Nickel *and* Dimed

On How UNC Students
Must Take Part in a
~~Liberal Indoctrination~~
Program (and Pay Tuition
for the Privilege).

Summer Reading



Inside: Summer Reading Program, Nickel and Dimed, Alternate NC Flags,
the Affirmative Action ruling, Paradigms and Principles, and more.

W

elcome to the Summer 2003 issue of CAROLINA REVIEW. I'd like to thank you for taking time to follow CR. In particular, I'd like to single out the freshman class and welcome you all to Chapel Hill. The next few years will pass quickly and soon you will find yourself entering your senior year, as I am now. Please humor me while I reflect on what I expected of the university when I first enrolled.

When I arrived on campus in August of 2000, my view of Carolina was wonderfully naïve. As a third-generation Tarheel, I envisioned the Chapel Hill of football weekends and game nights at the Smith Center. I imagined meeting friends from all around the country and the world, taking road trips and joining numerous student groups. When I walked through the lower quad in front of Wilson Library, I was intimidated to think of engaging professors demanding rigorous analysis of the issues of our time.

My experience at Carolina has met my lofty expectations in just about every way. There remains just one thorn in my side, a problem that first brought me to the staff of CR my freshman year. The notoriously liberal slant of the university administration and faculty is an embarrassment to the state and to the ideals of higher education. As the most recent example, I'm disappointed with the selection of Barbara Ehrenreich's socialist rant *Nickel and Dimed* for the Summer Reading Program. Last year, I was appalled by a faculty led Teach-In condemning America and blaming us for the September 11th terrorist attacks. In preparation for our March 2002 issue on intellectual diversity, I was shocked to discover the number of academic departments with few or no registered Republicans.

There is no question that left-wing professors hold an ideological stranglehold on campus debate. With all of the talk about diversity that swells up around Carolina, where is the diversity in ideology? The value of opposing viewpoints both inside and outside the classroom cannot be overstated.

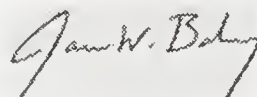
The results of this lack of diversity can be seen when a conservative group brings an event to campus. When, in March 2001, a pro-life group called the Genocide Awareness Project came to UNC, students banged pots and pans in protest rather than provide an articulate pro-choice perspective, which would have been welcome. When nationally known author David Horowitz came to campus in January 2002, students organized a walkout. This level of debate is not appropriate in high schools, let alone the top public university in the state.

I am conflicted about my love for Carolina, not unlike North Carolina State Senator Hamilton Horton of Winston-Salem. Horton, who holds two degrees from UNC, recently said in an interview with The Durham Herald-Sun, "My people are proud of Chapel Hill, as they would be proud of a lovable but perverse child. We joke about it and make all sorts of remarks, but at the same time, I think there's a genuine pride."

Make no mistake, I have a deep love for this place that will never be uprooted—but I cannot understand how administrators can allow "the university of the people" to become so unrepresentative of the citizens of this state.

If you have a Letter to the Editor or would like to work for the REVIEW, I encourage you to email us at cr@unc.edu. I hope you enjoy the issue.

Sincerely Yours,



James W. Baley
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Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its nine-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting, opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to provide students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free market, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

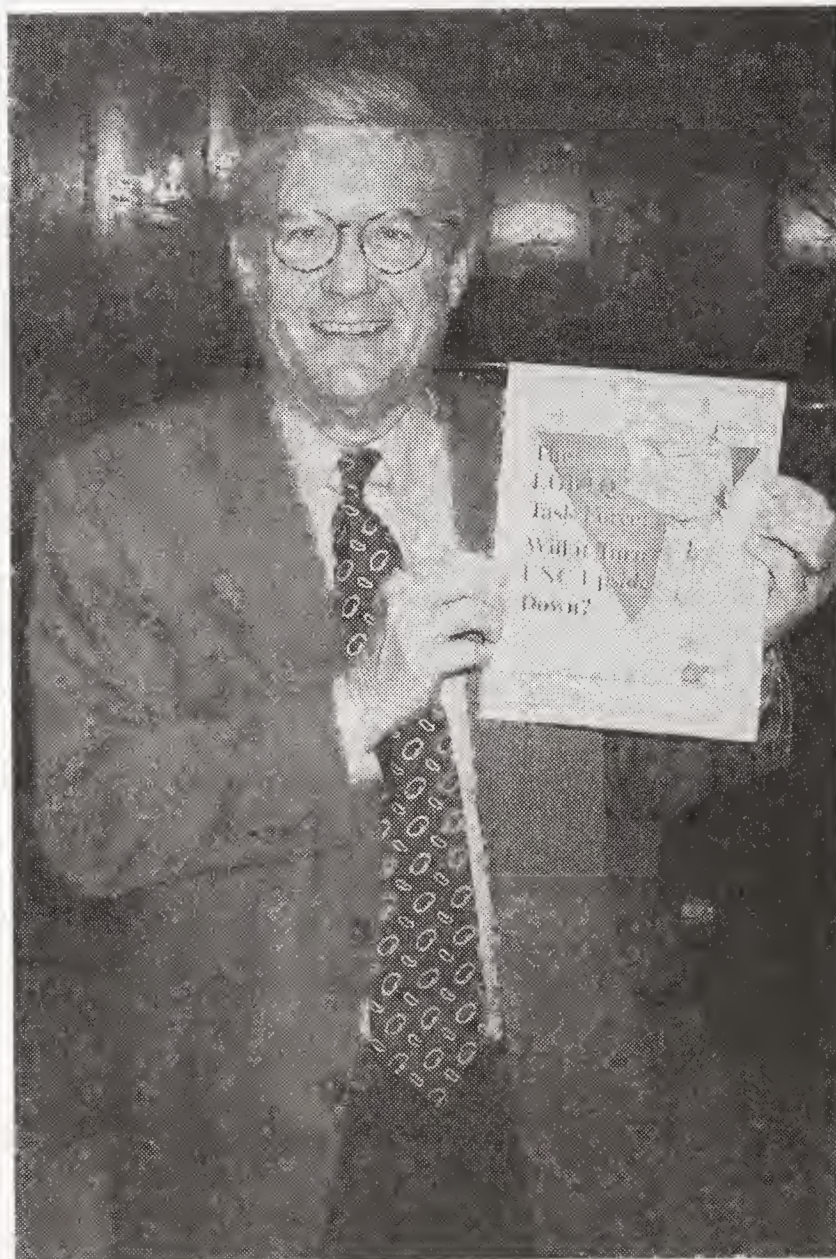
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Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a copy to the address below or send it via email. CAROLINA REVIEW is a student-run, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 per year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-4444 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of CAROLINA REVIEW appreciates your readership and financial support.



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Fred Barnes, Editor of *The Weekly Standard* and FOX News contributor

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Affirmative Action: It's Still Unconstitutional

(Whether You Like it or Not)

by Deb McCown
Associate Editor

the University of Michigan, students were denied admission based solely on one factor: race. With our current climate of racism, the status quo does not allow young people the opportunity to pursue our most prized goals: education.

It isn't a new story; it's the same that's plagued our history. Even George Washington Carver, noted by history for his crop research, was denied admission to his college of choice because of race.

As politicians across the country debate the merits of the most recent discrimination case, the challenge to the University of Michigan's race-based admissions policy, the Supreme Court has reached its decision. The current system as it exists is not contradictory to the Constitution or its principles.

The idea that "all men are created equal," which appears prominently in the Declaration of Independence, clearly does not apply. And, despite all the attempts at equality set out in the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, which was ratified in 1791, legally sanctioned racial discrimination still exists.

The issue sounds a lot like the 1896 case, *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The plaintiff in that case, Homer Plessy, was arrested for sitting in a Louisiana train car designated for whites only. He challenged the law on the grounds that racial segregation violated the "equal protection of the laws" clause of the 14th Amendment.

In the end, the Supreme Court decided that racial segregation did not contradict the Constitution so long as the separate facilities were "equal." Of course, they never were.

Now, 107 years later, the same issue has been put up for debate again: is it constitutional to deny people opportunities solely on race?

And the ruling was the same: yes, it is.

This decision comes despite the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* decision, which declared school segregation — a form of discrimination — unconstitutional on the grounds that it violates the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amend-

The current court also ignored the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which echoes the Equal Protection Clause in promising everyone equal rights.

Despite so many long and painful steps toward equality, the Supreme Court still fails to heed the lone dissenting words of Justice John Marshall Harlan when he declared after the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case,

*The idea that "all men
are created equal,"
which appears
prominently
in the Declaration
of Independence,
clearly does not apply.*

"The Constitution is color blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens."

Gratz and Grutter v. Bollinger

From the point of view of Constitutional principles, the two recent cases are even worse than the ruling that approved of racial segregation.

In *Plessy v. Ferguson*, the Supreme Court interpreted the Constitution literally to justify the status quo. In contrast, the current case doesn't even address the Constitution; it circumvents it entirely with the excuse that altering admissions statistics is a "compelling state interest" more important than the principles our nation was founded on.

This is a dangerous path to take, even for an activist court. It is dangerous not because it is controversial or dealing with such deep issues as race, but dangerous because it takes all of our principles of government — as embodied by the Constitution — and throws them out the window in the name of a politically correct goal.

The Justices probably see themselves as following in the footsteps of *Brown*

v. Board of Education. But while this unanimous landmark decision sought to eliminate racial inequality, continuing to allow race-based admissions seeks to perpetuate it.

The *Gratz v. Bollinger* case began in 1997 when Jennifer Gratz and Patrick Hamacher, both qualified white students denied admission to the University of Michigan, filed a suit against the university.

Gratz and Hamacher said that despite their qualifications they were denied admission on the basis of race. As evidence, they pointed to the university's undergraduate admissions point system, which rewards people of certain races an automatic 20 points toward the 100 points that guarantee admission.

Basing their argument on the same principles that had driven the *Brown v. Board of Education* case, Gratz and Hamacher said this violated the Equal Protection Clause of the 14th Amendment and the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The *Grutter v. Bollinger* case dealt with admission to Michigan's Law School, which does not use a point system but still takes race into account in admissions.

Both cases were decided June 23.

The court ruled that the university's point system is unconstitutional, but that the admissions policy of the law school, which uses race as a factor in admissions but not so explicitly, is acceptable.

The point is, race can still be used as a factor. The court's majority opinion included the statement that use of race in admissions does "not unduly harm members of any racial group," a statement that acknowledges some groups are, in fact, harmed.

While the Court did say that point systems specifically favoring minorities cannot be used — one step up from the 1978 *Regents of the Univ. of Cal. v. Bakke* decision, which declared use of racial quotas unconstitutional — it said universities can still use racial preference systems so long as they are camouflaged (and thus harder to attack).

The Justices based the ruling on the principle of "compelling state interest," coined by Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. in the *Bakke* ruling, which has since been repudiated by lower courts and undermined by the Supreme Court's own equal protection rulings in other contexts.

Avoiding the issue entirely, Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote in the majority opinion for the current case, "In order to cultivate a set of leaders with legitimacy in the eyes of the citizenry, it is necessary that the path to leadership be visibly open to tal-

(AFFIRMATIVE ACTION continued on page 6)

(AFFIRMATIVE ACTION continued from page 5)

ented and qualified individuals of every race and ethnicity.”

O'Connor completely skated around the issue, which was not whether opportunity for minorities is good, but whether they should be given that opportunity based purely on their race.

The principal dissenting opinion was written by Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist and used careful language to describe the University of Michigan Law School's admissions policy as a quota system in disguise.

A second dissenting decision, written by Justice Clarence Thomas and also signed by Justice Antonin Scalia, read, “Every time the government places citizens on racial registers and makes race relevant to the provision of burden or benefits, it demeans us all.”

The fact that the Court was split 5-4 indicates that the nation is on the verge of change; if the use of race in admissions were truly consistent with the Constitution and our nation's principles, it would have been a unanimous decision. It is only a matter of time before race-based admissions are no longer allowed.

Even Justice O'Connor suggested that race-based admissions will no longer be acceptable in 25 years. It's interesting how she can foresee when something that supposedly doesn't contradict the Constitution today will suddenly begin to do so.

As with the Plessy case, it's only a matter of time before the *Grutter v. Bollinger* ruling is reversed and the last vestiges of legally sanctioned racial discrimination are removed from the nation's universities.

But where it took 58 years for *Plessy v. Ferguson* to be overturned, this issue is too important to wait another 25.

There Are Other Ways

Few will argue that diversity in colleges is bad, and even fewer — perhaps only those who hate peanut butter, sweet potatoes and pecans — that minority students should not have the opportunity for higher education.

But race-based admissions, an idea left over from the 1960's, doesn't just open opportunities for minorities to compete; it actually guarantees success to a proportion of them regardless of their qualifications.

This divisive policy works at the expense of other, perhaps better qualified students in need of the same opportunities.

There are those who claim that white students can somehow get accepted to any other college they want, even if all the schools are using race-based admissions.

And there are those who claim that legacy admissions, which go mostly to white students, more than offset the effects of Affirmative Action.

These arguments are fine for that proportion of white students who happen to be the best and brightest, the most affluent graduates of good high schools whose parents went to colleges they wish to attend. The problem is the majority of white applicants, who don't fit into these categories but are classified with them anyway so that they can be more easily ignored.

Race-based admissions also harm blacks and Hispanics, who supposedly benefit from the policy. It demeans their achievements because no one can tell whether they earned their admission spots or received them because of their race — and many assume the latter. It can also lead to a situation where students don't know what they've earned and what has been given to them — in a sense, not even being able to conceptualize their own worth.

As a result, preference systems based on such broad categorizations inevitably harm some individuals, and students of all races must bear the burden.

Of course, there are alternatives to race as a factor in admissions. While not rewarding students for their race, these alternative policies aim to help members of underrepresented groups achieve success through active support.

Many schools have programs focused on recruitment and retention of minority students, rather than preferential treatment in admissions.

They use minority-directed recruiting drives to encourage minority students to apply to and attend college. They also offer support programs to help those who have not had the best educational background, through programs like UNC's Writing Center. At most universities, there are groups set up to help minority students specifically in seeking out internships, scholarships, and other opportunities.

If diversity really does have a “compelling educational purpose,” as one university administrator put it, it would certainly benefit schools to expand such programs to include other underprivileged kids, such as those from the state's poverty-stricken rural counties.

The Road to the End of Discrimination

Despite the needs of a diverse group of underprivileged kids — of many races — the Court decided that institutional unfairness in the form of racial discrimination will make society better as a whole.

The Court ruled this way despite direct conflict with past decisions like *Brown v. Board of Education*, which have sought to eliminate racial discrimination.

This means that it is still likely that two students with the same qualifications — in fact, two students who grow up in the same neighborhood, attend the same school and the same church, and participate in the same activities — will be differentiated by one factor: race.

And for all the claims about the benefits of diversity, the historical lack of opportunities for African-Americans, and the whining that pure opportunity isn't good enough, it doesn't change the most important thing: the system is just plain unfair.

It is unfair because it does not reward people for their merit or hard work; it rewards them for their ancestry — just like feudalism, slavery, and segregation. Which brings us back to *Brown v. Board of Education*.

In 1954, the Supreme Court made the controversial decision to declare school segregation unconstitutional on the grounds that all citizens are equal and it is wrong to discriminate against anyone based on his or her race.

Our country has gone through a long history of racial conflict in the past 150 years. In striving toward equality, we have struggled through laws, Supreme Court decisions, and even Constitutional Amendments — and the immediate social consequences of all three.

It is ironic that the very laws used to give blacks increased equality are now being used to discriminate against whites.

We still have not reached perfect equality. But the only way to progress toward it is to recognize a simple principle: racial discrimination is still wrong. It is wrong if the disadvantaged party is black, white, brown, or any other classification people can conceive of.

The University of Michigan decision, as well as anything else that perpetuates such discrimination, echoes all the things we have tried to overcome: it echoes slavery, Jim Crow, lynchings and racial violence that many Americans would like to forget are part of our heritage.

As long as we choose to continue sounding these echoes through racial discrimination, we are no closer to true equality than we were in the time of Homer Plessy.

CR

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NICKEL AND DIMED: On (Not) Getting by in America

by Barbara Ehrenreich
(Owl Books: 240 pp., \$13.00)

A Summer Reading Review

by Chris Speck
Senior Writer

his novel, *Toward the End of Time*, John Updike describes one unexpected outcome of a nuclear war that lays waste to nearly half the United States:

"One advantage of the collapse of civilization is that the quality of young men who are becoming whores has gone up. No more raddled psychotics or dazed coke addicts for the discriminating consumer: twenty-two year-olds who once have become beauticians or editors, assistants, nurses or paralegals, have brought efficiency and comeliness to the world."

As fantastic as this sounds, it provides a certain tragic perspective when read in light of Barbara Ehrenreich's memoir/social experiment *Nickel and Dimed*. The book can be summed up as follows: Ehrenreich, a successful middle-aged journalist, goes undercover à la *Black Like Me* as an unskilled worker in three different states. She takes low-paying jobs, lives in low-rent apartments, and gets to know waitresses, clerks, housekeepers, and other financially challenged women whom she hopes readers will feel sorry for. After several chapters of this, she concludes that life is especially for the poor. The book is intended to be a dose of reality, but thanks to the author's failure to grasp reality, the book is read across merely as rah-rah fodder for pseudo-American liberals who romanticize the poor and pine for the welfare state.

There are many things that are appealing about this book, but the two that stand out the most are its contempt for the American way of life and the kiddie pool mentality of its hand-me-down ideas. Ehrenreich begins by hunting for jobs and apartments in Key West, Florida, and although she has an attitude. Regrettably, this attitude never leaves her since she always finds something new to complain about.

At Winn-Dixie, she finds computer janitors "onerous" because "apparently, a man on the premises is deemed capable of representing the corporate point of view." She calls companies "chemically fascist" because they insist on drug-free employees.

At one point, she even fears she will fail a drug test herself because she had recently taken marijuana. She refers to restaurant managers as "corporate" as opposed to "human" because they are responsible for turning a profit. She mocks the success story of Sam Walton, the founder of Wal-Mart, which she condescendingly refers to as the "Cult of Sam." She is never above delivering a libelous cheap shot to companies she does not like (for example, she claims that "Wal-Mart's appetite for human flesh is insatiable"). She openly sympathizes with employees who steal or do drugs on the job. She also claims that through personality tests, corporations aim to control a worker's "innermost self."

"Nickel and Dimed is essentially Marxism but with none of the rigor. The leaders of the Soviet Union would have loved a book like this."

Who would want to hire such an erudite whiner?

Ehrenreich is obviously in a haze of vague but self-righteous anti-capitalism, and this is why she puts up roadblocks everywhere she goes. She forgets that the point of America is to face adversity and indignity with courage and move up the social ladder with hard work and ingenuity. This requires character. Imagine working on railroads or in textile mills a hundred years ago, when times were really hard, and then clawing your way to the middle class over years of struggle. Anyone with ancestors who lived through this should not sympathize when Ehrenreich bellyaches that her apartment

bathroom is too close to her kitchen.

Nickel and Dimed is essentially Marxism but with none of the rigor. The leaders of the Soviet Union would have loved a book like this. They probably would have taught it in schools as well; like they did *The Jungle* and *Main Street* and other books that tried to make free societies look bad. Further, Ehrenreich does not realize how pedestrian some of her insights are. For example, when the lady whose house she is cleaning asks her to scrub extra hard on marble that is "bleeding" into brass fixtures, Ehrenreich writes the following:

"That's not your marble bleeding, I want to tell her, it's the world-wide working class—the people who quarried the marble, wove your Persian rugs until they went blind, harvested the apples in your lovely fall-themed dining room centerpiece, smelted the steel for the nails, drove the trucks, put up this building, and now bend and squat and sweat to clean it."

La la la.

Ehrenreich falls into the same trap that claims most liberals. She buys into the working class hero myth in which working with one's hands qualifies one as noble and being rich is evil as long as one employs those who work with their hands. What she claims to want are higher wages and more humane treatment for the working poor, but she forgets two things. First, on an absolute scale, the waitresses, maids, and retail clerks she describes earn very high wages indeed. Failing to see this is nothing one day in a sub-Saharan African country could not cure. Secondly, the reason unskilled laborers are paid so little (relative to other Americans) is because they are unskilled, despite Ehrenreich's claims to the contrary.

We cannot have a society in which a dim-witted high-school dropout can scrub floors for a living and earn \$85,000 per year. Such a world would inspire people to drop out of high school and be dim-witted. Further, *anyone* can scrub floors. Such work lacks great value because it can be performed with common talents. The talent and the training required to run an emergency room or design a suspension bridge, on the other hand, is extremely rare and expensive to develop. Such jobs are crucial to our lives and economy, which is why ER physicians and engineers are so well rewarded. American floor scrubbers may never make as much money as American engineers, and this is too bad. But Ehrenreich is loath to point out that American floor scrubbers will always make more money than floor scrubbers in other countries who do not have wealthy engineers employing them to scrub their

(REVIEW continued on page 8)

(REVIEW continued from page 7)
floors.

Ehrenreich also forgets to mention how many of her co-workers are in such dire straits due to their own mistakes and failings. From the single mothers who break up with loser boyfriends and pay weekly rent in motels to the alcoholics who steal drinks and get fired from their jobs to the stupid girls who never consume anything more nutritious than a bag of Doritos and two cigarettes for lunch every day, Ehrenreich feels sorry for these people when she should be castigating them for their foolishness. She herself admits that those women who have working husbands or at least long-term boyfriends tend to do better than the rest. In fact, this is one reason why people get married and try to live stable lives to begin with: to avoid the vicious cycle of failure from which many of Ehrenreich's co-workers are too clueless to escape.

Perhaps the most telling example of the shallowness of Ehrenreich's thinking is how she fails to step back and see the bigger picture. She refuses to admit that being an unskilled laborer scrounging for a living in modern-day America still beats the alternative, which, for Ehrenreich's little cast of angels, would be unemployment or prostitution if our society were not so phenomenally successful.

Success has absolute and relative values, of course. But Ehrenreich ignores the former and fixates on the latter. This is a mistake because it fails to recognize how far the human race has progressed from the times when we were really wretched. It also fails to recognize that all this progress is the result of the strength, intelligence, and indomitability of many individuals of all classes. By constantly entreating us to feel sorry for people who lack these qualities, Ehrenreich implies that it is okay to be weak. And this is wrong. At one point she mentions how she does not like the job searching process because it makes her feel "damaged." Unfortunately, the damage to Ehrenreich's way of thinking occurred well before she decided to write *Nickel and Dimed*.

CR

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Ten Problems With Nickel and Dimed

by Deb McCown
Associate Editor

Many of the problems of Barbara Ehrenreich's *Nickel and Dimed* are sins of omission: Ehrenreich wants to make her narrow point, and to that end she cuts out all other viewpoints: the long-term, the social norm, the majority of the nation's area, and even the low-wage workers themselves.

1) Freezing All Problems To Eternity

Ehrenreich has the misguided notion that whatever difficulties the people she meets are facing now, all of these difficulties are permanent. She ignores the fact that, for many of them, a job waiting tables or reshelving Wal-Mart merchandise is a transitional job; there's a reason why such jobs as these often have such high turnover rates.

Her assertion that short-term problems are long-term – and that untrained individuals who are likely to quit should be paid a high starting wage – excludes the fact that all of these people will receive better compensation in the future, even if they stay in one place.

2) Ignoring the Long Term

Speaking of the long-term, Ehrenreich also forgets to mention that if she were really going to live in a room without a kitchen, she would make do by purchasing a small refrigerator, an electric hot plate, and a microwave. The cost of these, especially secondhand, would be much less than the cost of eating out every night.

But she is content to gripe instead about the fat content and expense of fast food, as well as the fact that she does not have a refrigerator – or a \$2 folding table to eat on instead of eating on her lap – as if to claim that this is a perpetual state for low-wage workers.

A lot of her complaints, it seems, are more for dramatic effect than anything else.

3) The Problem of Motivation

Not only does she have the audacity to claim that she has motivation and that this is an "advantage" (rather than a choice), she also seems to think that she is more motivated than most, and that this makes her experiment an example of the "best" scenario.

She neglects to consider that perhaps education, money, and ideology don't

make her better-suited to survive in the real world environment. In fact, they probably make her less-suited to do so.

Her only actual motivation is to find "evidence" for the impossibility of living on a wage she is not accustomed to. An actual worker would be far more motivated – motivated to succeed, to move up in the world, to achieve future goals that are beyond waiting in line at Wal-Mart. She conveniently ignores the meaning of real motivation.

She refuses to take a \$10/hr job because she doesn't feel like working an 11 hour shift on her first day, a laziness justified to herself with the vague "principle" that she shouldn't work more than 8 hours in a day because workers in the past had to fight for the 8-hour day.

The only place where her kind of "motivation" would be a benefit is one where people are not rewarded for their work, abilities, or dedication, but rather for their obscure ideological musings.

4) Everyday Frustrations

Ok, so she's a writer. She's her own boss. She works when she wants to, and her only pressure is the pressure of deadlines which she helps to set. That is not normal.

Most every job has its frustrations. There is work that needs to be done and not enough time to do it. There are annoying co-workers, rude customers, and mean supervisors. These same frustrations will exist whether the job is in a restaurant, a busy store, or an office – whether the job pays a little or a lot.

Ehrenreich's problem is that, to her, every little thing is a big deal. It is in these complaints that many of her theory-based ideas come out.

For example, on the rare occasion that something occurs that even she doesn't deem wine-worthy, she automatically associates it with her radical ideologies. For example, a good manager is good because she uses a "feminine style" of management.

And when she observes that many of the customers of Wal-Mart are grossly obese, she blames that obesity on their social class and the "necessity" – rather than the choice – of eating fast food all the time.

6) Living Alone

For someone who believes in a theory supposedly based on historical study, Ehrenreich seems to ignore the fact that, throughout history, young people have typically lived at home until they married. When they have chosen not to do so, they have shared a less than ideal space with other young, single individuals because it is the most cost-effective way of living.

Now, suddenly, Ehrenreich declares that a young person entering the labor market should not only be able to have her own apartment, but have it in style.

And if it's difficult to do this, it's not because people are trying to change the historical pattern by opposing practicality. It's because businesses and employers are evil, people are underpaid, and there aren't enough unions anymore.

Ehrenreich leaves out entire chunks of necessary background and analysis with the sole result of making her false conclusions appear more believable. And speaking of the past, people who whined so much were probably smacked upside the head.

"Most of my fellow workers are better cushioned than I am," she gripes. "They live with spouses or grown children. They have other jobs in addition to this one."

What she doesn't do is make the connection between her lack of familiarity with the real world and her higher level of difficulty with making ends meet.

Shunning the Country

Among so many other things, Ehrenreich conveniently ignores rural areas, where presumably this traditional family and community structure is much more intact, especially as well as financially. In fact, she shows outright contempt for any and all living country, probably because it too contradicts her theory, which is based entirely on a poor urban workforce.

For example, she describes her exploration of a nearby rural area this way:

"I go off the map, I leave suburbs and commercial strips far behind, I enter the open fields, which make for a nice change, living wise – but to live in? The vicinity of the Hill View contains no diners, no fast-food joints or grocery stores, no commercial establishments at all except for a couple of agricultural-equipment warehouses...what could I do if I didn't feel like being in bed – invite myself in for a tour of the Caterpillar parts warehouse?"

She rides on the assumption that rural areas – which make up most of the U.S. – are not only boring and backward, but

downright intolerable. Unsaid is the fact that many of the problems that plague urban low-wage workers are irrelevant elsewhere.

Since the country (not to mention the South) contradicts her point, to her it is backwards and bad, and therefore she ignores it. Again, she leaves out vital parts of the issue so that only the evidence for her narrow, theory-based point is shown.

7) Ignoring the Magic Number

With all of her dire complaints about the state of the American worker, she points out in the book that just 6.2% of American workers have two jobs or more. This sounds like an awful lot of screaming for such a small percentage.

*Ehrenreich never lets
her judgments go
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actual issues.*

Apparently, the other 93.8% are able to make ends meet by working just one – even if, as she claims, 30% of workers (many of whom are seasonal or part-time employees or second-income earners) are paid \$8/hr or less.

Just as there are always unemployed people who are between jobs, there are undoubtedly always people in the slightly more impressive position of low-wage employment. What she doesn't bother to mention is that this group is continually made up of different people. It is not a class of peons stuck forever in a condition of lifetime poverty.

8) Half-Figured Philosophizing

In a bout of philosophy that many workers have undoubtedly considered, she notes, "what you don't necessarily realize when you start selling your time by the hour is that what you're actually selling is your life."

However, she never gets to the

point where she considers the alternative – not working at all, and thus not having any means for a comfortable life.

She is incredulous to learn that her fellow employees know how to work long hours, do so to earn more money, and show no signs of unrest. She is so far removed from the life and mentality of the average worker, she isn't even willing to consider how they see the world.

She only considers two alternatives to working for wages: Ph.D.-style jobs like her own, or piles of government handouts.

She doesn't want anyone to work hard. She would rather they all just give up so that she feels better about herself and her theory about their helplessness looks closer to the truth. She refuses to consider the age-old concept of practicality: if you won't work, you won't eat.

Finally, she announces that she is very proud to have survived her three months in the real world. Not to be melodramatic or anything, of course.

9) Civil Rights, Communism, and Drugs

Ehrenreich never lets her judgments go uncolored by Marxism – even making speedy reference to Mao's little red book – with a bias that does little to discuss actual issues.

She also seems to think that everything is an intrusion on her rights. For example, she discusses her fears of business support for patriotism and complains heavily against the rule against cursing at customers. As a result, she defines work and America in general as a "dictatorship."

When she finds that she disagrees with the general opinion of her co-workers, she blames the difference of opinion on drug testing and "personality surveys," which she describes as another intrusion.

She also believes that when she is getting paid to work, she is justified in doing whatever she pleases rather than working.

Most of all she hates drug testing – mostly because she has a drug habit to hide. The biggest drive in her rants against it was fear – fear that she might not even be able to get a job at Wal-Mart. Her counter to this self-induced fear? The system must be unfair if she is not allowed to come to work stoned.

One must wonder what she was smoking when she wrote the book – and, actually, how much of the "experiment" was done with the use of drugs.

10) Hopeless Condescension

Despite her rhetoric on the nobility of the low-wage worker, Ehrenreich holds

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(TEN PROBLEMS continued from page 9)

tight to her prejudices. "I sense that at some level I'm regressing," she says. "Take away the career and the higher education, and maybe what you're left with is this original Barb, the one who might have ended up working at Wal-Mart for real of her father hadn't managed to climb out of the mines.

"So it's interesting, and more than a little disturbing, to see how Barb turned out — that she's meaner and slyer than I am, more cherishing of grudges, and not quite as smart as I'd hoped."

And beyond a general denunciation of workers, whom she believes are just not quite as good as she is due to their status in society, she points out other differences between her and them. "Of course I've noticed that many of my coworkers are poor in all the hard-to-miss, stereotypical ways," she says. "Crooked yellow teeth are one sign, inadequate footwear is another."

She also comments at length on her co-workers hairstyles: "Ponytails are common or, for that characteristic Wal-Martian beat-up and hopeless look, straight shoulder-length hair, parted in the middle and kept out of the face by two bobby pins."

Who does she think she is to classify people by their hairstyles? And what is wrong with wearing your hair in a ponytail? Somehow, she tries to stretch hairstyle observations to the conclusion that many of the people she works with are "real-life charity cases."

The lessons Ehrenreich wants you to learn:

- 1) Work less and don't take pride in your work.
- 2) Develop a more confrontational relationship with your employer.
- 3) Demand that the government give you things that aren't yours.

The lessons you should be able to find once you get past all the Marxist jargon:

- 1) Some people will complain about anything, but most of them don't whine every step of the way.
- 2) In case your parents didn't already teach you this, appreciate the work people do for you, and treat them with the same respect you would wish to receive.
- 3) Anyone you meet could be a communist Ph.D. in disguise who will write nasty things about you later. Try not to let this bother you.

CR

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Nickel and Dimed Discussion Questions Cheat Sheet

(This is a spoof. Please remember, as always, to follow the Honor Code)

by the CAROLINA REVIEW staff

The Carolina Summer Reading Program is designed to introduce you to UNC "intellectual life." You must read a book and then spend two hours answering questions that direct you toward the inevitable conclusion that all people, with the exception of white males, are oppressed. This year, the pity-party is being thrown for the low-wage worker.

CAROLINA REVIEW presents the following guide to assist you in overcoming this hindrance to your education. It is a preview of the upcoming discussion and the necessary ammunition to make the two hours a little more interesting.

QUESTION 1: Have you or others you know worked in the service industries described in *Nickel and Dimed*? How do the stories you know or have heard compare to Ehrenreich's accounts?

Expected answer: I have not worked in any of these industries. In fact, I have never left my suburban Charlotte neighborhood. I can't believe they let people live that way. I had no idea how oppressive a service economy can be; we should raise taxes so that they can have all the neat stuff I have.

Real World Answer: Like most students, I have worked a service industry job. It didn't pay very well, and I hated it. But I knew when I was working there I could still act in a way that would help me achieve my future goals. Ehrenreich tried to freeze the world at a moment in time, portraying all the struggles of people on their way up as permanent difficulties. From my own experience, though, I know that people can use low-wage jobs as a starting point toward something better.

QUESTION 2: *Nickel and Dimed* introduces concerns about health care, affordable housing, childcare, education, public transportation, and community support for low-wage workers. Who should take the lead in solving the problems of low-wage work in America? Low-wage workers? Business owners? Service Industry leaders? Politicians? Faith communities? Voters? Educators?

Expected answer: The government is responsible. Both it and the corporations are evading their responsibility to society and should obviously be putting more effort into making things better for workers. Progressive, middle-class taxation of the hardest working Americans along with a living wage

law will set it straight.
Real answer: The real problem is in blaming all perceived difficulties on low-wage service jobs. Many of today's problems are a result of the decay of the traditional American social structure, where families, communities and churches provided necessary upbringing. Instead, people live individualistic, isolated lives devoid of all continuity with those before them. Rather than those in the cities being encouraged to work to create something new, they are instead told by the well-funded university set to fight for economic justice and entitlements such as affirmative action. Low-wage workers are thus taught to live in victimization and remain so because of their lowered expectations and little perceived self-worth.

QUESTION 3: What do you think of Ehrenreich's representation of the businesses in which she participates? Are her reports fair? Accurate? Biased? What makes her account credible or questionable in your view? What are the limits of her research or what information did you feel was missing in her account? What ethical obligations must a researcher weigh in reporting about the experiences of others?

Expected Response: Of course her reports were fair. All businesses are evil, and there

Summer Reading Blues?

Do you have a suggestion for next year's Summer Reading Program? Do you have a discussion session story worth telling? Email cr@unc.edu and make your voice heard.

her criticism is welcomed. The only limitations were the limitations of those poor little thinkers who couldn't see how they were being oppressed.

World Response: She definitely exaggerated their shortcomings. She made it seem though every simple problem of her job was a crushing blow of "The Man". She certainly told only the worst stories. She made it clear that in her job as a writer, she was used to not having to report to a boss. Almost any job, whether blue-collar, service-oriented, or white-collar, has its frustrations and imperfect people. Her ethical obligation was to consider more viewpoints than her own, but she clearly was not willing to do so.

QUESTION 4: Ehrenreich took a personal sociological approach to investigating low-wage work in America. How might you investigate the topic? Through history? Law? Math? Education? Political Science? Psychology? Geography? Anthropology? Literature? Business? Where might you look next to get another perspective on this topic? What questions seem most important to you to answer?

Expected Response: Rather than just study a boring old subject at school, I think we should open a Low Wage Worker Studies department. Then, after graduating from college, I could live out the author's experience, picking up where she left off. This will prove useful, and for all that Ehrenreich's "other" America truly does exist.

World Response: There are many different perspectives on everything. Unfortunately for me and my education, UNC promotes a consistently left-wing one. A more important question is not what individual members of the working class are doing now, but what they will be doing ten years from now. Perhaps such a comparative study would show that those who wish to succeed move up higher standards of living; while those who blame their failures on something external to themselves will continue to fail.

QUESTION 5: Ehrenreich's account is a reflection of her own experience. How might her experience have been different if she were a person of color? If she had a little education? How do issues of race, class, or gender connect with low-wage work?

Expected Answer: If she were male, it would have been easier to get a good job. If she were a person of color, it would have been harder to get a job and she would have been

treated worse. As a white woman, she was clearly pigeon-holed into "white" and "female" jobs like waitressing. Women and minorities always seem to get the bad jobs. That's why we need affirmative action, because we all know white men can get a job of their choosing any time they'd like.

Real-World Answer: She clearly set out to fail. If she had been, say, a typical working-class person starting out, with plans for the future, she would have done a lot better. She seems to think she had all the advantages, but apparently her self-righteous complaining and excessive study in Marxist theory were handicaps to her succeeding in the real world.

QUESTION 6: What does it mean to be an ethical employee or an ethical employer?

Expected Answer: An ethical employer puts his workers above his own personal and profit-maximizing motives, paying at least

*If she were male, it
would have been
easier to get a good
job.. If she were a
person of color, it
would have been
harder to get a job...*

twice minimum wage. An ethical employee doesn't steal unless it's entirely appropriate, in which case it's ok to steal up to the level of what you believe you are worth.

Real-World Answer: The key on both sides is respect. Employment is a contract, and both parties are responsible to maintain it.

The Carolina Summer Reading Program website (<http://www.unc.edu/srp/>) suggests that students make up their own discussion questions for Nickel and Dimed. Specifically, each student should develop "a list of your own discussion questions for the book. What intrigues you? What connections do you see? What issues seem important to pursue in the reading?" Here are some of our suggested questions:

SUGGESTED QUESTION 1: Ehrenreich tries to make the issue much simpler than it is. It's the poor versus the rich. How does your

own experience tell you that this is not true?

Expected Answer: Dr. Martin Luther King once said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." The fact that poor people exist is a great injustice. If anything, it's the rich's failure to act that allows this unseen poverty to continue in this day and age.

Real-World Answer: It is an old story, but poor people can become rich and rich people can become poor, and a lot of it has to do with personal character. It may be more difficult for those who do not have trust funds handed to them or a full ride to UNC. Anyone can work hard at a job, however, as well as volunteer in the community, attend church, go to night school, stop watching TV, and take necessary risks. Such a determined person will be successful, regardless of race or political affiliation.

SUGGESTED QUESTION 2: How should this book influence professors' teaching?

Expected answer: Educators must abandon superficial and oppressive education in the so-called "classics" like Homer and Ovid and instead teach students how to organize labor unions and how to recognize their own oppression.

Real-World Answer: Students should be equipped with the moral and temporal tools to recognize how they can be successful in life, and how they can pass it on to others. The mark of a truly successful person is what they give back to their community since many at UNC and other top universities could not be there if someone had not taken the time to help them. Much of this formula is learned in families, religion, and communities, rather than the university, where students will spend just a small fraction of their time.

CR

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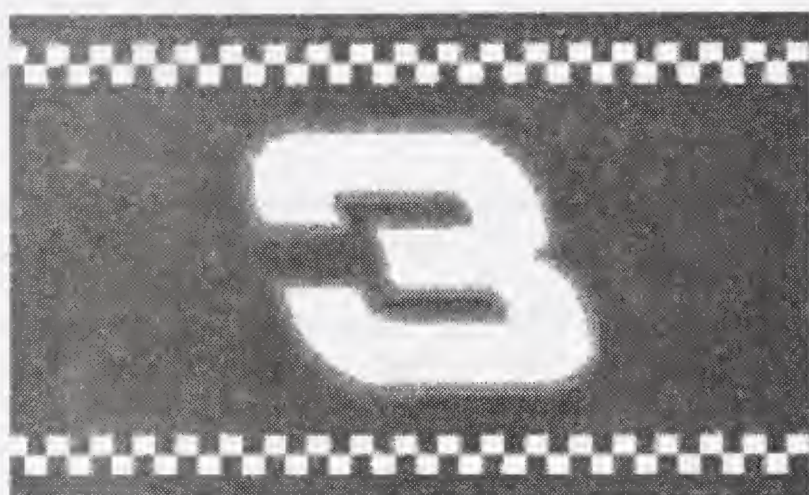
Alternate North Carolina State Flags

A What if Scenario...

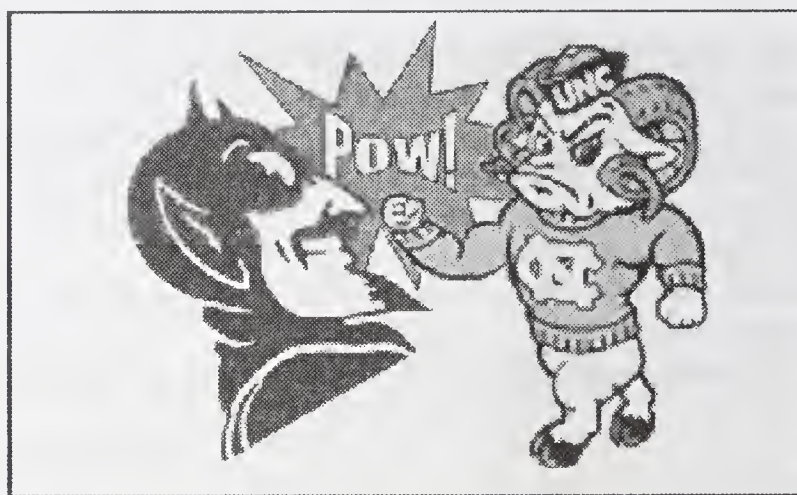
by Deb McCown and Chris Speck

Once again, Georgia's legislature is arguing over its state flag. Apparently, the flag re-design of 2001 did not give the flag-making companies enough of a revenue boost.

In light of all this, we at the CAROLINA REVIEW have done some thinking and decided to come up with some alternative designs of the North Carolina state flag. We are certain that, sooner or later, someone will find the current design offensive (or unprofitable), and when that happens, surely one of these designs will be approved. This will save us from the trouble and conflict that Georgia has had about its flag and leave more time for our legislators to argue about more important things like, say, what the proportion of tomato to vinegar should be in the state's official barbecue sauce. Enjoy...



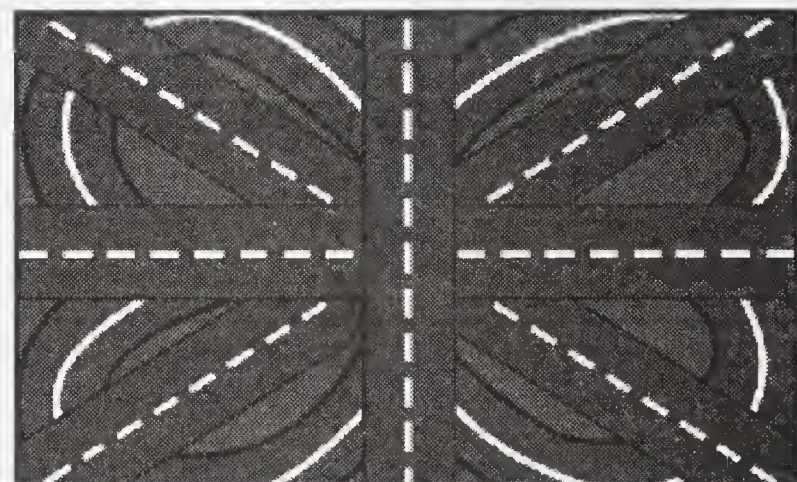
Because everyone in NC knows what Dale's number is.



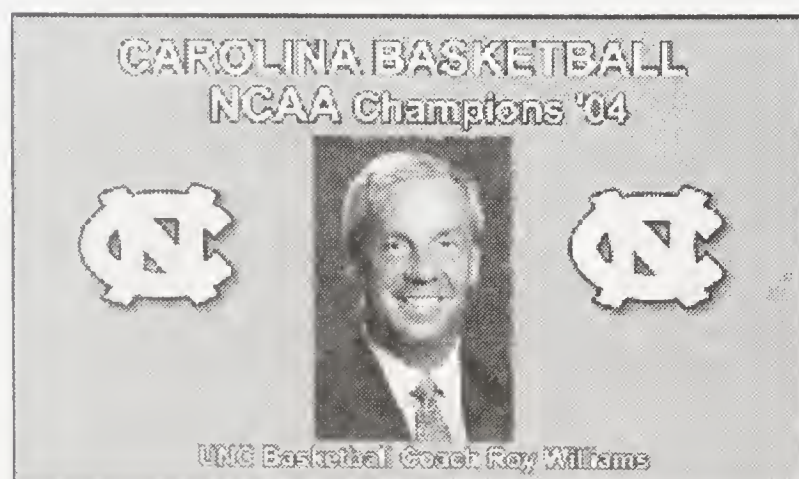
What the heck, it's worth a shot (literally).



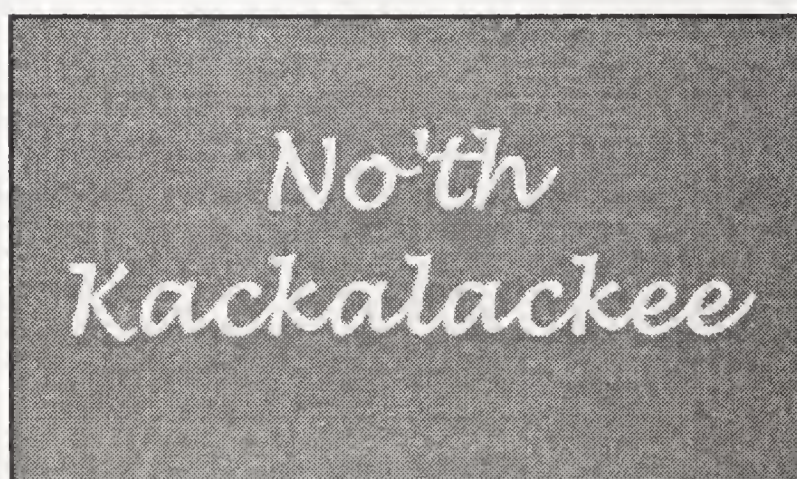
Nothin' could be finer...



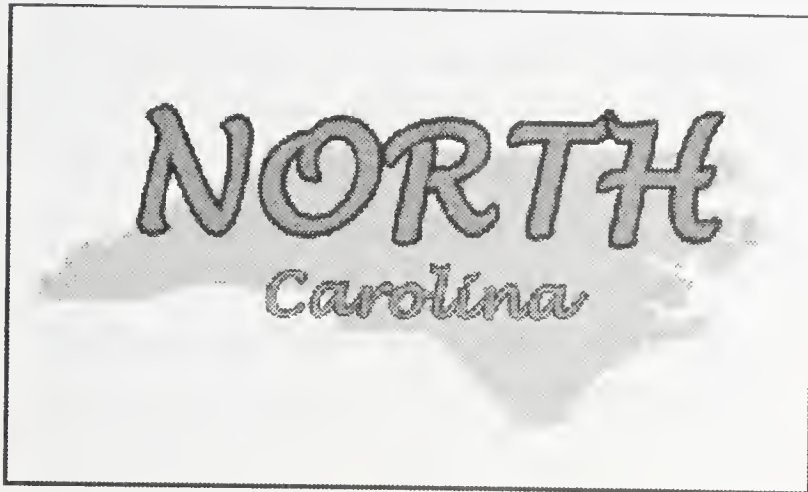
The Highway State: It's only a matter of time.



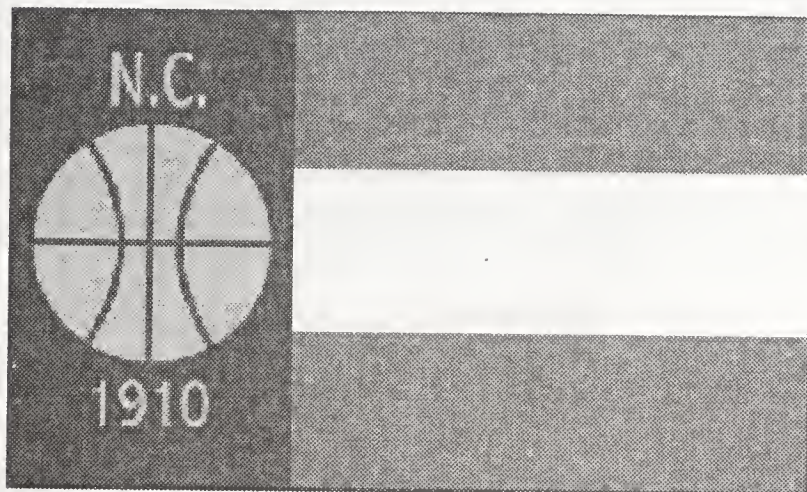
No pressure, Roy.



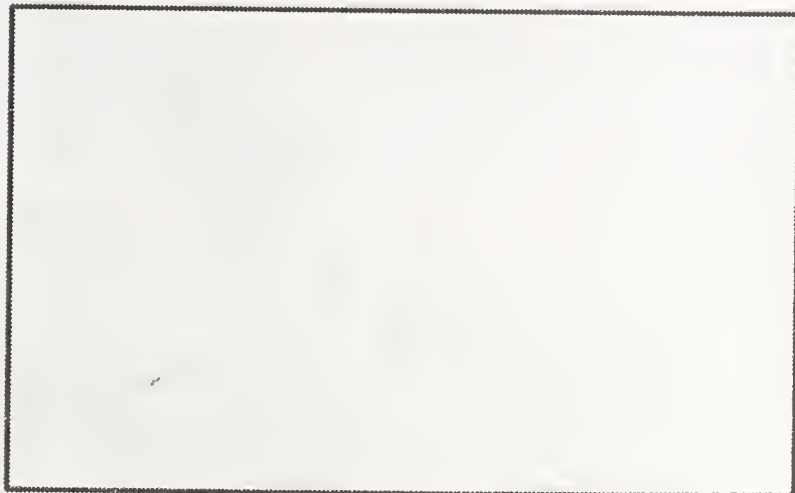
Come on and raise up!



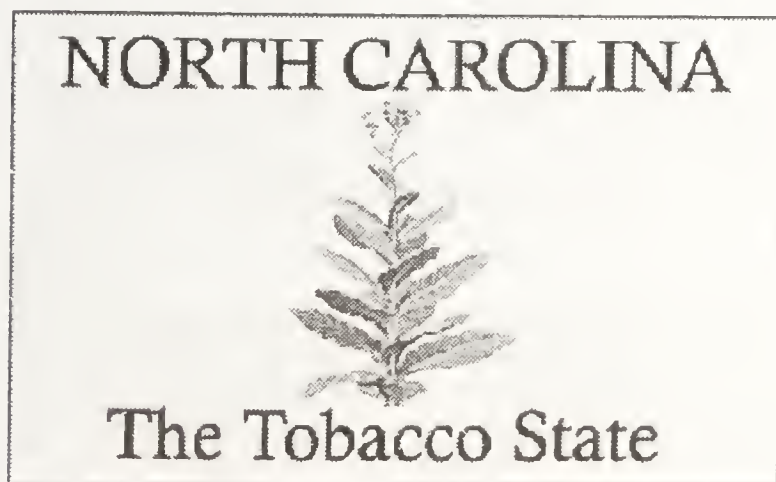
Because it is getting truer every day.



We have heritage too!



Oops! This is the flag for Carrboro.



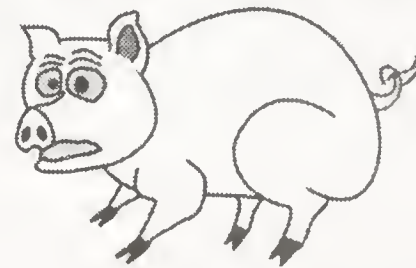
It's not just a drug, it's a vegetable!

THE SECRET HUSHPUPPY RECIPE

1. Sift cornmeal, flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt into a bowl
2. Blend egg and milk in a separate bowl
3. Stir the dry and liquid mixtures together until lumps are gone
4. Drop into hot oil to fry till golden brown

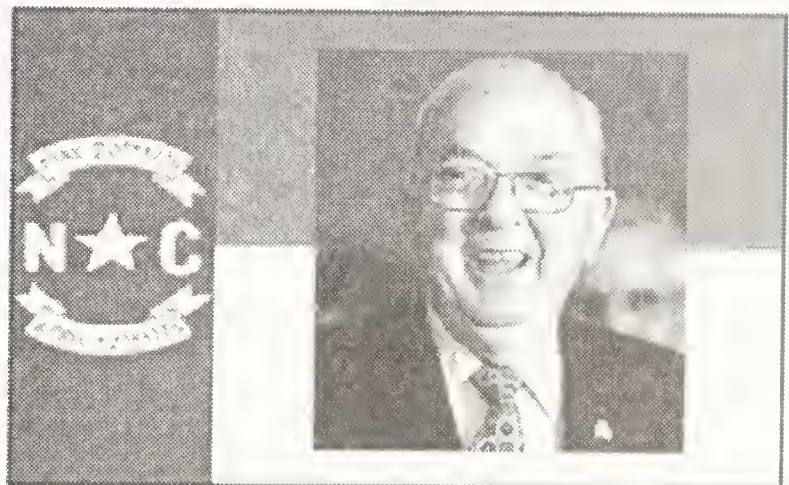
In case you were wondering what's in those things...

The Barbecue State



Where the Pigs are Nervous

Mmmmm...Ribs!



Well, this will fly everywhere except in Chapel Hill.



Since Georgia is not going to need this one anymore...

Defending the Indefensible

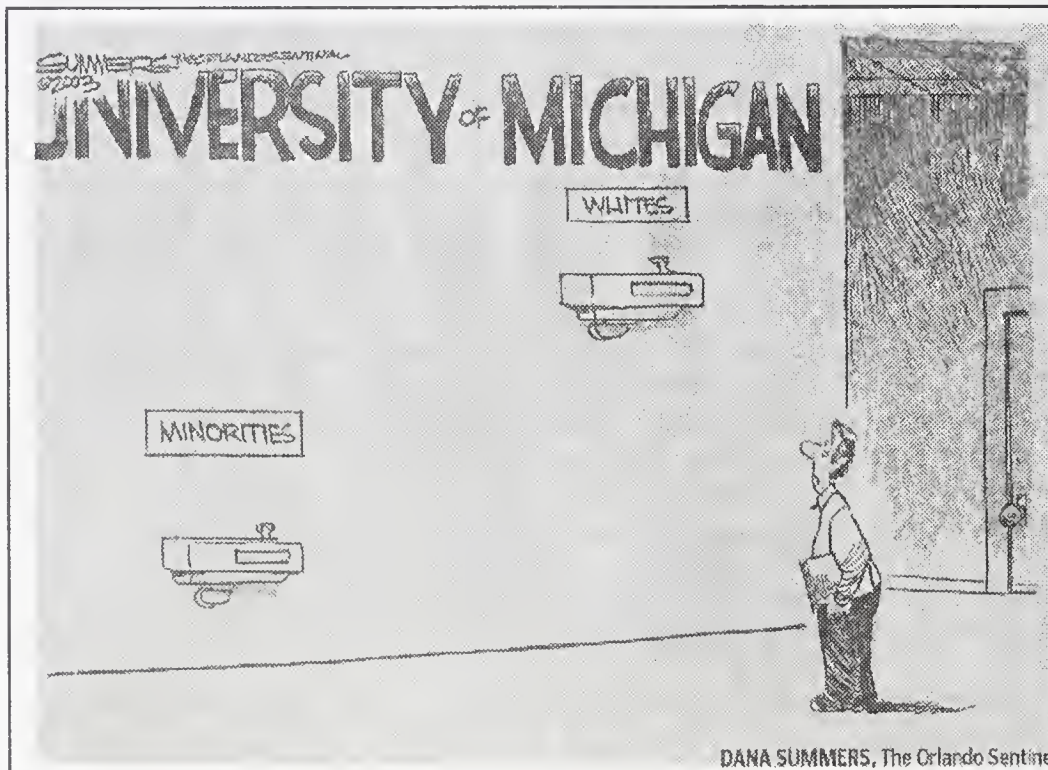


Opposition to Barbara Ehrenreich's *Nickel and Dimed* has grown among North Carolina's fine conservative legislators. As usual with UNC's summer reading program, for the 5th year in row, many citizens outside of academia have nothing but contempt for the biased choice. However, the injustice of fabricating flawed economics for impressionable freshmen has not stopped UNC's usual suspects from defending the choice at the state capital.

Last month, Student Body President Matt Tepper mounted a defense of the book, along with representatives from such leftist groups such as Young Democrats, Campus Y, Choice USA, BSM and the UE Local 150, the N.C. Public Service Workers Union.

What should be noted about the conservatives who criticize the summer reading program is not merely that they were teased about last year's book about the Koran. Rather, they are teased that every other year we have to read another poorly researched socialist rant about what's wrong with America.

Will it happen again next year? We think so. Chancellor Moeser loves the spotlight and all the attention that comes from these escapades in "academic freedom."



Need to Sound Off?

Comment on an article or
any other campus issue.

Send your Dear Sir submission
to cr@unc.edu.

Please limit comments to 400 words.
We reserve the right to edit any
submission before publication.

First Ever Retraction!

After thinking long and hard, Publisher Steve Russell has decided that he likes his soul and wants to keep it instead of selling it to Blue Devil. We're glad he finally came to his senses. We all knew he was a Carolina man at heart, and we know he won't regret his choice.

Starting at Carolina Law this fall, Russell will be in Chapel Hill for another three years. We commend Steve for his wise ruling and look forward to his persistent fight to remedy the ills of campus liberalism.

Second Ever Retraction!

Michael Burdei, who first received a P&P farewell by accident, decided he was not to be outdone in publicity and insisted on being featured in CAROLINA REVIEW'S Second Ever Retraction. Like Steve, he has given up a foreign place in favor of the place where his heart is: home in New York. He may be a Yankee, but at least he's not a nch.

Chapel Hill Celebrates CAROLINA REVIEW

Readers of the Durham Herald-Sun were recently treated to an exposé of CAROLINA REVIEW'S power and influence in the last decade. Evidently, the Herald-Sun highlighted the REVIEW'S ability to make our targets accede to our wishes. Affirmative Action Professor of Journalism Chuck Stone called us "part of the demographic mosaic of our society."

Aaron Nelson, who, being consistent with the Marxist theme, held a job running the Chapel Hill-Carrboro Chamber of Commerce, told the Herald-Sun the REVIEW is "always hard-hitting, always entertaining. I think the campus was better for having it."

From targets to the Review's biggest fans -- that's power. Now, Roll over, Stone and Nelson. Gooooood boys.

CAMPAIGN 2004 UPDATE

Quite frankly, there's nothing to report. Senator John Edwards lost his fundraising steam, is trailing in every poll, and just can't get a message. The millionaire trial lawyer questioning President Bush's ability to represent Joe Average? Give us a break, John.

Meanwhile, Congressman Richard Burr seems the clear favorite in the GOP nomination and Edwards' Senate seat. Governor "Tax and Mike" Easley faces several Republican challengers and a public outcry over his lack of fiscal discipline.

Work for CAROLINA REVIEW

We need dedicated students to help in the following areas:

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President Tepper's Late Night Sex Show

On a lighter note, SBP Matt Tepper continues to aim to please. After an amusing class presentation of "Matt Tepper's Late Night Sex Show," one of his group members gave out condoms to everyone in the class. When one student said he didn't want one, the girl distributing the condoms told him, "You have to take one," and placed it on his desk despite his verbal objection.

After forcing condoms on all the students in the class, she then made a brief speech informing all of her classmates where they could obtain more free condoms since, after all, it's a given that everyone in the class is going to go home afterward and "screw like bunnies."

Need anyone be reminded that this was supposed to be a class presentation on immigrant health care? And need anyone remind Tepper that randomly forcing condoms (and thereby blatantly encouraging promiscuous sex) on students in his classes is not appropriate behavior for a Student Body President?

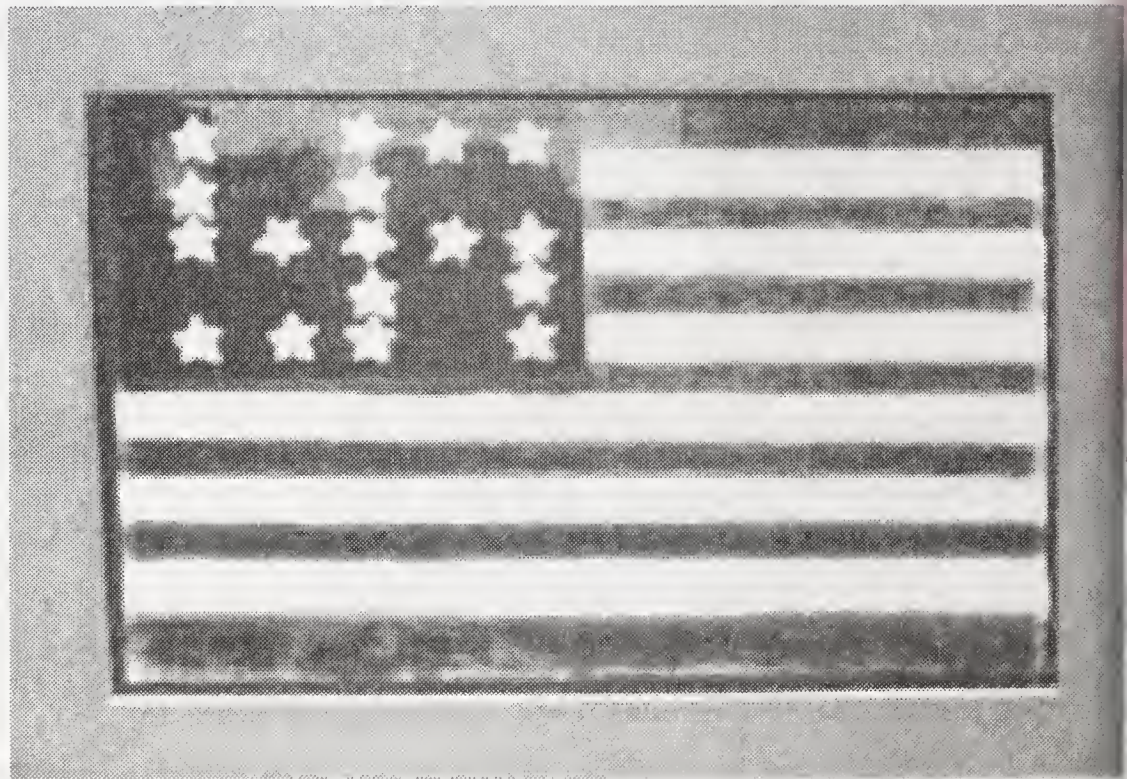
This is What We Mean by Anti-American

Lately, there has been a call for the resignation of Carrboro's mayor Mike Nelson. Turns out he has a piece of "mixed-media art" in his office that depicts the United States flag with its stars arranged in the shape of a swastika. It seems that the Paris of the Piedmont's Mayor likes his artwork subtle as well as politically aware.

Orange County resident Todd Melet is spearheading the drive to convince Mr. Nelson to take a hike.

Learn more at
<http://www.recallmichaelnelson.com>.

On the site you can sign a petition calling for the immediate resignation of Mr. Nelson, as well as view Melet's email to the work's artist Hunter Levinsohn.



THE LAST WORD

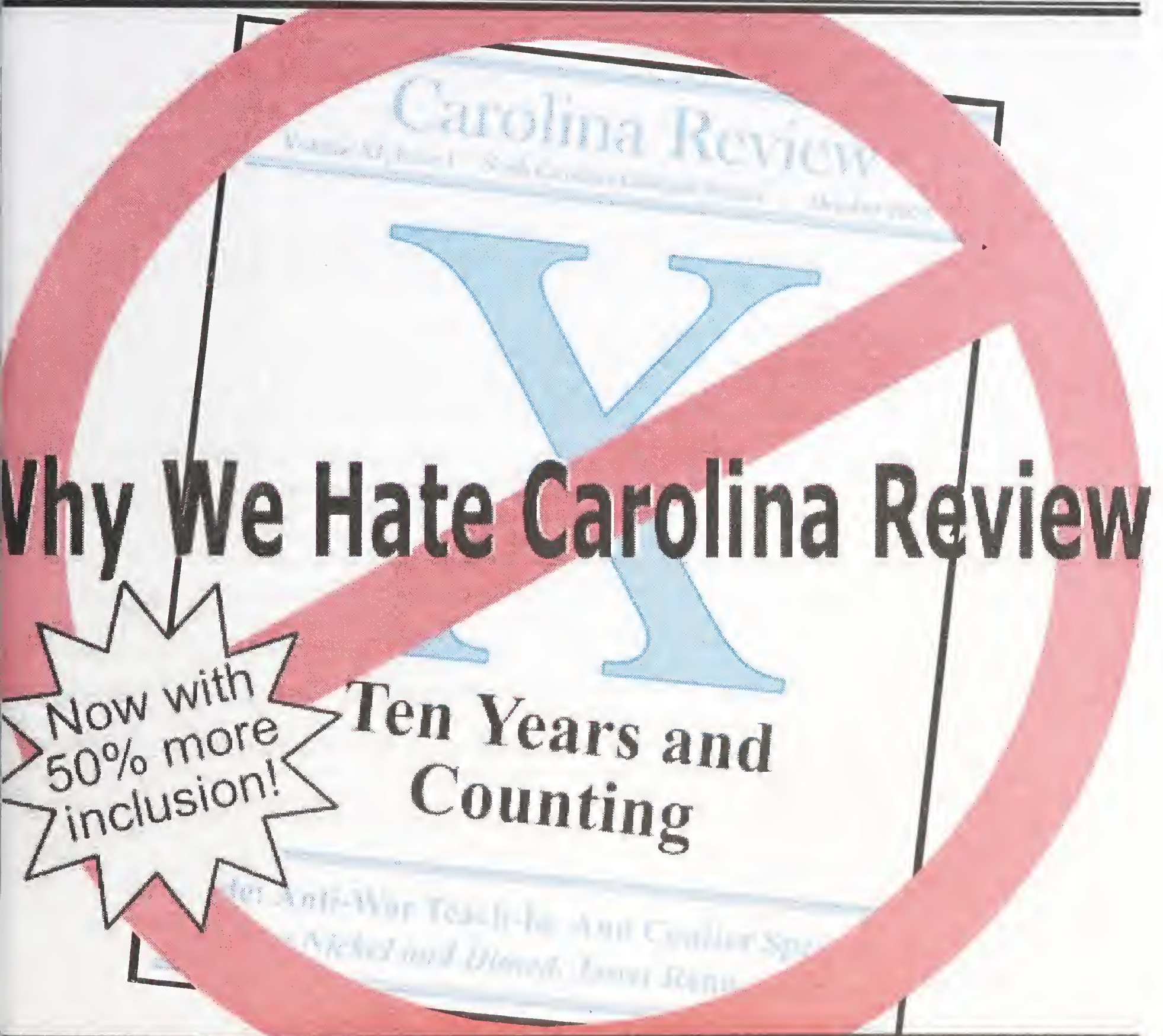
I'm a great believer in luck and I find the harder I work, the more I have of it.

Thomas Jefferson

C378
UGCR

The Daily Bedwetter

All the news that fits that won't offend African-Americans, Female-Americans, Illegal Immigrant-Americans, Miscellaneous-Americans, Transgender-Americans, Un-Americans, and, well, you get the picture...



Inside: UNC's White Guilt Manifesto, Affirmative Action: When Racism Isn't Racism, Why Bush is Really Hitler, Forgetting 9-11, Feminist Approaches to Math, and more!

Welcome to this special 10th anniversary edition of Carolina Review. Special greetings go to the founders and those who have kept the Review going for these past 10 years of exposing the lies of the Left at Chapel Hill. As you can tell, we have broken from convention for this issue's cover, but inside remains the same hard-hitting content that UNC students demand.

In 1993, Carolina Review was created by the efforts of Charlton Allen and other dedicated campus conservatives. The first issue attacked an edifice that is only now under construction: The Black Cultural Center. The Review aroused controversy from the beginning, and it has not stopped since.

The Review has stood for choice in the marketplace of ideas. Not only another voice, the Review is UNC's conservative voice, a position that opens us to attack from supposedly "tolerant" liberals. I would like to take this opportunity, oddly enough, to thank every one of the liberals who has read and considered the ideas and events reported in the pages of the Review.

With the semester underway, few things have changed at UNC. The fifth annual summer reading program has once again been an unapologetically leftist choice. Conservatives continue to be mocked for not "fitting in" with the rest of the university and for being hopelessly shortsighted. It seems that the only way to refute what conservatives do here is to call them "intolerant," "bigoted," "racist," "sexist," or any other of the formulae set up by the "orthodox" at UNC. Such was certainly the case, well-documented in The Daily Tar Heel, with Ann Coulter's Oct. 1 speech at the Law School.

Rest assured, dear reader, that we are well able to face what we are up against at UNC. Our opponents do not resort to reason, facts or history. Rather, falling back into their childlike conventions, they use name-calling. I am wholly unimpressed. But if anyone should doubt the poor state of affairs, one would only need to examine the summer reading program once again.

Nickel and Dimed and its author, Barbara Ehrenreich, just won't go away. Last month the author herself came to campus to speak to students along with low-wage workers. Why does the summer reading program continue like this every year?

However, students did get to hear the unconventional at Ann Coulter's speech—for once. Yet the critics could not resist complaining about the cost of the speech—a mere 4% of the funds set aside for individual student groups—as if all the other New York Times bestselling authors would come for free.

This issue takes a look at the summer reading program once more as well as other attempts from the Left to corrupt undergraduates. We also attempt to provide solid course recommendations for the spring semester and possibly degree programs for the years to come. We hope to make that a reality for some readers.

Finally, as mentioned above, we look at the immensely successful talk from Ann Coulter. For your enjoyment we offer exclusive coverage of the speech as well as a review of her latest bestseller, Treason. These articles and much more are inside along with reader favorites like Paradigms & Principles. Moreover, with our brand new web site and blog (www.unc.edu/cr), the action continues all month long.

I look forward to this year as the new editor of this great magazine. It is a position of which I consider myself very unworthy. Enjoy the new issue! Many years to the Carolina Review!

Sincerely Yours,



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Editor

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
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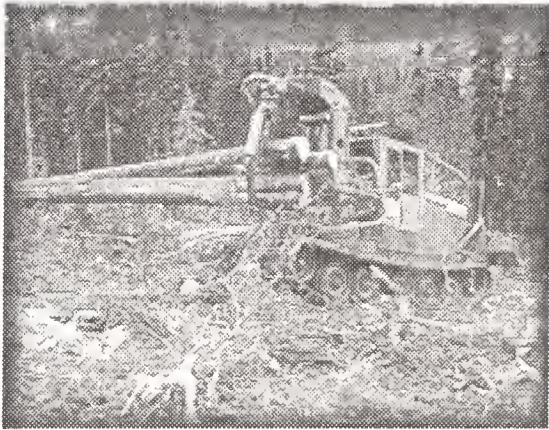
Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its nine-year existence, the Review has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles. Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the Review share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce Carolina Review for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. Carolina Review is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to Carolina Review could be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of Carolina Review appreciates your readership and financial support.

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Right-Wing Conservatism at its Best

Ann Coulter comes to Carolina

By Kris A. Wampler
Staff Writer

It was a "controversy" long in the making. On Oct. 1, conservative pundit Ann Coulter visited the Law School to deliver a highly anticipated speech on America's war on terrorism. An enthusiastic audience numbering in the hundreds greeted Coulter, while ironically few protesters showed up.

In the days leading up to her lecture, liberals expressed doubts as to whether Coulter would be worth her \$7,000 price tag. Some whined that Coulter, Criticized for her staunchly conservative views, would contribute nothing to campus discourse with her divisive rhetoric. Given the size of the crowd and its obvious interest, however, conservatives can certainly claim the opposite effect.

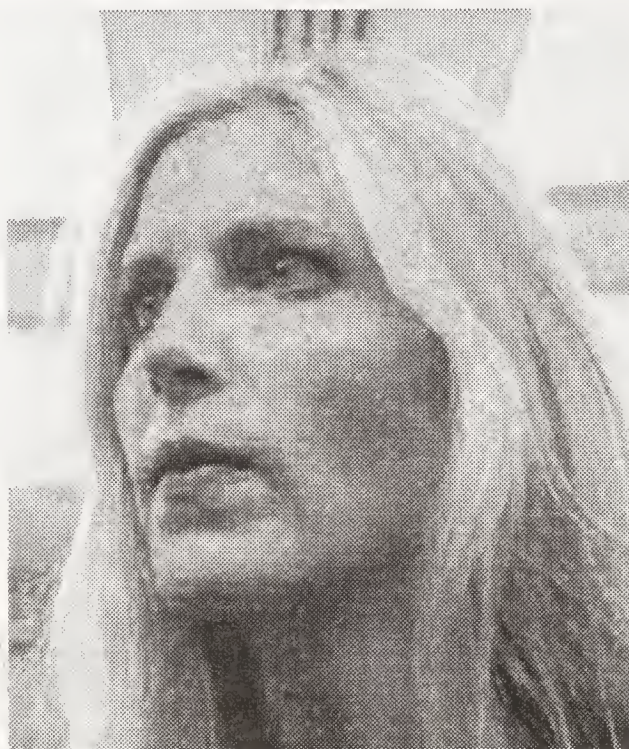
Coulter's speech revolved mainly around the war on terrorism and particularly around America's recent operations in Iraq. Preferably, and perhaps with fewer time constraints, other issues should have been addressed.

For example, Coulter's book *Treason* offered a pointed defense of Senator Joseph McCarthy. It is a unique book in this right, for McCarthyism is an issue most conservatives refuse to touch. Airing her views on McCarthy would have made for lively debate and, perhaps more importantly, would have challenged the historical revisionism involving him. However, the lecture as a whole was well worth the time, money and effort.

Coulter began her talk by explaining the Iraqi war and the various liberal fears which never materialized: 500,000 dead, chemical attacks on American troops, etc. Calling the war a "magnificent success" with few casualties, Coulter quipped,

"How about the Left's war on poverty? When did we have an exit strategy for that quagmire?"

"Democrats have no actual policy of their own, unless constant carping counts as a policy," she said. Her speech served as a tongue-in-cheek response to the various liberal



Controversial conservative Ann Coulter spoke at the UNC Law School October 1st

anti-war arguments. Liberals have said, for example, that no evidence shows an Iraqi link to terrorism. Addressing the complaint, Coulter pointed out that plenty of evidence exists, just "not enough to convince an OJ jury."

Our supposedly "unilateral" course of action in the war is another issue about which some liberals grumble. Interestingly enough, despite the numerous other countries that sided with the United States in Gulf War II (which included four of the six largest world economies), somehow Bush acted unilaterally by not involving France and Germany.

"What, theoretically, would

France be contributing to the war effort?" Coulter asked. She also remarked that if, Sept. 11 notwithstanding, this was somehow really a war just for oil, "Why not attack a country just for oil?"

"Oil fuels liberal celebrities' private jets," she added. "How do they think their cocaine is delivered?"

Humor was obviously a critical element in Coulter's lecture – not to mention "controversy." The best-selling author took no prisoners in her witty polemics against the Left.

Perhaps at no other point during the speech was liberal foot-stomping more evident than when Coulter, in explaining her support for racial profiling at our nation's airports, said that Jews might be subjected to the practice because they look like Arabs. Audible gasps filled the room, to which Coulter simply responded with a mocking "ooh." Coulter's boldness in speaking the truth evidently shocked pathetically sensitive liberals.

Coulter's lecture poked fun at some of the left's most annoying jesters – from Richard Gephardt and New York Times columnist Thomas Friedman to Al Gore and Hillary Clinton.

In her defense of racial profiling at airports, Coulter pointed out that Gore had once said he was glad he had been searched. "Why?" she asked. "So the next terrorist could be spared the trouble?" She also defended John Ashcroft as simply doing his job after Sept. 11 despite liberals' hindrance.

Toward the end of the speech, Coulter explained her belief that airport security must employ racial profiling to better protect America. Listing a variety of attacks against America in the last twenty years by Muslim extremists, Coulter identified the clear pattern and argued that paying extra attention to passengers of Arab descent is perfectly reasonable. Coulter reminded liberals, sensitive as they are to race, that they also support racial profiling, though by another name: "affirmative

tion."

As a brilliantly blunt ending to an energetic and entertaining speech, Coulter closed by saying, usually the nonsense liberals spout is cute; it's funny. But in wartime their infernal idiocy is life threatening. Thank you."

The question and answer session following the speech was arguably the most remarkably contentious highlight of Coulter's visit. Most amusing were Coulter's devastating responses to liberals in the audience who tried to bewilder her.

The first inquiring leftist attacked Coulter's claim of an Iraqi Sept. 11 terrorist link by saying that President Bush had admitted no such connection. Asked whether she thought Bush was hence a liar – to the applause of liberals – Coulter clarified that Bush had identified no direct connection between Hussein and the Sept. 11 hijackers.

Another dissenter in the crowd argued that the United States should spend its money on health care instead of the war. To this individual's exceedingly sage idea, Coulter retorted, "That is the Democrats' position – Don't fight the war on terrorism; get used to 9/11; let's have socialism at home."

At one point during the question and answer session, Coulter opened a Diet Coke, only to have it flew onto the lectern. Nonetheless she never missed a beat, ever vigilant to the queries of the audience.

Another critic accused Coulter of making generalizations andandering the Left. "Wait a second," Coulter interrupted, "Let's take it right there. Slander is a lie. What if I say that was not true?" The inquirer apologized, admitting that he could not identify a single false statement made by Coulter in her speech. The crowd erupted into applause in one of the most memorable events of the evening.

The speech was eminent in forceful argumentation and ubiquitous humor. Coulter's strong de-

(COULTER on page 1)

Liberal Betrayal? Treason is the Reason

Treason: Liberal Treachery from the Cold War to the War on Terrorism
(355 pg., \$26.95, New York: Crown Forum, 2003.)

by Kris Wampler
Staff Writer

Is it possible to question liberals' patriotism? Conservative commentator Ann Coulter answers the question with a resounding "Yes!" in her latest tour de force, *Treason: Liberal Treachery from the Cold War to the War on Terrorism*. The last half-century of American foreign policy,

broke from the Communist Party in 1938, warned President Roosevelt of the Communist espionage network – only to be laughed off. And despite the unimpeachable evidence of Hiss's treasonous activities, he was constantly promoted by Democrats to sensitive government positions.

As a last "gift" to the country he sold out, Hiss gave America the United Nations. The duplicity of liberals in aiding and abetting Hiss and other Soviet agents in our own government was not an intermittent anomaly; it was a consistent and deliberate policy.

Of the myriad fairy tales propagated by the Left, perhaps none is more egregious than the myth of "McCarthyism." Generations of Americans have been led to believe that one of our greatest patriots, Sen. Joe McCarthy, was an evil man whose anti-Communist inquisition cast a pall of Orwellian fascism over America during the 1950s. This is nothing more than a hateful lie.

In 1995, for example, the US government released an archive of Soviet cables that had been decoded during the Cold War in an endeavor known as the Venona Project. Venona proved McCarthy's allegations to be correct, says Coulter, by exposing such traitors as Julius Rosenberg and Alger Hiss (the latter of whom Whittaker Chambers had years earlier identified, to liberals' neglectful ignorance).

The chapters on McCarthy also document the fact that liberal hypocrisy is nothing new. For all their bellyaching about civil liberties being sacrificed on the altar of McCarthyism, it is interesting that the national ACLU had no problem with Democratic President Franklin Roosevelt's



Coulter concludes, shows a clear pattern of liberal deception. "Liberals have a preternatural gift for striking a position on the side of treason," she says. "Everyone says liberals love America, too. No, they don't."

Particularly interesting is Coulter's analysis of liberal policy during the days of Soviet Communism. As just one example of their sedition, Coulter explains how Democrats protected a Soviet spy named Alger Hiss who worked in our state department.

Whittaker Chambers, who

(AFFIRMATIVE ACTION Continued from page 5)
World War II Japanese internment camps (one case which challenged the policy was brought by an ACLU chapter without approval from the national executive).

Treason reads as both an historical corrective to the myth of McCarthyism and a timely indictment of liberal treachery during the so-called "Red Scare."

Coulter also traces American foreign policy through one of its most contentious episodes: the Vietnam War. "The only important lesson from the Vietnam War," she says, "is this: Democrats lose wars."

Treason makes abundantly clear the fact that conservatives are best left in charge of foreign policy (aside from everything else). President Johnson simply refused because of so-called "moral qualms" about using the necessary force to achieve victory.

"His pain was apparently lessened by allowing American servicemen to die while not allowing them to win," Coulter says.

Indeed, Vietnam was a winnable war, but not with a Democrat in the White House. On top of the liberals' lack of fortitude and their poor wartime strategy, Coulter draws connections to the modern war on

terrorism. As was the case with Vietnam, many Americans were initially led to believe that the war against Afghanistan was a quagmire. And then came America's crushing defeat of the Taliban.

Since Vietnam, the Left has been determined to demoralize America, wringing their hands in supposed moral agony and uttering their mantras about unilateralism and our need to seek UN approval. Democ-

Treason reminds us that liberals' strategy of retreat, defeat, and deceit is definitely not in America's national interest.

rats want to discuss war; Republicans just want to win it.

The war on terrorism, and particularly the recent war against Iraq, is another episode where liberals have dragged their feet. Treason provides a good defense for America's pre-emptive strike on Saddam Hussein. Yet again identifying the Left's double standard, Coulter points out that liberals had no problem with President Clinton's "impeachment bombing of Iraq" in 1998.

The arguments of such left-wing heroes as Tom Daschle and Madeleine Albright are almost identical to those of the first Bush Administration: Hussein broke his promises to abide by the world's demands, and thus military force was necessary.

Of course, when President George W. Bush offered the same justification, Democrats screamed and wagged their fingers in disgust. "Only when we had a president who wanted to attack Iraq for purposes of national security, rather than his own self-interest, did Democrats think he

was being rash," writes Coulter.

No conservative work on American foreign policy is complete without President Ronald Reagan. Coulter doesn't just explain Reagan's triumph over the Soviet regime; her analysis of the Reagan years provides a valuable contrast between the moral strength of our 40th president and the frivolous obstructionism of liberals.

Treason again demonstrates the axiom that Republicans do a superior job in protecting our national security. The Cold War chapters are recommended reading for anyone seeking to understand the failure of Democrats during this crucial time in American history.

What makes Treason noteworthy is Coulter's inimitable combination of humor and truth. Her unique formula of incisive wit and documented facts make the book a must-read for conservatives seeking to understand the inherently anti-American positions of the Left.

Not only is the book filled with wildly hilarious quips, but Coulter devotes a chapter to the idiocy of the leftist Hollywood elite. Poking fun at such laughable halfwits as Michael Moore and Barbra Streisand, Treason makes it clear exactly why Americans don't care what Hollywood liberals have to say.

Treason reminds us that liberals' strategy of retreat, defeat, and deceit is definitely not in America's national interest. Every patriotic American will benefit from this revealing look at the modern landscape of foreign policy politics.

With humor and passion, Ann Coulter delivers both a rallying call for conservatives and a powerful punch to the Democratic Left.

CR

Kris Wampler is a sophomore political science major from Charlotte, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

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Summer Reading Indoctrination: Will It Ever End?

Ehrenreich Teach-in Proves Inconsistent

By Joseph Ward
Staff Writer

Desiring to continue the controversy about the summer reading assignment, Barbara Ehrenreich's Nickel and Dimed, UNC employees recently participated in a teach-in to protest their working conditions at the University.

The event encompassed emotional appeals to the audience, attacks on the administration, and an appearance from Ehrenreich herself that proved to be a spectacle of inconsistency.

Almost all of the speakers reported their sob stories in true pathos form. Few actual facts were presented, and the ones that were culminated with a shoddy poster production of a time card, its contents nearly indiscernible from the second row.

Many of the workers described problems with providing for their families with their current wages. However, most of these problems were coupled with very significant home difficulties, such as a divorce or the failure of an absentee parent to pay child support.

Most interesting was that despite all the complaints of low wages, high workloads, unfair scheduling, and racial discrimination, never once was it suggested that the workers leave UNC and seek better jobs elsewhere. Clearly, whatever the real status of low-wage workers is at UNC, they still choose to work here.

Though a main purpose of the teach-in was to discuss racial discrimination at UNC, the topic was only briefly mentioned. Rather than proved, racial discrimination was merely asserted to exist, and the speakers merely trusted that the mostly liberal student audience would agree.

A common trait among most of the arguments presented, lack of evidence put a severe damper on the success of the teach-in.

The administration took quite a verbal beating from the speakers, who even displayed a mock chancellor made with a stuffed suit. Constant attacks were made against the administration, which, according to the workers, obstructed them from attending the teach-in by not paying them to attend it.

Rather than proved,
racial discrimination
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would agree

Apparently it's wrong for the administration to expect UNC employees to work – rather than protest – for their pay.

The speakers also criticized the administration for not allowing UNC employees to attend the summer reading discussion sessions with the students. This was probably the most valid point made during the teach-in. Students and workers together at the summer reading discussions would have added a degree of

practicality to the conversation, a first-hand account of the issues discussed in the book.

However, the administration was right in showing its concerns about allowing workers to attend the discussions, namely because students may have felt awkward discussing contrary views – and because they would likely have heard the views of only a handful of activists.

All valid points made, however, were nearly forgotten when one speaker decided to wander off topic and discuss the situation in Iraq. Using crude language, he called upon students to “oppose the invasion of Iraq.”

He failed to explain how opposing an event which occurred months ago might produce any sort of desired effect – or what it had to do with the plight of low-wage workers. This unruly display of off-topic anger was one of the most memorable moments of the teach-in, clearly undermining its intent.

Ehrenreich's appearance was the major event of the teach-in. Though she claimed to not have received a speaker's fee (supposedly she later received one for speaking that evening), the University has given her much more than any speaker's fee could. The publicity surrounding her book as a result of its selection for UNC's summer reading assignment – not to mention all those book sales to freshmen – was worth far more than a speaker's fee.

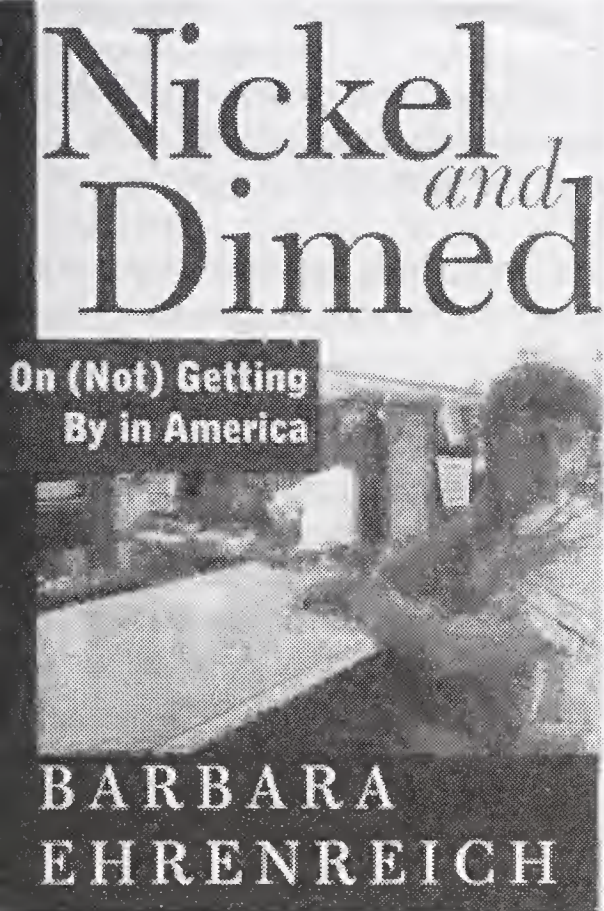
Ehrenreich did thank the administration. She thanked it for choosing her book and defending that choice. But in the same breath she accused administrators of having “reading comprehension problems” and for not allowing employees into the discussion groups.

Ehrenreich then proceeded to deliver a “quiz” with the implication that the administration did not understand her book at all.

This action was utterly inconsistent and a classic act of biting the hand that feeds you. After all the university and administration had done

defend her book, Ehrenreich turned on them and attacked them.

Ehrenreich ended her speech by saying that University employees are "making a great sacrifice" and are the "true philanthropists of this university."



She showed no appreciation for the true philanthropists who have given millions to the University, those who built it, and those who currently provide hundreds of jobs she was complaining about. In so doing, she destroyed her own credibility.

Ehrenreich's ending, though it drew much applause and reinforced the other speakers' complaints, exposed her desire to appease the majority at hand. Her trend of opportunistic action shows that she is nothing more than a capitalist whose main priority is selling more books.

Thank you, Barbara Ehrenreich, for uncovering the invisible low wage workers, but for demonstrating how even communists are easily infected by the spirit of capitalism.

CR

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Actually Making Cents

One student lived Nickel & Dimed - and succeeded

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

This summer I unknowingly participated in the summer reading program in my own unique way. No, I didn't read a Marxist writer's account of her failure to get by in the real world by actually working like a common person. Instead, I got a job, found an apartment and, at age 19, lived independent of my parents for the first time.

Unlike Ehrenreich, I neither had a significant savings nor a "permanent home" to fall back on. So, unlike the esteemed author, failure was NOT an option for me. Like her, however, my experience lasted about three months. Here are the numbers for my experience: (all figures for three months of summer work)

Earnings:

Unlike Ehrenreich, I could not afford to take the lowest paying job offered to me. As a part time student with only one year of college under my belt (as opposed to the three she claimed), my summer earnings added to \$2854.

Expenses:

Rent: 1BR/BA apartment in Carrboro: \$1200, would have been cheaper with a roommate.

Food: My willingness to eat Cheerios and PB&J kept costs around \$550

Transportation : In this case, like Ehrenreich, I had a car in the stead of a child, \$420

Utilities : Surprisingly expensive to anyone newly autonomous: \$150

Tuition/Books : Something not even Ehrenreich dealt with: \$450

I would love to compare my numbers with Ehrenreich's, but since she never published how she

Earnings: \$2,854

Rent: \$1,200

Transportation: 420

Utilities: 150

Tuition/Books: 450

Total Expenses \$2,220

Extra Money: \$634

managed to fail without the financial burden of tuition or books, that isn't possible. In her defense, I didn't spend any of my money on marijuana or other illegal substances, nor did I eat every meal in a restaurant, so I obviously haven't felt the pain of the common man like her.

So even living on my own as a part-time worker, earning less than the average \$243 per week Ehrenreich boasted, and living in housing considerably over the 30% of my income that is claimed "affordable", I managed to get by AND put myself through summer school. I don't know where her extra money went because comparable numbers are not listed in her account of her failures.

Given my experience, I have a hard time seeing how she could have failed, other than the fact that she set herself up for failure from the start.

CR

Matthew Pulley is a sophomore from Raleigh, NC.
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Nickel & Dimed in the Classroom

It goes far beyond the summer reading program

By Meagan Griffin
Staff Writer

Many first-year students breathed a sigh of relief as the Nickel and Dimed book discussions wrapped up. With the hoopla concerning the latest liberal addition to the Carolina Summer Reading Program finally coming to a close, maybe, they thought, the business of being a college student could finally begin.

Perhaps that is why some students were shocked when they accessed their required reading lists and saw Ehrenreich's book, front and center. Several University professors decided to put it on their reading lists for the semester.

This is not a new phenomenon; professors have been using the summer readings to spur discussion in the classroom for as long as Carolina has sponsored the program. However, there comes a time when a line must be drawn as to whether the reading is actually an asset to the study of the subject.

Apparently, and according to the widespread appeal of this book among professors, Nickel and Dimed applies to just about

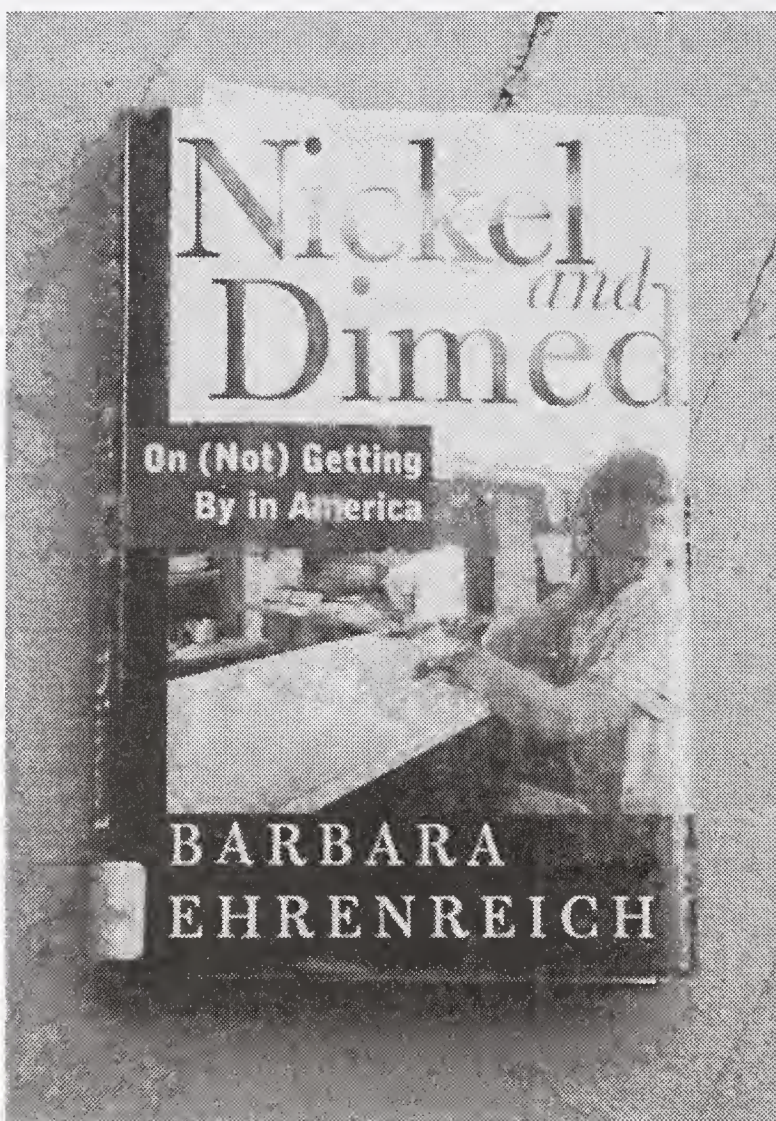
every social science you can think of — professors in sociology, political science, and business have assigned Nickel and Dimed as required text.

Perhaps before assigning a book so frequently, professors should consider a simple thought: does it really make sense for a student to read the same book in several different classes? And what if it is a biased book full of poorly-drawn conclusions?

I was assigned Nickel and Dimed for my Introduction to Govern-

ment in the United States class. My professor, George Rabinowitz, said that his reason for doing so was to "discuss it in an explicitly political context," among other things.

If that had actually happened in the discussions, then maybe the idea would have been more of a suc-



cess. In reality, the recitation meeting assigned to Ehrenreich's book mirrored the Summer Reading Program discussions exactly. No new material was brought forth, and I was left with a sense of déjà vu.

It is admirable that professors want to include as many people in discussing what they honestly feel is a valuable literary contribution; this is the purpose of the Summer Reading Program, after all, as well as to engage new students with a sense of camaraderie and community.

However, when the book is pushed upon students over and over in class and out, they tend to get sick of hearing the same things about it. Once again, if professors truly wish to look at a text from different angles pertaining to their field of study, then they should do so. But to assign a book purely because it is controversial does not help students learn the course material any better.

Guess what. The students already discussed it in the summer reading discussion groups. If students chose not to attend those, assigning the book in class probably won't bring any new ideas to the table. When students are too lazy to read the book in the first place, assigning it for a grade only guarantees that they will read it haphazardly, not that they will come up with new and insightful ideas about it.

Another reason that professors assigned Nickel and Dimed was so that older undergraduates would read it, since the summer reading program only applies to first-year students.

But chances are that older students have not been living in a hole. If they wanted to read the book -- if they thought it an interesting topic or just wanted to see what all the fuss was about -- they probably would have read it already.

Forcing a second summer reading-esque assignment on another group of students certainly does not guarantee an influx of new ideas about it; upperclassmen are not any more likely to be open-minded about Ehrenreich's leftist ranting than first-years.

Also, assigning the book again certainly does not make sense for introductory lectures, where a majority of the class members are freshmen.

Do professors teach the book in vastly different ways depending on the course in which it is assigned? Nickel and Dimed only has so many layers; there are only so many things one can say about it without sounding tired.

Perhaps a professor approaches it from a social justice standpoint: poverty is terrible; people are suffering, and the U.S. should do something about it. How does this differ from the economic position (poverty is terrible; our capitalist economy is to blame, and the U.S. should do something about it) the political science view (poverty is terrible; the government is probably to blame somehow, and the U.S. should do something about it)? In three instances, the basic premise never changes.

If the main idea of the book remains irrefutable, where is there room for yet more discussion? Please, folks. Let's not beat a dead horse. Lay Nickel and Dime to rest in the annals of University history where it belongs.

CR

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COULTER from page 5)
use of racial profiling, the war on Iraq and other post-Sept. 11 policies added a sense of balance to a campus typically dominated by the left-leaning. Ann Coulter brought a rush of adrenaline to the conservative C-CH movement and gave liberals something to talk about.

CR

Kris Wampler is a sophomore political science major from Charlotte, NC.
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Reno Reflects on Tumultuous Times

By Adam Herring
Staff Writer

There aren't many U.S. Attorneys for fighting injustice when she visited General's whose names are remembered by history. Very few can claim to have had such an interesting term as former Attorney General Janet Reno, who served during both Clinton administrations. Almost all of the crises of the 1990s came under her watch: Ruby Ridge, Waco, the first World Trade Center bombing, the Oklahoma City bombing, the Unabomber, Elian Gonzalez, Whitewater and Monica Lewinsky. She reflected on some of this turmoil in a speech on Sept. 26 at the UNC Law School.

Reno's speech was on her life in public service. She began her speech by addressing and encouraging the students of the law school, encouraging them to apply their skills as future lawyers for the benefit of the public. She described her appointment by President Clinton to the office of Attorney General. Reno then went on to describe where some of her personal inspiration came from. She said that she gained her passion

for fighting injustice when she visited postwar occupied Germany with her grandfather, an Allied judge. Reno then spoke for a time about her efforts to prevent wrongful convictions and to exonerate already convicted suspects who could later be exonerated by DNA evidence.

For the most part, Reno's hour-long speech managed to avoid political rhetoric, focusing instead on her own decision-making crises during the most stressful parts of her term as Attorney General.

She spoke about the Waco debacle early in the speech. In 1993, not far into Reno's term, members of David Koresh's apocalyptic cult killed four federal agents and then entered a standoff with the FBI that ended when Reno authorized a raid to end it. Koresh and his followers chose to commit mass-suicide rather than be captured. Reno still agonizes over the deaths of women and children that she was blamed for.

(RENO Continued on page 12)

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(RENO Continued from page 11)

From her words the audience could tell that, ten years after the fact, Reno is still in agony over her decision. The government's raid on the Waco compound still raises controversy, but Reno said she had to take into account the deaths of four agents, not to mention the potential of Koresh to wreak further havoc if left to his own devices, and she cannot be faulted for Koresh's followers' suicidal insanity.

Reno also related her point of view on some of the other events of her term of office, notably the Okla-

homa City bombing and the Unabomber case. She didn't spend too much time on the Elian Gonzalez incident, though she did defend her decision to return the boy to Cuba and to use force to seize him from his Miami relatives, who were holding him in defiance of a court order.

The plan worked, and INS agents returned Gonzalez to his father after an early-morning raid. Many criticized Reno, and still do, for her decision. But the simple fact remains that Elian had been kidnapped, Reno said, and that his father was the one with the right to de-

cide where he should be.

Reno failed to point out in her speech perhaps her most egregious mistake and failure as Attorney General: her persecution of Microsoft. The lawsuit against Microsoft is perhaps the grossest abuse of federal judicial power in years.

The decision was made in haste and out of jealousy and intense lobbying from Microsoft's embattled competitors, who saw the government as a means to hurt a successful company. They branded Microsoft a monopoly even though consumers still had their choice of software.

One of the chief accusations against Microsoft was about its long-time practice of bundling other programs with its Windows operating system sold on most new computers. The claim was that it violated anti-trust laws, but to say that this practice is wrong is to say that Pepsi should be forced to include cans of Coke with every six-pack it sells.

Reno used the power of her Department of Justice to attack the function of capitalism and intervene when no intervention was necessary. This came at the detriment of the great number of Microsoft shareholders. In this case Reno stood out as a typical liberal, operating on the assumption that all large and successful businesses must be wrong and therefore must be destroyed. Reno never brought up the subject of Microsoft in her speech.

Reno did, however, take the time to blast President Bush's administration. This seems to be a growing trend among liberals regardless of their actual level of political involvement: every speech has to conclude in some way with an attack on the administration. Reno's attack was two-pronged and rather predictable.

One of her criticisms was that the \$87 billion being spent to rebuild Iraq would be better spent on feeding hungry children in America. "If we have \$87 billion that we can spend in

(RENO Continued on page 14)

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They Oughta Call it a 'Preach In'

By Chris Speck
Senior Writer

On Sept. 5, the Progressive Faculty Network, the Campaign to End the Cycle of Violence, and SURGE sponsored yet another "teach-in" on the war in Iraq. The what? I hear you object. Yes, the war in Iraq. That war in Iraq.

It has been months since hostilities officially ended and UNC's rainbow coalition of liberals (U.T. journalism professor Robert Jensen, Stan Goff of the "Bring Them Home Now" campaign, and Tara Purohit of the Institute for Southern Studies) is still out there protesting. If it's not the war, it's the occupation. And if it isn't the occupation, well, they'll find something else.

My theory is that these people need to protest. It's like their street-credo depends upon it. You know which street I'm talking about: that one that's populated by anti-war peaceniks who sympathize with terrorism, anti-racists who distrust white people, anti-sexists who resent men, and so on. Thus, whatever they do, George Bush, John Ashcroft, Donald Rumsfeld, and Condoleezza Rice (all white men, of course) can't be up to any good and must be protested at all costs.

And as for the speakers at the "teach-in," get this: they want to pull US forces out of Iraq.

There are so many ways to dismantle this position one doesn't quite know where to begin. First of all, it's unreasonable. It's unreasonable because it places Bush and company in an impossible position, which is never fair: if we stay in Iraq, Bush is an evil imperialist, and if we leave, Bush is a failed evil imperialist who won't have a prayer of being taken seriously by anyone afterward, especially by the liberals who demanded that he quit Iraq in the first place.

No one in his right mind could

expect Bush to quit Iraq. Not now, anyway. It would ruin not only Bush's credibility, but also our nation's when we say we're at war with terror. A rational anti-war perspective would be the following: let's make the most of the situation, do this occupation thing right, and get it over with as quickly as possible. You don't have to support the war or be playing footsie with

If it's not the war,
it's the occupation.
And if it isn't
the occupation, well,
they'll find
something else.

Donald Rumsfeld to hold this position.

But instead, these people gripe and whine about imperialism and quagmire and intermittent electricity in Baghdad and whatever other tidbits of bad news they can seize upon and then stridently demand that George Bush perform political seppuku by ending the occupation. And if this is not a classic case of damned if you do, damned if you don't, then I don't know what the definition of the word 'is' is.

Secondly, the idea of us leaving Iraq now is simply stupid, and anyone who seriously entertains this idea needs to find a thinking cap and a newspaper right quick. Saddam Hussein is still at large. For all we know, he's sitting on a warm pile of WMDs in Syria just waiting for us to lose heart.

And then who would be primed to fill the vacuum of power in Iraq? The UN? Don't make me laugh.

This is the organization whose secretary general, Kofi Annan, believed he could negotiate with Saddam. Imagine that! That man is responsible for the deaths of nearly a million people, and there was Kofi Annan in 1998 smoking Cuban cigars with the dictator, 'negotiating' down the powers of the arms inspectors who were beginning to irritate Saddam.

The truth of the matter is that if we leave now, it's very likely that Saddam will regain power, and all our efforts in Iraq will have been for nothing. And, folks, that can't happen.

Finally, those of us living in reality know that the war in Iraq was a Good Thing. We got rid of Saddam (and his sons), which was something that even "teach-in" participant Robert Jensen, in a moment of clarity, approved of. Removing a blood-thirsty dictator and terrorist subsidizer who was recently proven to be in cahoots with al-Qaeda before 9-11 is an accomplishment that speaks for itself.

So now, thanks to our brave troops, we're also forcing terrorist networks such as al-Qaeda, Hezbollah, and various Iranian factions to spend a lot of energy and resources on the guerrilla war in Iraq, which is also good because we're killing more and more terrorists. Furthermore, we are making good on our promise to rebuild Iraq. We've helped develop city councils across the country. We're helping to restore power and rebuild the water infrastructure. We're distributing drugs and medicine. We're training Iraqi police and security officers.

Further, Japan, Egypt, Korea, Turkey, Spain, and Italy have also stepped up the plate to help out. This just goes to show that as far as conquerors go, the United States is a real sweetheart. I challenge anyone to produce a superpower that has been more generous to its vanquished after a military victory.

Of course, no occupation can happen overnight and without its hic-

(PREACHIN on page 4)

(PREACHIN from page 13)

cups. But from Jensen, Hoff, and Purohit, all we got were hiccups: The war is expensive! We're privatizing Iraqi oil! Americans are being killed! Bush is an imperialist! Bush is awarding contracts to his friends! What WMDs? Someone's car got bombed! The journalists are lying to us! What about the children? The war was all a power grab to keep China out of the Middle East!

"Teach-in" participant Stan Goff summed up the position best when he claimed that the United States "lost" in both Afghanistan and in Iraq. Clearly, you can't please a

person like this, nor can you reason with him (Gee, Stan, if the U.S. lost both of these wars, what would you call a military victory? Not fighting at all? Does this make Sweden and Switzerland the 'real' victors of WWII?)

This makes me wonder why they still call these events "teach-ins." There was no teaching, nor was there any counterpoint except from the 30 or so plucky College Republicans who let it be known that the anti-war voice is not the only political voice on campus. Other than that, the entire evening was simply an excuse to go Bush-bashing, which I

guess suits some people just fine.

But for all this bluster, conservatives can smile because they still hold the trump card, indeed the mother of all arguments: we got rid of Saddam. Regardless of what these "teach-in" people say, we got rid of Saddam, and that good outweighs all the bad. And in Iraq, as in America, things can only get better as a result.

CR

Chris Speck is a graduate student in the School of Information and Library Sciences. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

(RENO Continued from page 12)

Iraq, surely we have enough for every child in America," Reno said. Certainly her concern for children is well-meaning, but she never really

explained how or on what basis this infinite supply of money should be distributed.

She seemed to imply that the money should be spent on early childhood care as a way

to teach children the difference between right and wrong. This really means that she wants to take the job of parenting away from the parent and make it a government responsibility. Would parents have a choice in whether or not their children received this government teaching (or indoctrination)?

And, of course, she had to get her jabs in against the current Department of Justice and its supposed infringement upon individual rights. These arguments are becoming tedious. It would be nice if the liberals would at least come up with something new. The Patriot Act simply

allows the government to use its powers of organized crime investigation against terrorist suspects with federal court oversight and approval. Fortunately, Reno devoted very little of her speech to this topic.

As a whole, Reno's speech was informative and insightful. The historical and personal aspects of her speech were extremely interesting and touching at places. Her only shortcoming was her attempt to make political commentary (attack) on the current administration. Not that it shouldn't have been expected, but her rehashing of the same old arguments made the last few minutes of her speech particularly unmoving. That is the only thing that detracted from an excellent perspective piece on a troubling time in American history.

CR

Adam Herring is a freshman international studies major from Charlotte, NC. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

Top 10 Campaign Slogans for John Edwards:

10. Ask not what your government can do for you...
9. I support dogs and children.
8. I still oppose the war we won.
7. If you don't elect me, I'll run for governor of California!
6. I'm in touch with the common man... really, I am.
5. Vote for me, and I'll buy you drugs.
4. Gamble on the future!
3. No, I'm not the psychic guy, but I was on TV.
2. Vote for me, and I'll show up to vote for you...sometimes.
1. Yes, I am running for president.

Join CAROLINA STUDENTS FOR LIFE, an enthusiastic organization working against abortion. You can make a very significant impact now by saving lives and caring for people. We need leaders and members who enjoy working with ideas and with people. Contact Stephanie Evans at sevens@email.unc.edu.

Spring 2004 Course Review

Compiled by Will Nisbet
Staff Writer

Spring class registration is upon us, and once again Carolina Review presents the "Best of Carolina" course guide.

This information about highly recommended professors and courses was submitted by students. While the list is not comprehensive, we hope to provide some useful advice to students wading through course offerings.

This course review is done with a much more in-depth approach than the system used by Pick-a-Prof, which rates classes on superficial characteristics. The list is intended to provide students with intellectually challenging courses—not necessarily conservative ones—so that they may receive varied opinions and a true liberal arts education.

Submissions on the best and worst classes of UNC are welcome and can be e-mailed to cr@unc.edu. An expanded list will be available on the Carolina Review web site to include the new submissions.

Anth 121
Culture and Personality
Prof. Robert Daniels

This course is quite simply about everything—from information systems to Balinese dramatic productions—yet strangely enough, the unity in all these diverse subjects is the whole point of the class. The professor, Robert Daniels, has studied and lived in many parts of the world, and he draws on all his experience to create fascinating lectures.

Religion 22
Intro to New Testament Literature
Prof. Bart Ehrman This class offers a really interesting and many times surprising look at Christian writings. Prof. Ehrman clearly has a passion for the material, and his often humorous lectures always seem to go by too quickly.

Political Science 42
State and Local Government
Prof. Virginia Gray

This course evaluates state governments. Professor Gray is somewhat boring, but she knows her material. She tries engaging the class in discussions about the material using specific issues. The course requires much reading from two textbooks and the course reserves.

Economics 10
Intro to Economics
Prof. Ralph Byrns

I think the most glowing recommendation that I may give Professor Byrns is that I decided to remain in the 9 a.m. section of Econ 10 instead of switching to an afternoon one only because I did not want another professor. The workload is consistent, incorporating nightly reading along with weekly quizzes, homework assignments, and online practice sets. Although another professor may not assign as much work, I guarantee that Byrns energetic attitude and willingness to interact with his students makes this course well worth it.

Business 71
Financial Accounting
Prof. C.J. Skender

While most students have little interest in accounting, Skender's financial accounting course turns out to be for many students their favorite class at UNC. He shows an enthusiasm for the subject and a genuine interest in the students, despite the fact that the class usually numbers over four hundred students. The course is quite valuable for any matter that is financially related. Highly recommended.

Political Science 66
Political Psychology of Terrorism
Prof. Marco Steenbergen
Marco does a great job connecting

psychology and political issues. Students study figures such as Sadaam, Hussein and events such as the Persian Gulf War, while also looking at the different aspects of decision-making. Marco is hilarious and laid-back, and the subject matter is unbelievable and interesting considering the global stance on terrorism today.

Sociology 10
Prof. Jeremy Pienik

Peinik takes this pretty boring and standard class and enhances it with relevant movie clips each day so that the students are able to visualize his points (instead of lecturing). Discussions are quite frequent for a class of this size, and it is a great perspective for first year students.

English 72
Romantic Poetry
Prof. Robert Kirkpatrick
or Joe Viscomi

Both professors Viscomi and Kirkpatrick are of the highest caliber that UNC has to offer. Their wit and extensive knowledge of the material is amazing, and they are so passionate about the material that it is just fun to watch them run around the

(BEST OF Continued on page 16)

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Here are some professors
whom students recommend:

African-American Studies:
Timothy McMillan

Classics:
George Houston
Sara Mack
Peter Smith

Communications:
Cori Dauber
Kathy Maboll

Economics:
Ralph Byrns
Paul Rhode
Michael Salemi
Boone Turchi

English:
Alan Dessen
Robert Kirkpatrick
George Lensing
Joseph Wittig

Geology:
Kevin Stewart

History:
John Headley
Lloyd Kramer
Richard Talbert
Joel Williamson

Journalism:
Chuck Stone

Music:
Jocelyn Neal

Political Science:
Stephen Biddle
Stephen Leonard
Kevin McGuire
Thomas Oatley
Jeffrey Obler
Terry Sullivan
James White

Religion:
Peter Kaufman

(BEST OF Continued from page 15)
room in class. This course is about revolutions based on humanity, and it easily applies to our lives today. Both teachers are excellent writers and constantly work with their students so that your grade is based on your effort and willingness to challenge yourself.

AFAM 40
Black Experience Until 1865
Prof. Tim McMillan
Another basic class that is enhanced by the energy of the professor. McMillan knows everything possible about humanity in general, and his discussions range to topics beyond that of the course material. In a class that deals with sensitive issues, McMillan tackles everything with a blunt and often humorous approach so that every student can voice his opinion. I have taken three courses with McMillan and find him the most intriguing professor at UNC.

English 58
Shakespeare
Prof. Alan Dessen
Every college student should know Shakespeare.

Although the Following Courses on not being offered next spring, should they come available for the spring or next fall, they are highly recommended.

Political Science 41
Intro to U.S. Government
Prof. George Rabinowitz
This is one of the most enjoyable classes I have taken in my four years at Carolina. The in-depth discussions on the nature of Liberalism in our society, the evolution of our current political system, and the behavior of voters are indispensable for the student who wants to understand our government and society. The classes are great fun, with debates being a frequent and welcome addition to the learning. The reading required is a bit intensive, but it is well worth it for the

privilege of taking this course. Dr. Rabinowitz is quite funny and extremely intelligent. He is quite willing to play devil's advocate, but he keeps his personal opinions out of the classroom, a habit I wish more professors would adopt. Thank you, Dr. Rabinowitz.

Italian 14
Accelerated Italian
Prof. Dino Cervigni
It starts from the beginning, but goes twice as fast as Italian 1. It's an excellent class for anyone who is good at languages or who speaks Latin or a romance language already. The professor is very entertaining. He makes the fast pace enjoyable, and as he is a native Italian, he gives a great insight into the details of Italian culture.

Anth 40/ Folk 40
Southern Style, Southern Culture
Prof. Glenn Hinson
Taught by Glenn Hinson, a dynamic and creative teacher, the class presents Southern culture through a series of visual, musical, and textual "postcards". After each presentation, the class opens up to fascinating discussion and lecture. Also, each student participates in a small-scale ethnographic research project out in "the field". Hinson is a marvelous lecturer and a fair grader. Five stars!

English 58
Survey of Shakespeare (required for English major)
Prof. Ritchie Kendall
I recommend the section(s) taught by Ritchie Kendall. The class, which is discussion-based, will really change your perspective on Shakespeare—largely because Kendall insists on trying to take on a "sixteenth century" point of view, concentrating on the context in which the plays were written, and also the sources, both historical and artistic, from which Shakespeare drew. Kendall is hilarious in a quiet, unassuming kind of way, which is very refreshing.

Chemistry 11**General Descriptive Chemistry**

Prof. Lee Pedersen

Lectures often have little to do with the reading and are frequently difficult to follow. However, he does add random antidotes about chemistry that, while interesting, had little to do with the subject matter. His lectures are not boring, but no Carolina-Duke game either. I was not fond of his instruction manner because I felt he had little interest in individual student success. He frequently expressed his anxiety about students' reviews at the end of the semester. His tests were infrequent, yet decently curved. The course consisted of two tests and a final. He counted either the higher of the average of the two tests or the final. His grading slightly favored the side of the students and did not accurately portray a student pool with a firm understanding of basic chemistry.

Overall, Dr. Pederson expresses little interest in students' progression into a science-based major and lacks the interest in teaching required to produce an excellent professor. He does, however, have a very firm understanding of chemistry and is well prepared to answer ANY question, regardless of the difficulty.

History 19**Diversity and Post-1945 World History**

Prof. Dave Anderson

This course explores cultures from around the world. Dave makes the class interesting through incorporating videos with his lectures. The required readings are interesting and give students a whole new perspective of the different cultures around the world. This is a good course for a student looking to fulfill a cultural diversity and a non-Western history credit.

Political Science 70**Public Opinion**

Prof. Stuart Macdonald

This course evaluates public opinions in surveys using a computer program called SPSS. Professor Macdonald is

energetic and tries to make rather boring material as interesting as possible. The long required readings are made even longer with the required note taking. This class is a good option for students needing a political science perspective but who do not want to take POLI 41.

Music 42**Masterpieces of Music**

Prof. Jon Finson

The course involves listening to classical music by composers. Professor Finson helps students learn how to appreciate classical music and to like it. The test requires memorizing songs and using musical terms in essays. To be successful, go to the music library and listen to the songs several times before the test, and study the coursepack.

Physics 20**Basic Concepts of Physics**

Prof. Hendrik Van Dam

Physics with Van Dam was interesting, to say the least. From the first day, he told us that we would never use our book and that he would teach physics in a different way—not really concentrating on the actual basic concepts, but on the origins of how the science came about. Attendance in lectures is key, as all of the exam information comes from there. Also, Van Dam is a very particular grader and will count off excessively for small details. If merely taking this course for a requirement, I say take it at your own peril, as it takes a while to get used to his style and how to succeed in there. If taking this course as a science major, however, I would not recommend it because I do not believe that the information learned in this course would translate well into comprehension in higher levels of physics.

CR

Will Nisbet is a junior pre-med and English major from Greensboro, NC. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

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Student Runs for Town Council

Mike McSwain seeks to revitalize downtown business.

By Kyle Still
Staff Writer

American political principles are still alive and well, embodied here in Chapel Hill by senior philosophy major Mike McSwain.

McSwain, who is currently serving as student liaison to the Chapel Hill Town Council for the Tepper administration, is running for town council himself this November because he thinks he can change Chapel Hill for the better.

After working at Starbucks on Franklin Street for two years, McSwain said he began to “get very in tune with the pulse of Franklin Street.” But as he developed an understanding of “the identity and culture downtown,” he said, he saw a lot of problems with the area.

Specifically, he saw a downtown commercial center on Franklin Street that had the potential to economically flourish but instead was losing out to local competitors like Southpoint Mall, Southern Village, and Meadowmont.

A big supporter of business, McSwain believes that people’s best interests are served most effectively by the people themselves – but he also thinks local government has a role to play in facilitating commerce.

McSwain is focused on finding ways to rejuvenate business downtown, and he has pinpointed his efforts on three specific areas.

The first is parking. McSwain is in favor of lowering the town’s parking rates. His logic for this is that Franklin Street’s competitors don’t charge for parking, and so if Chapel Hill’s parking rates are not a reasonable, consumers will have no interest in coming to the area.

McSwain’s second idea for revitalizing downtown is to increase the police presence on Franklin Street. He echoes many people’s concerns when he says, “people don’t feel safe shopping downtown.”

He said he believes that if police are more present and visible on Franklin Street, then consumers will feel more comfortable coming to spend their money in Chapel Hill.

A related issue is the ubiquitous problem of panhandling on Franklin Street. Although McSwain said he believes panhandlers have a First Amendment right to express their ideas, he also said the town should make more concerted effort to enforce the panhandling statute that was recently passed.

McSwain also takes issue with the general appearance of Franklin Street in certain areas. He believes that the town should keep up municipal maintenance to make Franklin Street an attractive, aesthetically appealing area that consumers will enjoy.

McSwain says his ideas are a direct response to Franklin Street’s local competitors – Southpoint, Southern Village and Meadowmont – all of which he says have “recreated the environment of Franklin Street, except they don’t have to deal with parking, panhandling, safety, [and] dirtiness.”

McSwain also has some other proactive ideas for attracting shoppers to Chapel Hill. One of the most intriguing is to bring in more name-brand retail stores downtown, which he says will “attract people from outside of Chapel Hill to come downtown” while simultaneously reassuring other local merchants that their investments in their business will be sound.

In choosing which businesses to attract to Chapel Hill, however, McSwain is not interested in bringing in retail outlets that are common all over the country. Instead, he proposes that the town invite companies that are “well known” but only in “a few select cities.”

This, of course, would only further help the Chapel Hill economy because if a retail outlet is unique to Chapel Hill, the chance is that consumers from outside of Chapel Hill would come to the town to do business.

All of McSwain’s efforts to revitalize downtown have come from a genuine concern for the culture of downtown Chapel Hill as well as the people in the area. He has seen a problem on a local level, and he has taken matters into his own hands to improve the situation for his neighbors in the community.

McSwain, of course, is a student, and as a student he is quite aware of the issues that the town and the University have had at times.

Through his work as student liaison to the Town Council for the Tepper administration, he said, McSwain has put a lot of emphasis on trying to make council members aware of how their actions affect the students of the University.

He has been successful in this regard, as two council members in recent meetings did ask during hearings how projects would impact UNC students. In this regard, McSwain is already part of creating a more responsive local government that reacts to the concerns of those in the community.

Mike McSwain represents American politics at its purest level: an inspired individual who, without the backing of special interests or independent wealth, decides he does not like the present situation in his area and is determined to do something to improve the conditions in his town.

His campaign for town council is a great example for other Americans who feel dissatisfied with government, showing that they can take matters into their own hands on a local level.

CR

Kyle Still is a senior political science major from Bahama, NC.
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Senate Republicans Should Force a Real Filibuster

by Bobby Eberle
President and CEO of GOPUSA

In recent memory, there are few words that draw the ire of conservatives more than the word "filibuster." The reason? Liberal Democrats have used their version of a filibuster to block the nominations of conservative judges put forward by President George W. Bush. Their tactics have led to a log jam in the confirmation process and even resulted in the withdrawal of nominee Miguel Estrada from consideration. It turns out that Estrada would rather let on with his life than be held in limbo -- a state that had existed for him for over two years while he waited for an up or down vote from the full Senate. To be sure, the tactics of the liberal Democrats have enraged conservatives. But where is the anger focused? At the Democrats? No. Much of the anger of conservatives across the country is directed at Senate Republicans. The Republicans are the ones who have changed the definition of "filibuster" and allowed the Democrats to hold judicial nominees hostage without having to put forth the time, effort, and energy of a "real" filibuster.

As a publisher and editor of news and commentary, I receive feedback from conservatives across America. Every now and then, an issue will strike a nerve with our audience, and the result is waves upon waves of e-mail. Case in point was the day that Miguel Estrada removed his name from consideration for a spot on the Washington, DC Court of Appeals. Numerous readers chose to share their opinions with us, and in an almost unanimous sentiment, the blame for the Estrada withdrawal was placed at the feet of the Republicans and not the Democrats.

One reader wrote, "The failure to approve Estrada and the other

pending appointments lies with the Republican Party. The Democrats are just doing what they do. Do the Republicans need a two-thirds majority in both houses to be effective?"

Another reader sent these

**The Republican Party
doesn't have the
guts to enforce the
Constitution against
the Democrats**

comments, "Is it not time for the Republican-held Senate to have the guts to force the despicable Dems into a "REAL" filibuster? If they want to stop the Bush nominees, then MAKE THEM GO AT IT 24/7. Does anyone know what the problem is with the lack of leadership in the Senate?"

One final example summarizes the feelings of many, "The Republican Party doesn't have the guts to enforce the Constitution against the Democrats. They back down every time the Democrats confront them. They haven't the nerve to castigate the Democrats for filibustering these nominations. The only thing they think about is not offending any group for fear of losing votes. Ronald Reagan would disown them."

These comments come from Republicans, and they are directed at Republicans. At no time during the "filibusters" of President Bush's judicial nominees have the Democrats had to maintain their debate in an ongoing fashion as is the case for a real filibuster. Senate rules allow any senator to block a vote by holding the

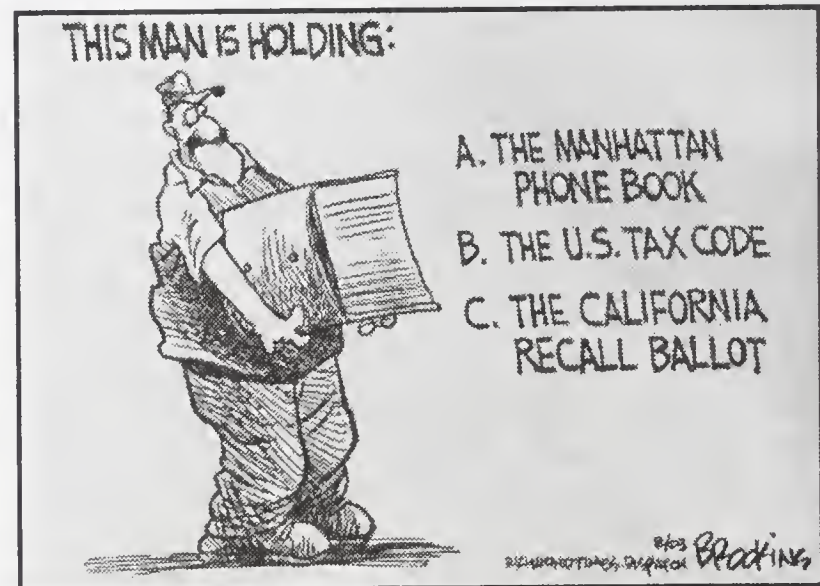
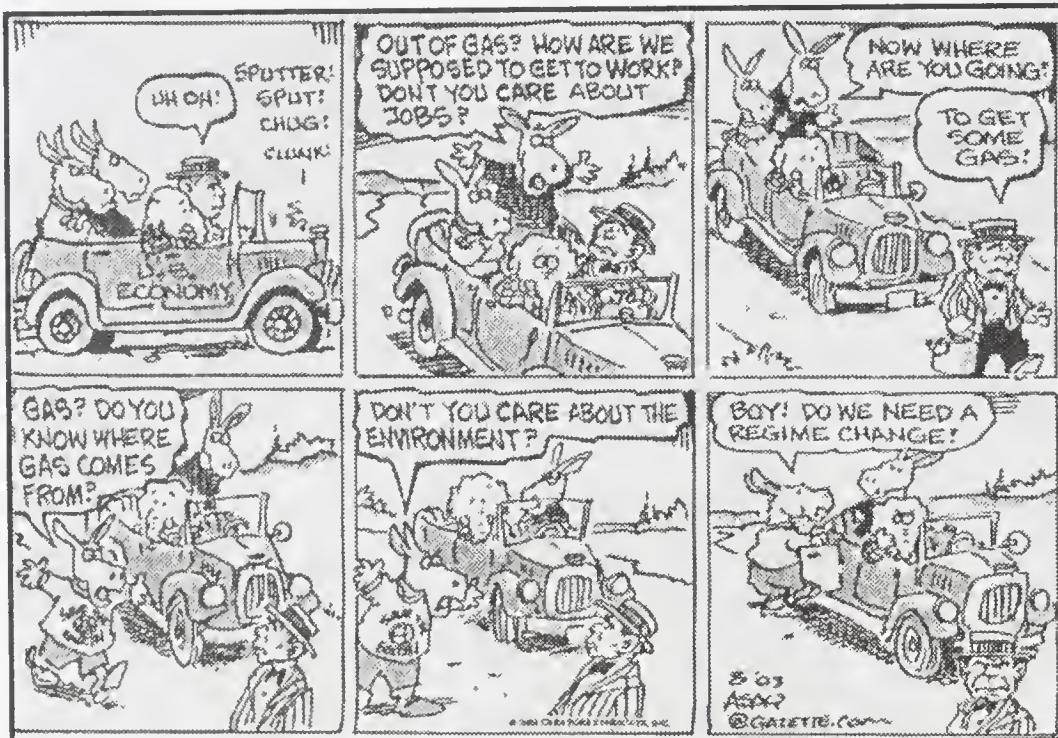
floor through a filibuster. Only a vote of 60 senators to end debate will bring a filibuster to an end. However, a filibuster traditionally involves "non-stop" debate in which the filibuster must be a constant 24 hours a day, seven days a week procedure. The Democrats have been allowed to carry out a "country club" version of a filibuster -- never having to lose sleep or skip a meal in order to block conservative judges from consideration. It is clear from the feelings of Republicans across the country that enough is enough. It's time for Republicans in the Senate to force the Democrats into a real filibuster.

The focus now turns to the nomination of Judge Charles Pickering. Pickering, whose nomination was first defeated in the Senate Judiciary Committee when the Democrats held the majority, will likely be up for a confirmation vote in October. But Democrats, such as Charles Schumer from New York, have indicated that the Pickering nomination will likely face a filibuster.

It's time for the Senate Republicans to "go to bat" for one of the president's judicial nominees. If the Democrats can block the nominations of quality conservatives with this "soft ball" version of a filibuster, then they deserve kudos for accomplishing their mission. On the other hand, the Republicans will deserve every ounce of anger that is directed toward them. In order to make the Democrats debate 24/7, it means the Republicans have to have the will and desire to go at it 24/7 as well. Do they have the guts to do it? I certainly hope so. Conservative principles are worth fighting for, and so are conservative judges. Let's show the Democrats that we can "sit" and "stay" and not just "roll over."

CR

Bobby Eberle is President and CEO of GOPUSA (www.GOPUSA.com), a news, information, and commentary company based in Houston, TX. He holds a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from Rice University.



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Something Queer

On Sept. 21, about 200 Chapel Hill students and residents converged on Franklin Street for the second annual North Carolina Dyke March. The event drew many different people out in support of Chapel Hill's self-proclaimed "dykes."

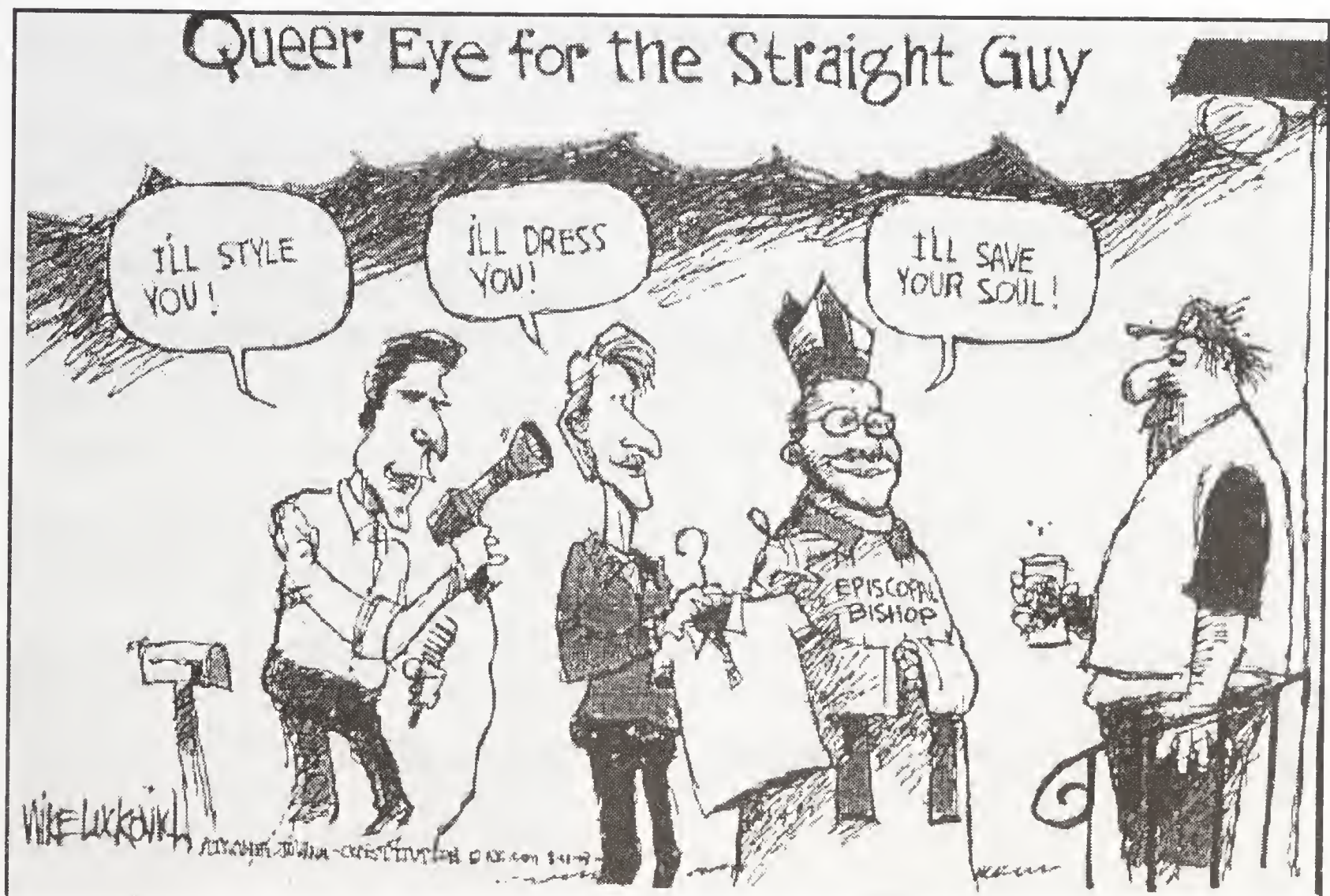
According to the "D"TH, "straight men in collared shirts strolled next to middle-aged lesbians sporting nothing more than pants and a bra." The event was happy and gay as a scene of diversity and understanding took shape in a normally oppressive city where prejudiced straight people go around fully clothed.

Some parents even brought their young children to the streets so they could join in chanting, "Hey, hey, ho, ho, Homophobia's got to go" and "we're here, we're queer, and we won't disappear." Apparently, they wanted to encourage their children to come out at a young age. As one student said, "It was an event for the whole family."

The march was undoubtedly a step toward creating a society where people can orally share their positions on sexuality.

Something Queerer

Fliers have appeared on campus buildings advertising "The Committee for a Queerer Carolina." Apparently, showing off their gayness is not enough for people; they want to make the rest of us gay, too. But that's not so bad. After all, everyone wants to be happy, right?



The Dangers of Fighting Terrorism

A Patriot Act debate held in Murphy Hall on Sept. 15 demonstrated just how far liberals are willing to go to undermine the security of the United States.

Frank Whitney, the U.S. Attorney for eastern North Carolina, defended the act against ACLU lawyer Seth Jaffe, pointing out the threat of terrorism and the need for the U.S. government to defend American citizens against this threat to national security. Just to drive the point home, he cited the words of a bin Laden henchman who announced on the recent anniversary of the attacks, "with God's help and might, we will not allow the United States to dream of security."

Jaffe, on the other hand, implied that letting our declared enemies infiltrate our borders to kill more Americans would be less dangerous than trusting the government to keep them out.

"President Bush said shortly after the September 11 attacks that the terrorists hate us because of our freedom," Jaffe said. "The Patriot Act is the Administration's way to make sure that they no longer hate us."

Jaffe followed up this rhetoric with 10 minutes of complaints about the government's past infringement on civil rights, and he likened anti-terrorism measures to McCarthyism, spying on Vietnam-era radicals, and Japanese internment during WWII. All the bugbears of the liberal lexicon were brought out once again, and Jaffe wasted no time in claiming that the Patriot Act is another attempt by the evil government to suppress our civil liberties – not, of course, an attempt to protect us from immediate physical danger.

The only necessary response is two words: Nine Eleven. We're ready to see the terrorists get their butts kicked, and we're willing to take our chances with our government, thank you very much.

Environmentalists Are Flushed With Excitement

Do you feel guilty every time you flush the toilet? Do you wonder how much water and energy human beings waste on their waste? You are not alone! The administration of UNC has felt the pangs of excrement anxiety for years. That's why they recently bought 150 Falcon Water-Free urinals and placed them in the most frequented lavatories on campus.

So the next time you are traveling to or from class and nature calls, follow the uriniferous odor emanating from the restroom nearest you. And rest assured that you are assisting in the fight to preserve our environment, one bathroom break at a time.

In case we have any doubters out there, people who are wondering about the eventual destination of the community's waste, I ask you to put away your doubts. In a Feb. 26 statement to the press, Falcon Technologies President James Krug said, "Urine is basically sterile." That's good enough for us.

Commies Come to Campus

Members of the Spartacist League, a group of communists still longing for the days of the Soviet Union (as they explained in a newspaper they tried to sell on campus for 50 cents a copy), recently came down from New York City to propagandize UNC's new crop of freshmen.

Amid promises of a world where, through government-planned production, all material goods would be "as abundant as the air," one of them admitted that they were only interested in talking to people who seemed like they would be easy to convert.

Clearly, they did not want to have intellectual discussions with anyone else because they knew they would be unable to argue with logic. For us at the Review it was just another day attempting to do intellectual battle with liberals and, as always, being met with surrender before the battle even began. Not that we're complaining or anything.

Liberal Freeloaders Strike Again

Campus liberals recently obliged conservatives by reaffirming for us why the liberal mentality fails in the real world. Lefties infiltrated a College Republicans barbecue and decimated the group's pork supply. The liberals, true to their form, thought the "rich" Republicans could pay for an infinite supply of a good thing.

Because of the liberals' lack of intelligence (and manners), some deserving Republicans could not partake of the barbecue. Thanks to freeloading liberals who snatched an inordinate amount of food, the College Republicans were forced to spend more money (taxing their funds) to ensure that the worthy got part of their fair share, albeit of an inferior product – pizza.

From those of us who missed out: a pox on you all.

Joy for the Jumbotron

Carolina fans rejoiced when our Tar Heels took the field against top-ranked Florida State. Why? Despite the 37-0 loss, fans finally had the chance to see the action up close on Kenan Stadium's new Jumbotron.

Readers of the Review may recall that last year Chancellor Moeser stalled the new scoreboard's debut because it would appear bad in the face of a "budget crisis." Thus, the scoreboard remained in a warehouse in Hillsborough. But as any fan who has been to a home game this year can tell you, the only thing that looks bad is...Well, let's just keep our hopes up for basketball season.

Silent Sam as Urban Artwork

In order to keep in line with truly effective protest tactics, another intelligent liberal graffiti artist carefully wrote the words "silence won't save you" and "impeach Bush" on the base of Silent Sam. Due to the outrageous humor in the latter statement, there is no need to even comment.

Moving on to the former statement. To update everyone on the subject, the NAACP has vowed to remove all Confederate monuments across the nation, spurring communications professor Gerald Horn to call for the destruction of Silent Sam last spring. If Silent Sam were to be destroyed, then it would be only fair to destroy every other object on campus with ties to slavery – that is, after all, the only way to carry out the NAACP goal of erasing our past.

The Caldwell family owned slaves, and thus their memorial (and graves) behind Silent Sam would have to be destroyed, along with Caldwell Hall, South Building, the University president's house, and all the brick walkways and stone walls laid by slave hands across campus. William Richardson Davie, for whom the Davie Poplar and Davie Hall are named – and who laid the first stone of Old East (a celebrated part of university history) – was also a wealthy plantation owner. Thus, all of these items would have to be demolished as well.

Students would also have to say goodbye to Spencer Dormitory, Saunders Hall, Person Hall, Pettigrew Hall, Vance Hall, Bingham Hall, and the entire University Cemetery (which is still segregated). Memorial Hall, which was built to memorialize the sons of UNC who died in the Confederate service, would also have to go.

Administrators ever want to try and throw away part of the University's heritage based on the ranting of the left, they'd better call in the demolition experts.

Certainly, students would miss having buildings to attend class in, dorms to live in and walkways to keep their feet out of the mud. But that is the cost of erasing history. And we certainly wouldn't want reminders of the Confederacy to become rallying points for liberals who want to impeach President Bush.

Until such demolition occurs, rumor has it that the left is hiring and training more graffiti professionals to paint every offensive building on campus in their effective protest technique.

Governor Ahhhnold

Prepare for Terminator 4: Arnold is back with a vengeance – and votes, too. Sacramento might not be Hollywood, but in the experimental state of California, everything is kind of like a movie. Schwarzenegger is known for happy endings, so of course he'll do just fine as governor. If you think otherwise, well, prepare to be terminated.

Paid to Protest?

Following the Ehrenreich Teach-in, the "D"TH had the nerve to suggest that perhaps UNC employees should have been paid for the time they spent protesting against their employer (the University) in front of South Building.

The newspaper, which still claims not to be biased, will likely suggest next that University employees should also be paid for the time they spend at home sleeping. And then they will wonder why tuition keeps going up.

Arguing About Power

Protesters against U.S. involvement in Iraq complain that intermittent power outages in Baghdad are the result of evil imperialist power. Never mind that much of Iraq has never had electricity – and, by the way, the northeastern United States seems to be suffering from the same problem. Guess it's time for the U.S. government to get out of New York, too. That would save even more tax dollars than quitting Iraq.

Elasticity: Why BoUNCe Back?

Given the fact that our staff "can't read," it is quite ironic that we received BoUNCe Magazine's declaration of war in writing. We are hesitant to enter into conflict, noting the potential battle as similar to an assault of clowns on librarians, or a scuffle between rubber bands and staplers. We are honored, however, that their literate staff humbles itself to read the Carolina Review with enough frequency and seriousness to put together such a lengthy objection. So thanks for the free one-page ad, BoUNCe. Too bad we couldn't return the favor.

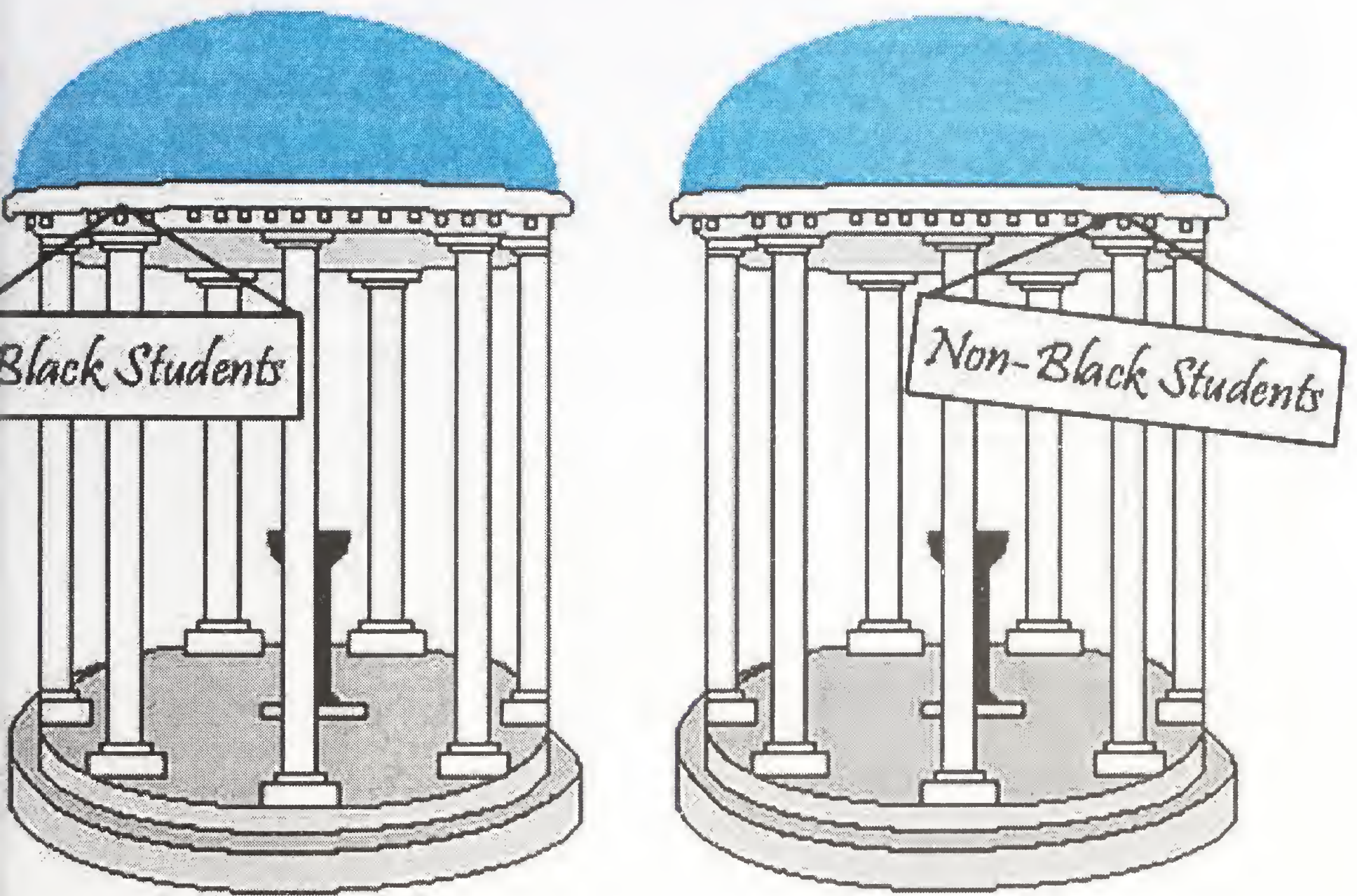


THE LAST WORD

"By 1994, the Carolina Review will be a distant memory."

- former Student Body President Jim Copland, 1993

The Racial Divide?



**Race, segregation, and the BCC:
Is this how things look at UNC?**

Inside: The Black Cultural Center, Race Week at UNC, U.S.-French Relations, "Don't Ask, Don't Tell," letters to the editor, and more.

In the October 13th edition of NATIONAL REVIEW, Victor Davis Hanson writes, “Our universities have become odd places. They appear almost eerily out of step with the rest of us in times of national crisis. When all our institutions become subject to greater scrutiny in wartime, the public begins to grasp just how different academic culture has become from the world of most Americans.”

Hanson continues by citing the numerous condemnations of the Iraq war that came from university faculties, in many cases with the faculty speaking unanimously against seven out of ten Americans. What characterized many of these universities, and UNC as well, was a total disregard for the facts and cold analysis. Hanson quotes Immanuel Wallerstein of Yale who “warned of the possibility of a ‘long and exhausting war,’ dismissing the scenario of a quick triumph—‘Swift and easy victory, obviously the hope of the U.S. administration, least likely [outcome]. I give it one chance in twenty.’”

Despite the objections of Dr. Wallerstein, the war lasted seventeen days, making the “swift and easy victory” one of the most apparent scenarios. If one adds such stunning lack of objectivity and ability among academics in analyzing national events to the many outrageous things that occur at top-ranked universities, the grave problems of university education are brought to light. And the most shocking part of Hanson’s account is the total lack of intellectual depth and intolerance for dissent that taints the modern university.

Hanson theorizes what universities lack is qualified faculty. With the post-World War II boom in popular education, many PhDs had to be minted to meet the demand, and many curricula had to be devised to foster self-esteem among the undergraduates. The result is an array of “studies”—Chicano, women’s, American, African, Peace, etc.—which lack the valuable content of a classical core curriculum (i.e. the “eternal questions” of Plato or Sophocles). And since universities have mostly become self-serving corporations or worse dismal places of social “reform,” undergraduates often encounter more TA’s than professors in their first two years since many professors are unaccountable after their seventh year when they reach tenure.

At UNC, I have found much of what Hanson says to be the case. There are too many TA’s pretending to teach to too many students who are pretending to learn. Going through public school all my academic life, I have often wished, along with Mark Twain, that school would end so that I could begin learning again. A recent debate at the George Watts Alumni Center about France asked why Americans are more anti-intellectual than Europeans. One only needs to look straight at the public schools, especially the universities, to answer that question.

Nevertheless, there is always hope. UNC has several excellent professors and TA’s behind the many, many ill-gotten PhDs. Sometimes it takes much force, but we must learn to lay siege to learning and not merely go along with the game as the modern age plays it. In a time when quality of education has disappeared due to the vices of democracy, the remnant will always persevere, continuing to ask the eternal questions about their existence.

Sincerely yours,

Matthew D. Rubush
Editor

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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1973. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the war of ideas and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Carolina Review Mailbag

Re: Coulter Speech

Dear Sir,

I am responding to your article entitled, "Right-Wing Conservatism at its Best." I believe the tone you chose to use in your article goes against the main purpose of the publication. I would like to quote from page 2, "Our opponents do not resort to reason, facts of history. Rather, falling back into their childlike conventions, the use name-calling. I am wholly unimpressed." Yet in your article you state that, "Coulter's boldness in speaking the truth evidently shocked the pathetically sensitive liberals (page 3)." Later saying, "Coulter's lecture poked fun at some of the left's most annoying jesters (page 3)." The rest of the article had a tone that went against anything that could be described as rational and informed debate. I agree with your publication in the fact that the university needs a conservative voice as to spark healthy political debate. I do not agree with the way you characterize liberals, it makes your article almost comical and takes away from the message you are trying to get across to the reader. I have not chosen sides in the political world yet, in the political spectrum I am in the middle. For a publication that is supposed to be a beacon of truth in the political maelstrom, I find it near impossible for anyone to take it seriously.

I am wholly unimpressed.

ALEX FOX

Dear Sir,

Rubush, you worm - I just picked up the 24-page October issue of the CAROLINA REVIEW and wish to commend you on the Ann Coulter advertisement...the "Damn, that's a sexy magazine" one. Fine work with the articles as well, but what did BoUNCe do to invoke your wrath? Hope the semester is going well. Keep it right.

MATT WOOLLEY

Re: Making Cents by Matt Pulley

Dear Sir,

In regards to your article in the CAROLINA REVIEW — Do I understand you correctly? You say that you (unlike Ehrenreich) succeeded in living under low wages for three months while you went to summer school because 1) you couldn't afford to take the lowest paying job you could find, and 2) you were willing to live off PB&J and cheerios? So the under paid of the country should be willing to live off unhealthy snack foods and be thankful for it? Is that what you're saying?

You should consider yourself lucky: maybe if you had taken the lowest paying job, you would have had to cut out the Cheerios.

STEVEN DALE

Dear Sir,

After picking up my issue of the CAROLINA REVIEW, I was interested in hearing the right's comments on Barbara Ehrenreich's book. After getting through the comments made in most of the local newspaper and the ranting on about how it's just more liberal "treason" or what not, your article really interested me because I wanted to see another side of her experience. I, too, worked this summer, however I did not take any classes. I worked about 2 full months (ranging anywhere from 38-45hrs a week) and netted about 1700 (minus taxes), and was curious what the hell you were doing making 2800+, especially since you were making time to take classes and study. I'm also glad you pointed out that you have neither a savings or permanent home, because most college students are homeless and have no parents in which to support them (you explain that to me). In addition, I was rather impressed with the glowing chart you produced of your earnings, but something didn't seem too right about it, so I read into your article and noticed you neglected to include

your food costs into your chart, which would bring your earnings down to a scant \$84, and since you were probably spending your money on some worthless Ann Coulter book, you probably only earned about 15 dollars, which I grant you is more than Ehrenreich, I'm impressed.

I am also guessing you never took into account the fact that you do have some college education that you are willing to use to your advantage while Ehrenreich, much like the majority of the lower working class do not have. Given she said she had some college experience, I'm sure anybody wouldn't have any trouble getting the jobs she did without a college education. You also neglected to inform us your race and gender, which I will guarantee you worked to your advantage since most people of color are given the lowest paying jobs. The bottom line is, the majority of the people getting these jobs (and, for you, surprisingly not getting by) cannot better themselves with the abilities that you have (a college education from a reputable university), and are forced by society's ills to work them for nearly the entirety of their lives. I guarantee you didn't grow up in a lower class home and had to face problems of hunger or no power, so don't ever bitch about why poor people can't get by. I'm sorry not everyone is as lucky as you are as to be fortunate enough to go to college and enjoy all the perks that come with it, so stop whining about how the poor have no excuse for being poor. Just be glad you have the things you do and never take your housing or food (PB&J, which I'm sure there are people who would kill for) for granted.

DAN FOGG

Dear Sir,

I read the article "Actually Making Cents: One Student lived *Nickel and Dimed* and succeeded," and I would tend to agree that Ms. Ehrenreich's generalizations and statements in the book are far-fetched and at times blatantly untrue. However, there is a glaring omission in the table at the top of this article

never made the table left out the \$550 food. That leaves only \$84 dollars a. Granted, this might just be a typo, it's one that makes a huge difference.

Also, I think that part of the book was that some people, like the author of this article, DO have the lowest paying job, in which they have a much harder time surviving. While Ms. Ehrenreich is a poor example of someone "trying to survive," there are a lot of people who actually live in the situation she claims to have lived, and have families to support in the mean time. I think it's unfair to belittle the situation. The fact is, every time you go to McDonald's or wherever, you are almost definitely staring someone in the eye who can barely make ends meet. I know someone who works there and has to do two other jobs, and he can barely make it. (McDonald's is just an example - there are probably people being paid rather well there, and there are people elsewhere making less.)

Perhaps these people are not managing their money as effectively as you could. Even so, even if they spent every penny exactly right, they would still have a little or no money left over. What I would like to know is whether the author of this article buys his own health insurance, if he ever buys clothing, or if he has any unexpected expenses this summer. That's real life. We don't all live one summer at a time. When winter comes, we have to buy clothes or we get sick or another unexpected expense arises that that extra \$84 wouldn't cover. And \$84 for the whole summer, means about \$28 a month. Good luck.

TE AGNELLI

Reply:

I have to admit I was amazed at how much hate I received for my article about simply living in Carrboro! Because of space limitations, not all of the advantages and disadvantages I had going in to my autonomous life were included in the article, but because of the interest it has generated, I'll try to address some of the complaints briefly.

1) My food expenses were covered in the article, though they were left out by mistake from the chart. This set of expenses, which included cleaning supplies and other items purchased from the grocery store, was \$550. After subtracting my groceries from the remaining amount in the chart (\$634), I still had \$84 left over. The point — which is visible either way, however — is that I had more than enough money to get by, even with school expenses. Food is not at all expensive if you're actually willing to cook for yourself and brown bag your own lunch. My most formidable advantage does come from this area though, and it wasn't mentioned in my original article: the \$30 membership to Sam's Club that my parents got me for my birthday (which I could, conceivably, have purchased with my leftover money).

2) Despite the accusations, my income wasn't exaggerated. The figures were for three and a half months, or 14 weeks. I earned \$2,854 during that time, or \$200 per week, less than what even Ehrenreich claimed. My job as a lab technician could be considered specialized, but seeing as my brother makes more money per hour as a pizza delivery boy for Papa John's I don't think it gave me too much of an advantage on the income level.

3) I never said I made a lot of money over the summer, just that I managed to get by comfortably while at the same time putting myself through school to get a better job in the future. This is part of the American Dream, putting in long hours and hard work for a chance for a better tomorrow.

There are three hundred million people living in this country, and we manage to do so with one of the lowest rates of unemployment and highest per capita incomes in the world. How, I ask you detractors and doubters, is it unbelievable that a man can take care of himself in such a prosperous nation? I encourage all comments and will be glad to address any questions via e-mail.

MATT PULLEY

Re: The Last Word

Hey guys,

This is in regard to "The Last Word" statement in your recent edition of the CAROLINA REVIEW. One of the reasons why your magazine is still around is because the students of the university read it, not as a source of information, but as a source of entertainment. Believe it or not, most of the people who read your magazine don't take the articles seriously because they're so ridiculous. But they do provide me with a good laugh, so keep up the good work guys.

Oh, and just so you know, the CAROLINA REVIEW will be put to good use during the wintertime as fuel for fire to make smores with.

STAN YAU

NEED TO SOUND OFF?

Comment on an article or campus issue by sending your Dear Sir submission to: cr@unc.edu

Please limit comments to 400 words. We reserve the right to edit any submission.

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The Black Cultural Center

A Continuing Sequel to Separate but Equal?

By Deb McCown
Associate Editor

Ten years ago, CAROLINA REVIEW reported the controversy surrounding the planned free-standing Black Cultural Center. The idea of the building, which will be the new location of the Sonja Haynes Stone Center for Black Culture and History, survived the controversy and is now under construction.

Most of the outside structure is complete, and the building has effectively become a part of the campus. The debate about its construction is long over. The question now is what the building will be used for – and what it will represent.

Director Joseph Jordan says the center is simply a part of the campus.

"It's something that fits in with what you'd do at the University," Jordan said. "It is discussion of this topic like any other department on campus studying a culture, like Latin American Studies or Native American Studies."

Jordan said that he thinks any controversy about the BCC is "manufactured" and that he dislikes the center's negative portrayal.

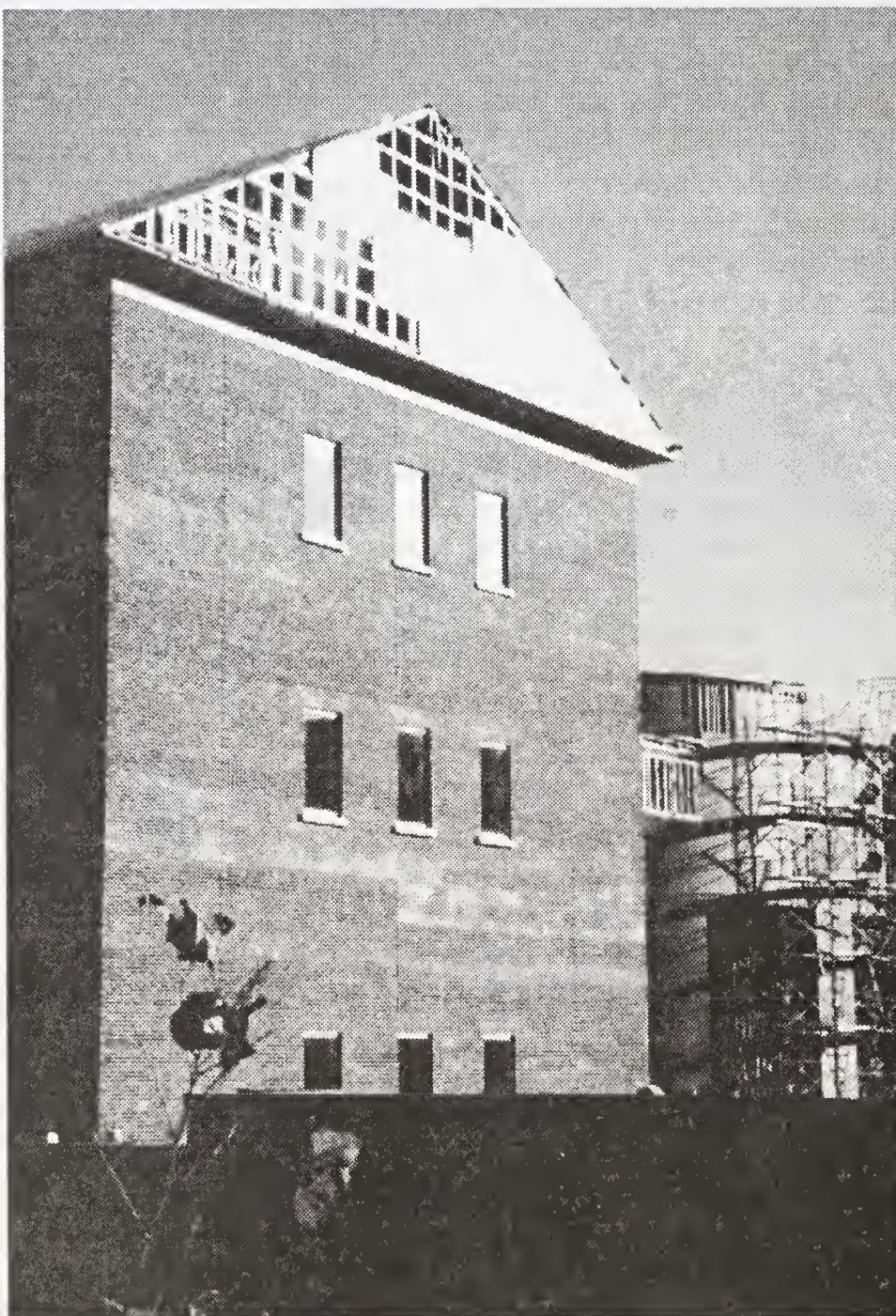
"Let's make this a University that is a community of ideas rather than a place centered around a controversy," he said. "We should be questioned, but we also should be given the same respect that [other departments] are given."

Jordan said all students should welcome the center as a place where students can explore "new and different perspectives and applying those new and different perspectives to old problems."

He said that students should wel-

come the BCC as an area "where the human mind has an opportunity to grapple with questions" and that "if we stuck to where we were 20 or 30 or 40 years ago, we wouldn't be anywhere."

Of course, despite promises of inclusion and enhancement of the academic environment, it takes little delving



to discover why so many people opposed the construction of a free-standing Black Cultural Center, and while the center's construction is well under way, these issues are not in the past any more than the issue of race itself.

History

Planning for the Black Cultural Center as an entity began in 1984, and in 1988 its 900-square-foot office opened in the Student Union. The idea of a free-standing center followed soon thereafter. The center was named for Dr. Sonja Haynes Stone, one of its leading advocates, who was the director of UNC's curriculum in African and Afro-American Studies from 1974-79 and an associate professor until her unexpected death from an aneurysm in 1991.

The freestanding 44,500-square-foot center is scheduled to be completed in June and opened next fall. The \$9 million cost of construction is funded by private donations, and the building is centrally located on campus, just off of South Road.

The three-story building will house a 400-seat auditorium, an art gallery/museum, office space, two classrooms, two seminar rooms, an Institute of African American Research, a 10,000-volume library, a computer lab not open to the public, and several special programs for minority students.

Its officially stated mission is "to encourage and support the critical examination of all dimensions of African American and African Diaspora cultures through sustained and open discussion, dialogue and debate, and to enhance the intellectual and socio-cultural climate at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and in communities beyond the campus boundaries."

A Source of Controversy

When the idea of a free-standing Black Cultural Center was proposed, it immediately generated debate, both

udent Congress and among the students and faculty of the university.

One issue was the approval itself, which some opponents saw as suspicious. Proponents campaigned for the center by calling opponents “racist,” – an undoubtedly divisive use of rhetoric – and they convinced Student Congress members that the center would be funded by private donations and built on private land – a promise only half fulfilled.

Instead of being constructed on private land, the center is being built on one of the few remaining centrally located pieces of University property.

Larger issues also presented themselves, including the center’s seeming attempt to return to the days of segregation – which civil rights advocates like Martin Luther King, Jr., fought against.

Many called the BCC a form of self-segregation – a form of the same phenomenon that has been recently decried on campus. Clearly the BCC is designed to house black activities and groups, and the question is whether that will be limiting. Will “white” activities occur there? What about South Asian students? What about activities identified with no specific racial group?

And if they aren’t, is that self-segregation or, worse, racism?

Jordan says this is not even an issue. “We’re a part of the University,” he said. “We’re a part of the University community, and we’ll be open to the University and the University community the same as any other building on campus.”

There is no guarantee, however, that the free-standing Black Cultural Center will be any more open to non-black members of the campus community than the existing center.

Jordan also said, quite significantly, that improving race relations on campus is not his responsibility or the responsibility of the BCC – and that he is not concerned about the issue.

In other words, if the BCC does become a symbol of racial segregation on campus, its director will not consider that a problem.

“My role and the role of this particular center is not to improve race rela-

tions on campus,” he said. “This university has a whole legacy, and the center has no way of dealing with that legacy or the new kinds of issues that come up today, especially when people are shortsighted enough to believe that we only deal with issues of race.”

But whether or not the BCC director wants to deal with issues of race, the very existence of a Center for Black Culture and History automatically and undeniably makes race an issue – both in

Jordan also said, quite significantly, that improving race relations on campus is not his responsibility or the responsibility of the BCC – and that he is not concerned about the issue.

its programs and in its relationship to the rest of the University.

Some worries about the center’s purpose have arisen as a result of the relationship between the existing (not free-standing) BCC and the campus. Not only is it used almost exclusively by blacks, but white students are sometimes made to feel quite unwelcome if they enter it. Clearly, creating a much larger outlet for such attitudes will only divide – rather than unite – students.

Another issue along these lines that prompted earlier opposition to the idea was the significant amount of separatist rhetoric spouted by the existing BCC.

In the 1990s the center brought radical speakers to campus, such as Angela Davis, a Vietnam-era radical who was involved in kidnappings and killings and who repeatedly called for an anti-white communist revolution.

In this way, the BCC invited proponents of violence, hatred, and terrorism for its annual “Sonja Haynes Stone Memorial Lecture,” which is marketed as representing the pinnacle of the ideas the

BCC stands for.

Many people opposed a free-standing Black Cultural Center on the grounds that it would encourage more rhetoric of this type and represent official University approval of people who supported domestic terrorism.

Many also felt that the creation of a free-standing Black Cultural Center on campus would be providing a special privilege to one group that was not accessible to any other.

Finally, opponents argued, the duplication of services – such as libraries, office space, and auditoriums – that would inevitably occur as a result of constructing a “separate but equal student union,” was impractical in a time when cancelled classes, crowded dining halls, and a shortage of student housing – issues that still plague the campus – were seen as much more pressing concerns.

The Future?

Given its history, the BCC will have to work hard to become just another part of the campus, especially considering the climate of exclusion and separatist rhetoric that surrounded its conception.

Maybe long after its completion, the BCC will not be seen as different from any other campus building – or maybe students will still see it as a symbol of racial division. Its future on campus will depend on how its directors shape the center’s programs and its interaction with the rest of the University.

Perhaps a larger question relates to the issue of race relations itself: now that the BCC is constructed, will its advocates be satisfied? Or will it serve as a new edifice to push a divisive understanding of racism and oppression?

CR

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The Myth of Self-Segregation

By Deb McCown
Associate Editor

Everyone has heard it before: just look around the Pit, and you'll see the students self-segregating. The black kids sit on the wall, and the white kids sit on the steps. Clearly race relations on campus are terrible, and clearly somebody is not doing his job to fix them.

Or so rants the *Daily Tar Heel*. If it were to be believed, the fact that students are sometimes spotted in racially similar groups would be indicative of a horrific problem: self-segregation.

Such presumptions, however, say more about the observers than the students being observed. Apparently, the people who are looking only notice the students sitting near the Pit at times when they happen to be in groups of the same race.

Much of the time, there is a racial mix, even in the areas often decried as belonging to a single group.

What Is Self-Segregation?

African and African-American Studies professor Tim McMillan says that racism plays a part in the as-

sumption that single-race groups represent racial segregation.

Freshman Funta Abimbola noted how people notice single-race groups on campus in a one-sided manner. "You can notice us because we're a minority," she said. "No one will say, 'look at those white people over there'."

McMillan said that it is a common misperception to associate members of a certain group with their race before considering their other characteristics. In other words, it is incorrect to assume that because members of a group are all black, all white, or all Indian, race is the reason they associate with one another.

"If you see a group of white people on campus, you don't assume they're together because they're white," McMillan said. "Groups of people who are all black also have other characteristics in common."

He said that many other groups on campus – such as volleyball players and women's studies majors – are also identifiable. "I bet there's a whole lot of characteristics those people share," he

said.

"There's a famous book called 'Why do all the black kids sit together in the cafeteria?', so when people talk about self-segregation, they talk about it in terms of race," he said. "But one of the biggest self-segregations of UNC is the segregation of UNC students from people who live in Chapel Hill who are not students."

If the issue is racial, McMillan said, then why don't UNC students hang out with non-students of the same racial group? "There are a lot of black people in Chapel Hill who are not students at UNC, and you rarely see groups of people in Chapel Hill with people in UNC," he said.

The implication is that other identifying factors – in this case student status – are much more important to the way students form groups than racial classification.

Why Aren't We All Singing P-I-M-P?

So if it's not an issue of race, then why is division along racial lines an observable phenomenon on campus? Some attribute this to cultural differences, but if this were the case, students would form groups with people of the same race in Chapel Hill rather than with fellow students.

"Clearly students of different races still share some cultural characteristics that transcend racial lines," McMillan said.

"If it's a cultural thing, then why are more white people buying 50 Cent CDs than black people? Theoretically everyone should be sitting together singing P-I-M-P, but they're not."

One explanation, he said, could be the way UNC students find their first set of friends in college. University and other programs often influence who these friends are. For example, programs for students whose parents didn't go to college, certain minority groups, or out-of-state students have an impact on who freshmen meet in their first few days.

While such programs benefit students by giving them a smoother entrance into the university environment, McMillan said, they can lead to some



Sometimes, all the students sitting next to Lenoir are black.

cial division along racial lines.

Sitting on the wall in front of Greenlaw Hall, senior Jeff Doyle said he doesn't usually talk to the black kids who sit on the wall beside Lenoir, but that the issue has nothing to do with race.

"I just don't know them," he said. "I don't feel awkward when I walk in front of them, and if I see someone over there that I know who happens to be black, I say hello, and I expect the same thing to happen over here."

And why doesn't he hang out with those friends all the time? "It pretty much boils down to where you were freshman year," he said.

Abimbola said she has observed how social networks form as a result of these early friendships. "I don't think it's because you're black, 'oh, let's go play with you' or 'let's go talk to you.' I have a black friend who says, 'oh, meet my friend,' so then I have another black friend."

"I don't want to be friends with them because they're black. I'm their friend because we have something in common. I have white friends who I have something in common with, too."

Freshman Naite Alexander said that some students look for a comfort zone among members of the same race. "This is a majority white university, so black people are going to look for a comfort zone," he said, "but that doesn't mean they're afraid to set foot outside that comfort zone."

Is It a Problem?

Another issue is one's perception of race. If people see race as an important identifying factor, they will treat it as such even where it is not.

"Some people focus on their race way too much," said senior Anil Kumar. "If you don't treat it as a big deal, then people won't make a big deal out of it."

Unfortunately, some people do treat it as a big deal.

Sophomore Jonathan Lecompte said that some students see race as a source of potential conflict, from which they may separate themselves to avoid.

"It's a natural impulse to avoid conflict," he said. "When you point it out



Sometimes, all the students sitting in front of Greenlaw are white.

as self-segregation, it leads to finger-pointing and then more segregation. You can't force people to come together; it has to happen naturally."

Junior Virginia Gates agreed. "In trying to fix the problem, they create one," she said, suggesting that racial issues are blown out of proportion on a campus with no severe racial conflict.

"We've made a lot of progress; people know the problem's out there," she said of racism. "If we continue to focus on it, we're just going to make it a bigger problem."

McMillan said that all of society is guilty of making race into a more significant factor than it is. For example, he said, "If Jesse Jackson says something, blacks are asked as a group to respond to what he says. If Jesse Helms says something, white people are not asked to respond as a group."

There is also no clear dividing line between the races. The multi-racial population is growing, and just as the University contains a mix of people, McMillan said, "A black cultural center includes a lot of whiteness because a lot of black people have white ancestors."

The only people who want to create a strict dividing line where there is none, he said, are cultural nationalists — a categorization he uses to describe both white and black supremacists.

As to the students accused of

segregating themselves near the Pit, McMillan says it is not nearly as much of a problem as some people make it out to be.

"I think it's an expression of the way people form groups, the way we see each other," he said. "I think it would only be a problem if it was complete."

Actually, he said, the fact that people notice this self-segregation is a positive sign. "It's kind of nicer that we notice self-segregation. We notice groups of white, black, and Asian, [more] than we notice groups of people who are mixed," he said.

"We don't notice when they're just a bunch of people."

Talking About Race

"Race relations are good," McMillan said, "I think in general, most people don't worry that much about race anymore, but there's still a large information gap."

He said that as part of relating academic lessons to students' lives, he tries to confront misconceptions and stereotypes through open discussion in his classes, which are often made up of students of various races.

"We openly and actively talk about perceptions," he said. "What do you think? Have you ever spent the night at a black person's house? Have you ever

had a really good friend who was black? I think we should, instead of burying race, make people uncomfortable."

The purpose, he said, is "to get people talking about what they really think."

Alexander said he has benefited greatly from such an approach. "It would be beneficial for everyone to do it," he said. "We all have to really sit down and see who's right in some aspects. Maybe one person is right on this, someone else is right about that, and someone else is right about something else."

Organized discussion outside of class is also beneficial, McMillan said. For example, he suggested to develop their cultural appreciation, blacks should attend country music concerts, and whites should attend step shows.

He said informal activities like movie discussions can also provide a forum for racial discussion.

Alexander said everyone has stereotypes about other people, but that stereotyping is not the same thing as racism.

"A stereotype is nothing but an opinion that a group of people agree upon," he said. "When I'm with black people, I ask, 'Why do white people go into the shower without shower shoes?'," he said. "But I'm not racist because I ask that question."

"Just stereotyping does not make you a racist. Racism is when you activate your stereotypes, when you hate someone or judge them based on your stereotypes."

Freshman Chude Muonelo agreed. He said he watches comedies on television making fun of white people, but that jokes about members of another group do not equal racism.

"I have a white friend, and we're like brothers. We live together, and he tells me, 'Don't take this offensively because people aren't racist. They just make jokes about black people just like you make jokes about white people.'"

It's only racism if you mean it, he said.

Of course, such an honest discussion of ideas – despite its benefits – is often forbidden by campus groups that end such discussions with finger-



Despite claims of self-segregation, mixed-race groups of students can be seen all over campus, even in areas that are supposedly claimed by one group or another.

pointing and accusations.

Often the topic of race is taboo on campus, except when people assert that it is a problem and that certain people (certainly not themselves) are to blame. This atmosphere is not productive, nor is it conducive to the kind of dialogue the students interviewed here have suggested as a benefit to students.

This might be what the students meant when they said that talking about an issue creates the issue – there is more of a problem from people who harp on non-issues than there is from racial conflict itself. In many ways, it is also possible that "self-segregation" can become a way to call others racist.

The State of Race Relations

Despite the oft-repeated fears of racial conflict, race relations seem quite peaceful on campus. And people looking for a racial issue to pursue talk about self-segregation which, in the end, might not really exist at all.

After all, students in supposedly segregated groups (which only exist at very specific times of day) who were interviewed all said they had good

friends of other races but that this just happened to be the group they were with at the moment.

And all of them happily discussed at length the value of knowing people from other racial groups. While some expressed a belief that students should be more open about meeting others outside their comfort zone, such sentiments can apply to people of all groups – not just those defined by race.

Part of racism, McMillan said, is making judgments about people based on their race. "The biggest example," he said, "is that we still carry the myth that the way a person looks determines what's inside."

To put this another way, making so much noise about so-called self-segregation could even be a sign of racism on the part of those who complain about it.

CR

Deb McCown is a junior journalism major from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

Leaving Race Out of Race Relations Week

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

Race Relations Week introduced a number of concepts on racism, but lacking in these talks were references to minority racism, which seems to have been given a sort of free pass in the battle to wipe out bigotry. While there were short discussions of self-segregation and racism against "others," it was generally accepted that whites alone were the perpetrators of racism in this country.

Questioning such racism on campus inevitably leads to contact with the "prejudice plus power" definition of racism that purports to absolve any non-white ethnicity of guilt for committing racist acts. While only a small portion of minority intellectuals use this definition, to learn that anyone holds such a belief is disturbing.

First off, the definition of "power" as institutional in nature is far too specific to make it accurate. For instance: any given person could point to a person and have more power over a person than any political figure in the world.

If a person is held at gunpoint, the sole reason of ethnicity, that is racism no matter what the race of the victim or perpetrator, and hate crime laws reflect this.

Secondly, the idea of "racism" as a sole matter of skin color is also misleading. There have been terrible instances in U.S. history of racism among whites, notably the Irish immigrants who were treated worse than slaves at one point in our history.

Racism can also occur between two localized groups of the same ethnicity, a type of conflict exemplified by the racial tensions that existed between northern and southern Italians.

Consider this: racism between ethnic groups does not have to include violence against people at all.

Consider also the mountains of North Carolina, where the descendants of white slaveholders and the descendants

of African American slaves are still at odds with each other.

Conversely, the participation of Buffalo Soldiers, black cavalrymen who were frequently assigned to push Indians off their lands, adds fuel to the fire and provides a sense of injustice on both sides.

Even worse, consider the brutal racially motivated killing that has occurred between Hutus and Tutsis in Rwanda – both not only members of the

*Hypocritically
turning a blind eye
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racism is not only
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but is also
racism itself.*

same "race," but also inhabitants of the same region of the same African nation.

To put this in another perspective, let's draw a parallel with a group we all know of. We have often heard of the terrible crimes committed by the Ku Klux Klan, whose members would kill a racial minority member as part of a twisted religious ceremony.

The act of a group of people killing members of another race in the name of religion is one of the most heinous acts of racism imaginable, right?

In 1990, the Black Hebrews, led by Yaweh ben Yaweh (Hulon Mitchell), killed 14 white people at random as part of their religious ceremonies.

Once again though, according to the aforementioned definition of ra-

cism, these men who stabbed whites to death in the parking lots of churches in the name of God are not racist since they did not have "power".

We need a more clear and inclusive definition of racism. Racism is the performance of any malicious act by a person against another human being based solely on the ethnicity of the other person. This can include institutional racism, such as Jim Crow laws, or racism by a person of seemingly no power, such as the New York cabbie who refuses to pick up black males.

We also need to learn to abide by stricter codes of conduct when addressing racism. Playing the "race card" has become an all too familiar part of our society where a minority person can attempt to get out of a punishment by hiding behind his ethnicity. This includes everything from OJ Simpson's murder trial to Warren Sapp's attempt to get out of a \$50,000 fine for inappropriate behavior at a football game.

Racism is undoubtedly a terrible part of the world we live in, but hypocritically turning a blind eye to certain groups when they are committing it is not only detrimental to racial conditions, but is also racism itself.

CR

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Chapel Hill—It's not France

(But it could be)

By Brian Sopp
Staff Writer

On October 16, a forum was held by a Chapel Hill think tank, which intended to promote a greater understanding of the current Franco-American relationship. Unfortunately, good intentions gave way to propagandizing, and the event took the shape of the larger educational system at UNC. In a classroom-like setting, professors and other intellectuals used misleading information interspersed with derogatory remarks directed at the conservative community, to encourage liberal campus thought.

The *Institut Francais de Washington* was formed on December 22, 1926, one hundred and fifty years after Benjamin Franklin arrived in Paris to negotiate a Franco-American alliance. In 1972, the organization moved its headquarters to Chapel Hill, where it continues to pursue the fulfillment of its mission; "to promote, in the United States, the study of French civilization, history, literature and art, and to preserve the memory of contributions to the history of modern civilization in North America by French missionaries, educators, explorers, settlers, scholars and artists."

So Institute's forum entitled *The Cordial Misalliance: The Current Crisis in French-American Relations* may have entertained hopes of a bipartisan, educational, and accurate discussion. But this is no fairy tale story. This is UNC Chapel Hill, where education has been traded in for Leftist indoctrination.

The event was held in the alumni center at 7:00 PM. The room was packed with alumni and students, listening attentively to the five "experts" and awaiting the discussion part of the evening. The first ten minute speech was delivered by UNC history professor Lloyd Kramer on the history behind the relationship between France and the United States. The lesson covered Washington's relationship with Lafayette, the writings of Tocqueville, and Charles de Gaulle and was

quite interesting. The speaker displayed neutrality about the war in Iraq and emphasized the "mistrust" that has formed over the years between the U.S. and France.

According to Kramer, this mistrust comes partly from "each nation's ambition to become the leading example of democracy in the world." Although this message seems ridiculous today (America is undoubtedly the leading example of democracy in history), it is an

"There is an anti-intellectualism in the United States," claimed the speaker. This sentiment is supposedly spawned by Conservative ideals, which he said cause cultural ignorance.

effort at intellectual analysis which must be recognized as rare. Furthermore, it was simply enjoyable. But this is where the education ended and Liberal politics took over.

Another UNC history professor, Donald Reid, rose to reflect on the year he had spent in Paris. From his experience, he said, "the French are better informed about American politics than Americans are about the politics of any other country." This led into the theme of his talk, *Why Was France the Brunt of Pro-War Dialogue?*

Reid concluded that conservatives "attack" France because then they "don't have to deal with the debate.

"They eliminate it," he said. "Americans don't have to deal with the arguments of the French." Another interesting point Reid made was his comparison of this mentality to American men-

talities during the Cold War. Supposedly, Americans disliked communist Russia because the principles of American democracy were not as well rooted as the principles of the USSR. Americans were ignorant then and are ignorant now, he said.

Clearly, the United States government must have conjured up the tales about the mass-killings and the extreme poverty in Russia as well as the mass-killings of Saddam Hussein. Before listeners could ponder the depths of this blatant anti-Americanism, the onslaught of liberal nonsense continued.

After Pierre Wertheimer, President of the French Development Agency, pointed out to the crowd that American boycotts on French products hinder the economies of both countries, Terry Maguire, a publisher and owner of French newspapers, theorized about cultural stereotypes. His plethora of witty liberal remarks kept the audience cackling for the duration of his talk. After calling Fox News "that network of austral American delight," he accused it of being the cause of our supposedly uncultured society.

The bulk of Maguire's speech was a top ten list of cultural differences between France and the United States. The number one reason is, of course, the best. "Most people in France think our President is an idiot," he said. "No one in the US knows anything about the French government."

And, finally, "Unarmed commentators are mostly on this side." If Maguire were speaking of the liberal side, he might have had a plausible argument, but this was not the case. He was speaking of America as a whole. Once again we hear that Americans are "unarmed" and "ignorant."

Homer Sutton, professor of French at Davidson College, brought closure to the lecture section of the evening by informing the audience of an "Anti-anti-Americanism" movement in France. He quoted various French authors who are currently trying to counter the anti-American sentiments in France. As a poignant argument began to take shape, the speaker implied that his comments illustrate the superiority of France.

"French papers were against Bush's policies while US papers bashed the French people," he said. With the concluding assertion that, once again, America is in the wrong, the MC thanked the speakers and set off a roar of clapping from the audience.

The riotous approval represented more than an act of courtesy. The crowd agreed full-heartedly with the overall message of the speakers: The French are more intelligent than Americans because they know more about American politics, they do not watch Fox News, and they have a greater sense of civility. Even when Americans try to defy France by boycotting goods, they are showing their ignorance by starting their own economy.

I wanted to point out the folly of these assertions to a neighbor. I wished to tell someone that the people who watch Fox News know enough about French politics to despise Jacques Chirac and worry about his ties to Saddam Hussein. Also, I wished to point out that the

fact that thing about not being in a socialist nation like France is that people who lose their jobs because of the lapse in sales of French wine can find a job selling Italian wine. But before these thoughts could fully develop, the question and answer session began.

The "Public Conversation," as the MC called the latter part of the event, began with the question "Did France have self interest in mind when making its decisions in the UN?" Wertheimer addressed this question by saying that France would have supported the U.S., as they did in 1991, if the weapons inspectors had found weapons of mass destruction.

"I don't think they had any self-interest in mind," he said. He then al-

luded to the French belief that an international organization should not be in the "business of regime change." Later on in the question and answer session, Wertheimer fielded a question about the American media. He claimed that the American media are unable to admit they were wrong. "There are no stockpiles of WMDs," he said, "and there are no articles in the newspapers that say we were wrong!"

Pierre obviously has not been reading American newspapers.

Those who originally made the case for war claimed that Hussein pos-

sessed biological and chemical capabilities and the machines to use them. And the media continues to produce headlines asking where the "stockpiles" of weapons are. Wertheimer's assertions during the discussion session were clearly off base.

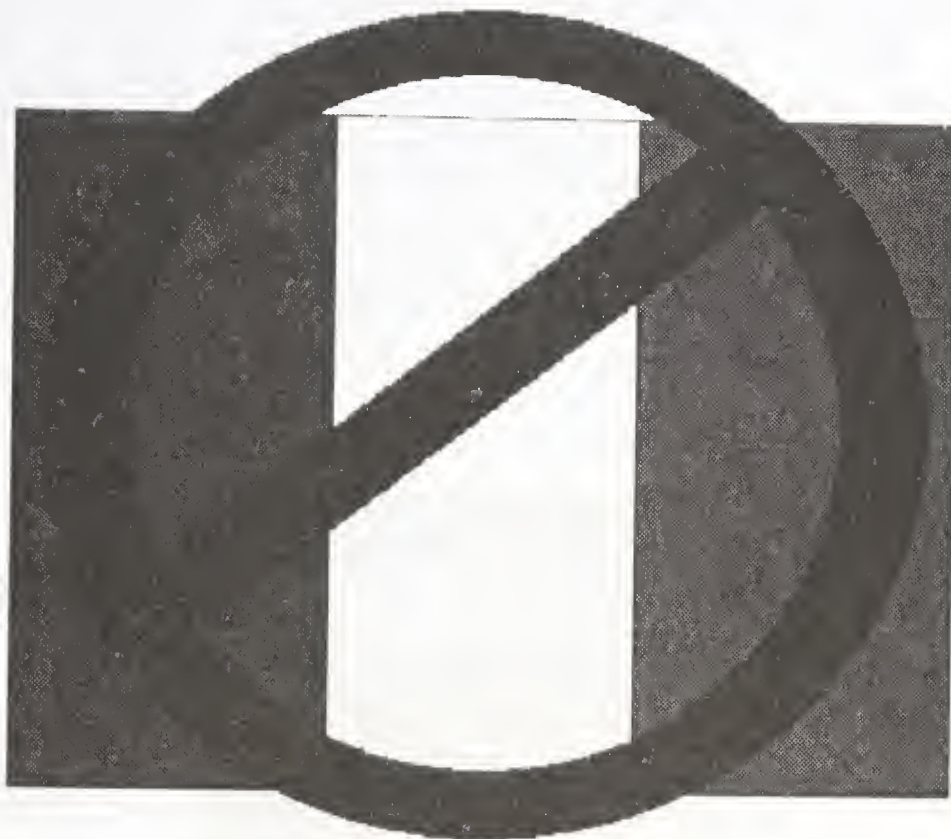
An audience member then moved the discussion away from the war in Iraq to cultural differences of the two nations. He commented on how anti-Americanism in France is mostly among the elite, while anti-French feelings in the United States are mainly voiced by the non-elites. Another person offered an explanation to this phenomenon, implying that that intellectuals are the "elites" and working people are "commoners."

"There is an anti-intellectualism in the United States," claimed the speaker. This sentiment is supposedly spawned by conservative ideals, which he said cause cultural ignorance.

According to the panel and the roomfull of heads nodding in agreement, Democrats with doctorates are the "elite" in this country. The rest of us resent academia and do whatever George Bush tells us to because we watch Fox News and are incapable of deep thought.

Not only is this insulting, but it is incorrect. Though there is a rising feeling of anti-intellectualism in this country among normal citizens, it is due to the folly of our "intellectuals." An overwhelming number of professors at universities like UNC are disciples of the ideas of Rousseau. They believe that everything is relative. When they hear Bush speaking about right and wrong, they cringe. When he alludes to God, they scoff. And when he makes a decision for the betterment of mankind, they shriek. Why? Because right and wrong are no longer considered intellectual concepts.

International policy decisions should be made, they say, according to how they make us "feel" and how "fair"



sessed biological and chemical capabilities and the desire to develop nuclear weaponry. U.N. Resolution 1441 was passed in an effort to have Hussein divulge these capabilities so that neither Iraq nor terrorist organizations could use them.

In his "Interim Report on the Progress of the Survey Group in Iraq," on Oct. 1, David Kay told Congress that Hussein was clearly violating Resolution 1441. Chemical labs and unmanned aerial vehicles were just two of the findings listed in the report.

The US found and destroyed a sect of Ansar al-Islam, a terrorist group related to al-Qaeda, in Northern Iraq at the beginning of the war. Now our inspectors inform the citizenry of the pres-

they are. And even though indoctrination is nonacademic, professors can rationalize their incessant Leftist promulgation because of this very belief in the relativity of morality.

When I stood up in the conference room and injected some of these thoughts into the conversation, the panel snubbed my remarks and refrained from commenting. A stream of "intellectual" assertions were entertained instead. "There is a correlation between those people who think that weapons of mass-destruction have been found and those people who watch Fox...Bush and Putin play gameboy together...French leaders are more articulate speakers of English than American politicians." Finally, the deluge ended with the metaphorical comparison of the forum to a "classical 18th century salon."

This lengthy "forum" was an event that supported the political views of one part of the American Left by promoting two main ideas: First, French people are smarter than the American citizenry; Second, the French govern-

ment is righteous, while the American government is craven and self-serving.

More irksome than the fervency with which these ideas were asserted or the support that the themes evoked from the audience was the counter-productivity of the whole event. Rather than bringing about a greater understanding of the Franco-American relationship, the forum widened the political divide at UNC by fostering anti-American sentiments and creating an atmosphere that encouraged conservatives to simply abstain from the discussion.

It would behoove the French to analyze the true causes of their national malaise: ruinous socialist economic policies, disturbing demographic patterns, and a precipitous decline in religion. But of course they do not see this. And most conservatives do not need to sit through a Liberal forum to know that the Franco-American relationship will be problematic until France accepts our leadership position in the world and attempts to learn from our success.

Similarly, it would behoove the

UNC community to promote balanced discussions on all political topics. Rather than holding events that equate to one-sided rallies, they could allow opposing opinions could be acknowledged, analyzed, and appreciated. Furthermore, events that are advertised as intellectual analysis should not turn into political pulpits, regardless of the viewpoints they present. Political and social understanding on this campus will be problematic until these issues are taken into account and changes are made.

However, there is no reason for despair. *The Cordial Misalliance* was simply one more example of a continuous problem at this great university. Conservative thinkers must be aware of it and be prepared to battle against it. Eventually, changes will occur, and true academic freedom will be attained.

CR

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ROTC and the Misunderstood “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell”

by Kris Wampler
Staff Writer

Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” is not formally a news item at Carolina. But the controversial military policy made headlines recently when it was revealed that two UNC students were expelled from the Navy ROTC for publicizing their homosexuality.

As reported in the Oct. 7 *Daily Tar Heel*, Michelle Klemens, a senior journalism major, was forced to leave the UNC division of NROTC after revealing she was a lesbian. (She did not respond to a request for an interview.) Klemens must also repay the NROTC scholarship she received to attend the university, leaving her with a \$32,000 debt. Another student, Natalie Harry, was also discharged for homosexuality.

These days, the gay lobby’s primary goal is to overturn fundamental institutions of civilization like marriage, family, and organized Christian religion. “Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell” is still targeted by the Left. Most Americans perceive the military as the protector of our national security. To homosexual activists it is nothing more than another laboratory for social engineering.

Therefore, it should come as no surprise that this incident has transformed into a struggle for “justice” and rights. “The ‘Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell’ policy is an atrocity in the face of civil liberties and freedoms,” Klemens told the *Daily Tar Heel*. Harry labeled the policy “oppressive.” The students have worked with other lesbians to found Operation FREEDOM: the Foundation for Rights and Equality -- An End to Discrimination and Oppression in the Military.

Missing amid the new organizations and fears of anti-gay hysteria in the military is a simple understanding of Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell. DADT was the result of an executive order by former President Bill Clinton in 1993. Despite popular belief, DADT does not “ban”

gays from the military; in fact, it was a compromise with those who did want to completely keep gays out. Even the *DTH* article describes the policy as one that “allow(s) homosexuals to serve in the military *as long as they keep their sexuality secret.*” (Emphasis added.)

The acronym for these criteria is SAM – Statement, Act, and Marriage.

*“What most
Americans do not
understand is that
military culture
is separate
and distinct.”*

The individual in question must make a first-person statement that he or she is gay (third-person accusations do not suffice), perform a homosexual act, or attempt to or marry a person of the same sex. A commanding officer can do nothing if, for example, a soldier were seen off base at a gay bar. A “homosexual act” is defined by DADT as “any bodily contact ... between members of the same sex for the purpose of satisfying sexual desires.” Therefore, only a few specific actions can potentially mean a discharge from the military.

Furthermore, the women in this case chose to sign up for ROTC with full knowledge of the policy. No one was out to get them; they voluntarily broke the contract.

Still, prohibiting homosexuals from sexual expression seems unjust to many Americans. Human Rights Watch, a prominent gay rights organization, argues that Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell is discriminatory and humiliating. But what most Americans do not understand is that military culture is separate and dis-

tinct. “The military society is characterized by its own laws, rules, customs, and traditions, including numerous restrictions on personal behavior, that would not be acceptable in civilian society,” says the DADT policy. Combat situations often require soldiers to live in conditions of little privacy and forced proximity with fellow soldiers. Communal showers and close living arrangements are just two examples. Such are the unique sacrifices made for the common defense of the nation.

“The prohibition against homosexual conduct is a longstanding element of military law that continues to be necessary in the unique circumstances of military service,” the policy says. Despite homosexuals’ pleas for tolerance, many soldiers become uncomfortable if forced to live in close proximity with gays and lesbians.

“The presence in the armed forces of persons who demonstrate a propensity or intent to engage in homosexual acts would create an unacceptable risk to the high standards of morale, good order and discipline, and unit cohesion that are the essence of military capability,” the policy says.

Analogies have been made between Don’t Ask, Don’t Tell and the historical exclusion of blacks and women. But these analogies are misleading. Blacks and women were indeed banned from the military at one point. Conversely, under the DADT policy, gays are *not* banned. Rather, they are prohibited from engaging in behavior that disrupts the “good order” of the military.

Homosexual *conduct* – not homosexuals – will not be tolerated in the military. This limit on personal liberty is certainly a reasonable request when one considers the above-mentioned conditions of the armed forces. As ROTC Recruiting Officer Capt. Craig Marks pointed out, many people like to speed, but must accept limits on their personal behavior.

CR

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Karol Wojtyla *Semper Fidelis*

Last month Pope John Paul II celebrated his 25th anniversary as head of the Catholic Church. As an advocate for Catholic tradition and human rights in communist Poland, and after being elected to the See of Peter in 1978, the man born as Karol Wojtyla played a crucial role in the West's battle against totalitarianism in the eastern bloc. The Solidarity Movement, which peacefully brought about the demise of the dictatorial communist regime in Poland, looked to history's first Polish pope for guidance. For it was John Paul II's first visit to his homeland as pope that inspired Solidarity's beginnings in the Gdansk shipyards.

Unfortunately, despite being the most effective advocate for peace throughout his pontificate, the Nobel Committee once again passed up John Paul II for the Nobel Peace Prize last month because of his socially conservative views. But then again, one wonders if the "greatest pope since the Reformation" really needs such politicized honors. Nevertheless, the REVIEW salutes the successor of Saint Peter for bravely standing up for the Truth in the face of such viewpoint discrimination by Scandinavian leftists. Viva el Papa!

Tax-Hike Mike Halloween Outrage!

Governor ("Tax-Hike") Mike Easley disappointed the littlest North Carolinians again by not having the N.C. governor's mansion open to trick-or-treaters this year. According to a spokesman, his excuse was, since the Easleys were not going to be in town, they did not want to open the mansion because they felt they had to be there.

CAROLINA REVIEW spills its beer, shakes its fists and yells at Tax-Hike Mike. But knowing Gov. Easley, what would trick-or-treaters expect to receive? Pennies? Safety helmets? Lottery tickets?

Diversity is Different

The October 13 issue of The "*Daily Tar Heel*" featured a story entitled "Week to explore race at the University." It opened with a list of questions. "Has anyone ever verbally refused to talk to you because you seemed like you were a spoiled prep?... Have you ever been publicly belittled because you were deemed an 'Oreo?...' Have you yourself ever associated these thoughts, or any others, with a member of the campus community based on his or her race?" The assumption of the "D"TH is that readers have had these experiences and have thought these negative thoughts.

Enter Race Relations Week, a week "to build understanding", or a week university-sponsored of speaking forums.

At a fierce debate entitled "Silent Sam: A Symbol of History or Racism?" both sides began from the premise that the statue represents hate.

On the following evening, Baldemar Velasquez, the week's keynote speaker, railed against the mistreatment of migrant workers. He blames the plight of migrant workers on the practices of businesses who bring the workers into the U.S.

And, interestingly, a forum not tied to Race Relations week, entitled "The Cordial Misalliance: The Current Crisis in French-American Relations," took place in the alumni center on October 16. The speakers asserted that France and its people are superior to America and its citizenry.

In yet another effort to build understanding, the lack thereof prevailed.

THE LAST WORD

"The sword of justice has no scabbard."

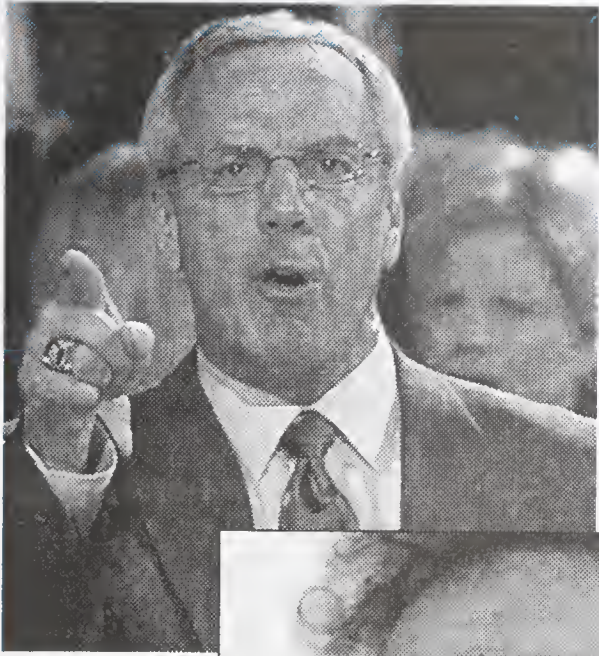
-Antoine De Rival

Carolina Review

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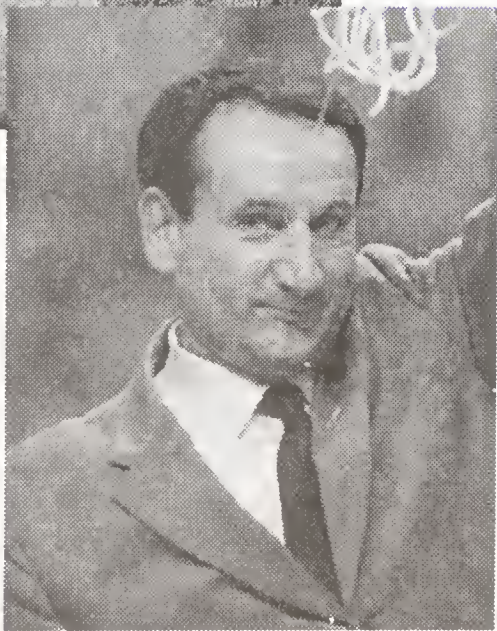
January 2004



THE GOOD



THE BAD



THE UGLY

Inside: Out-of-State Admissions, Carolina Students for Life, Ben Stein Speech, *Atlas Shrugged*, Politically Correct Language, P&P, and more.

W

inter, the best season for us cold-blooded conservatives, has finally arrived, and a new semester begins for CAROLINA REVIEW. As the Heels take the court to embarrass neighboring universities like NC State and Dook, I want to be first in welcoming you back to Carolina for 2004!

Besides basketball, there is much to look forward to this year. Pretty soon the Student Body President campaign season will begin, with nearly a dozen candidates vying for your attention. This year promises to be an interesting one.

Let there be no doubt that much is at stake with the affairs of the University. I myself have been quite saddened to see the rear-guard of conservatives on campus consistently outflanked by the far more powerful leftists, despite the fact that conservatives in American politics of the past twenty years have accomplished much in leading public opinion on taxes, the economy, welfare, and the role of the federal government.

Nonetheless, there is still much that needs to be done for a true "conservative revolution" to come about. As Jonah Goldberg of NATIONAL REVIEW pointed out, even if Republicans control the White House and Congress, conservatives still are almost non-existent in major cultural institutions such as media, schools, and universities like UNC. The last case – where diversity of ideas and open intellectual discussion should be foremost – is extremely important.

It is no secret that several alumni of UNC have gone on to top leadership positions in government, business, religion, and education. While I commend those who have gone before us from Carolina to accomplish great things, I also lament the role universities have had in shaping a "culture of death," where children are slaughtered by the thousands daily for the sake of "convenience" and the same "right" is desired to put elderly men and women to death when they have supposedly outlived their usefulness to society.

While we can be proud of what our nation has accomplished in both creating positive good and repenting from such crimes as slavery, segregation, and imperialism, the lack of regard for the dignity of the human person from conception to natural death is a cause for much lament. It is, therefore, the moral imperative of every person to do what he can to defend life and the values that have made our university and country great.

As you read through the pages of our magazine, be sure to check out our profile of Carolina Students for Life, an organization devoted to eliminating the crime of abortion. With the anniversary of *Roe v. Wade* approaching, members of this organization will be traveling up to Washington, D.C., to participate in one of the country's largest and most ignored protests. I encourage you to attend and take advantage of the UNC Left's God-given right to skip class to protest.

I thank you for picking up another edition of CAROLINA REVIEW. It is certainly a better value than those textbooks you just purchased. I wish you, Roy Williams, and our great basketball team a fine semester. Go Heels!

Sincerely yours,



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Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1973. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the struggle of ideas and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Dear Sir: Letters to the Editor

Re: France Forum by Brian Sopp

to write on an unfamiliar subject, make sure you have your facts correct.

Dear Sir,

That last article you wrote about France should have the "elites" retreating into their offices at full speed. Great job! Is there any way that I can get a list of "forums" that will be here at the Peoples' Republic of Chapel Hill next semester?

MYSTII WOODLEY

Re: Race Relations

Dear Sir,

JORDAN SELLECK

Re: Black Cultural Center by Deb McCown

Dear Sir,

After reading your article in this month's CAROLINA REVIEW, I have come to the conclusion that the only person advocating segregation is you. Your "article" is misconstrued and your assumptions radical. You twist around the words of Mr. Jordan just so your perception of the so-called situation is shown and may rub off on someone else. If you actually read his quote and understood its meaning, you'd see that he was not trying to say that racial division was right. He was saying that it was not the main issue surrounding the BCC. The BCC is there for awareness of the African-American culture, provided for ALL ethnicities. NO ONE is unwelcome in the BCC. The people who work in the BCC are friendly, helpful people. THE only reason why Caucasian students feel "unwelcomed" is because their minds are pre-programmed because of long lived stereotypes. Also, just because the BCC invited someone to speak who was involved in protest to fight for their rights does not mean, and I repeat does not mean that the BCC advocates the way that they went about it. It only means that they appreciate what the forefathers went through to help was to achieve all that we have today. The next time you, or anyone on the CAROLINA REVIEW staff, decide

Thanks for the several reports on Race Relations Week at UNC. Race discrimination, bigotry and race relations are important issues that need to be addressed everywhere, not just in Chapel Hill. Frankly, all the rhetoric in the world won't fix what's wrong in people's hearts. And as you so rightly pointed out, racial discrimination is not so much an issue of majority/minority dynamics as it is about wielding power to the detriment of others who are different.

As I read the several articles, especially those decrying the comments of the more "liberal" members of the University community, I was reminded of the fact that, like it or not, Chapel Hill isn't the "real world." Frankly, I think that is fortunate, especially for those of us outside the Chapel Hill community.

Keep up the good work! I enjoy immensely getting to read "the other side of the story" every time the CR shows up in my mail.

MICHAEL ROBINSON

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UNC's Pro-Life Movement

A Look at Carolina Students for Life

By Brian Sopp
Staff Writer

January 22, 1973, is the infamous anniversary. It marks the date of the United States Supreme Court's *Roe v. Wade* decision, which has led to the deaths of approximately 37 million Americans.

But the "abortion debate" is one that began in the United States many years before this. As with many controversial topics, the battle of ideas was waged early on at college campuses. Despite the efforts of pro-life activists and translators, it often seems that the pro-abortion movement is winning while the pro-life effort stagnates. This has undoubtedly been the situation at Carolina.

Open up the *Daily Tar Heel* and look at the advertisements. Almost every advertisement there is one paid for by Planned Parenthood, the group responsible for one-third of the nation's abortions. It shows a college-aged woman thinking to herself, "I know one day I'll want to start a family, but not yet." On Dec. 2 this advertisement made the second page.

On the back page of the same issue were the astounding words of UNC student Kelly O'Daniel.

"It is unbelievable that there are people today who actually believe that an unborn child should have the same rights, if not more, than those of an already living woman," O'Daniel wrote, making it clear her belief that a child has just as much right to a life as its mother has and that it is wrong to abort without responsibility.

The voices of groups like Planned Parenthood, VOX, and Choice are being heard on campus. They are being heard and heeded, and yet many pro-life students remain indifferent and believe that they are powerless against the forces of abortion. This is a flawed attitude, and it illustrates the vital need on this campus for a group like Carolina Students for Life, an organization dedicated to fighting the forces of abortion and saving lives.

Eric Hoyle, a UNC alumnus and founder of the pro-life organization on

campus, noticed the prevalence of pro-abortion support while studying at Chapel Hill. His disappointment led him to start Carolina Students for Life, or CSFL, in fall of 2002.

Stephanie Evans, a junior communication studies major, serves this year as president. Five executive board members also help to organize events. With a listserv of approximately 150 students, the group is poised to offer the community the truth about abortion and to oppose the campus pro-choice organizations.

The group's first major event of the year was a speech by Dr. John Thorp on Nov. 17. Thorp is a gynecologist at UNC Hospitals. He offered a pro-life opinion from a medical standpoint by pointing out the gruesome nature of partial-birth abortion and the health dangers

a woman undergoing an abortion operation faces.

Evans said the organization invited USA and VOX to the event. "It was good to have communication between our groups," she said. "We are hoping that we can work closer with the pro-choice groups on campus to help educate women about all of their choices, and the effects that their choices have."

On Dec. 2, Loretta Thompson, the Vice-President of North Carolina Right to Life, came to speak to the members of CSFL.

Thompson understood that most members of the group know the facts: approximately 4,000 unborn children are murdered each day; 37 million abortions have been performed in the United States since 1973; and at 10 weeks old, an unborn child has developed all of the organs and human qualities it needs to grow. Therefore, she offered something different: her personal story about the evils of abortion.

In 1976, Thompson got pregnant and had an abortion. Three days after the procedure, she was rushed to the hospital

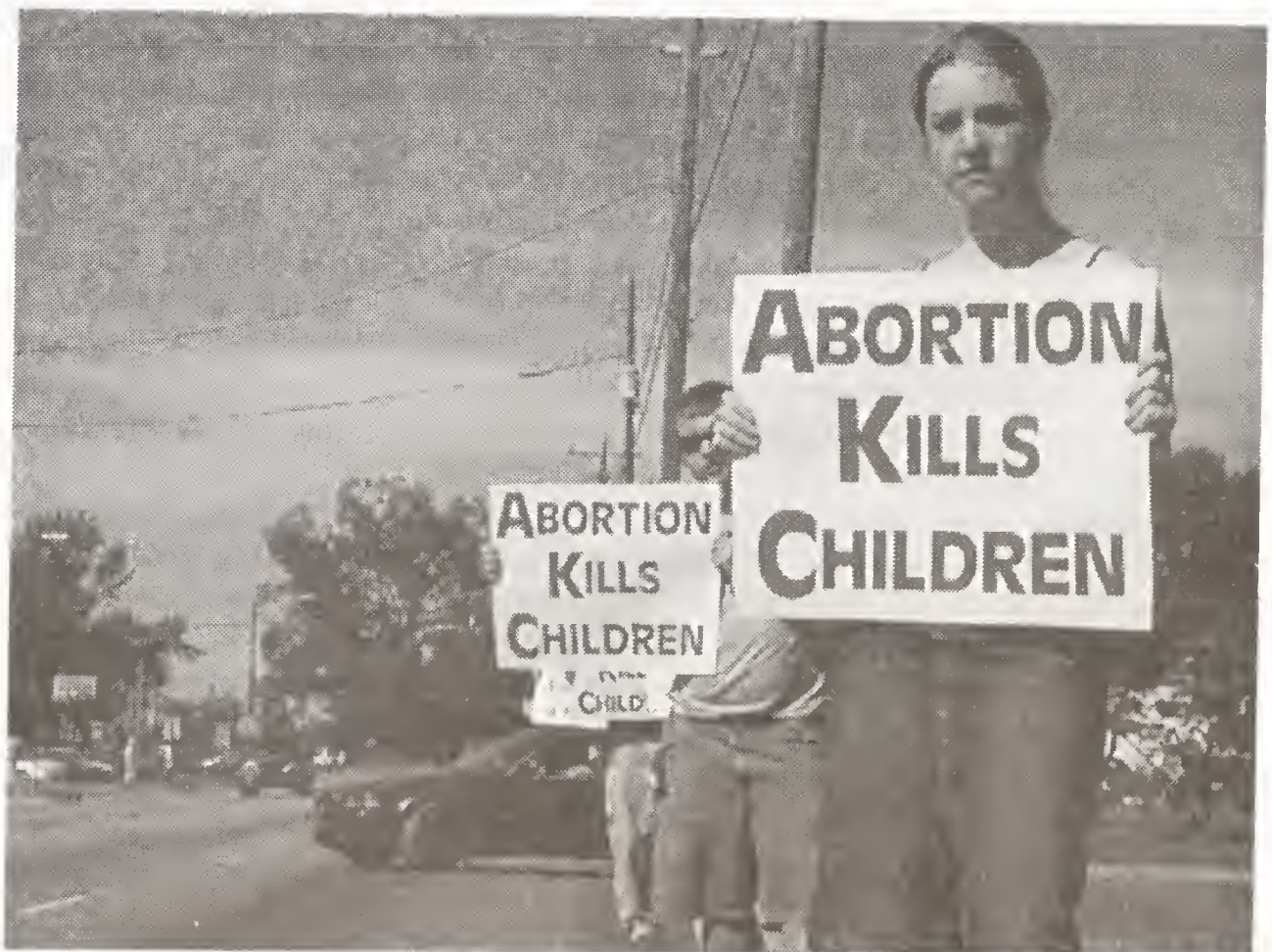


Photo by Lauren Richards

Mary McPherson and Luke Farley protest silently in Durham Oct. 5. They and other members of Carolina Students for Life joined a larger group for Life Chain, a silent annual condemnation of abortion for which protesters across North Carolina and the nation line up along the road with signs to draw attention to the killing of the unborn.

and almost died from hemorrhaging. When she later married, problems from her post-abortion syndrome plagued her marriage. Two miscarriages, which are common among post-abortive mothers, led to further depression and a divorce.

After years of ill health and being on the verge of suicide, Thompson came to terms with her past. She now travels around North Carolina telling men and women the truth about abortion: not only is it murder, but it is dangerous to the mother's health.

Despite having two sons and a supportive second husband, Thompson still has nightmares about the abortion procedure. And she continues to feel sorrow for the loss of Michael (the name she has given her aborted child).

The CSFL also has an ongoing flier campaign to educate the UNC community with abortion facts. The group is its website in an effort to offer women in crisis pregnancies information about their options.

Among future CSFL sponsored events are more speakers and marches. On Jan. 18 the group will march in Raleigh to protest abortion. North Carolina Right to Life is sponsoring the event in an effort to have state legislators hear the voice of pro-life North Carolinians.

On Jan. 22, the anniversary of the *Roe v. Wade* decision, a CSFL delegation will be traveling to Washington, D.C., to participate in the annual March for Life. The event draws thousands of people to Washington each year to bring the pro-life movement to the attention of lawmakers.

Carolina Students for Life continues to hope that Choice USA will reconsider its refusal to participate in a publicized campus debate. The event would increase awareness on campus about the issues, offer neutral students another side to the question, and possibly

better relations between the pro-life and pro-abortion organizations.

During the question and answer portion of Thorp's speech, members of VOX and Choice USA badgered the speaker with the common pro-choice arguments: "What if a woman is raped? What if the mother's health is at risk?" They acted as if these instances, a miniscule percentage of abortions, were their only concern.

One pro-choice advocate then

**Since 1973,
over 35 million
unborn children
have been killed
so that mothers
could put off
having children.**

railed against the current ban on partial-birth abortion, a procedure that makes up only 1 percent of abortions.

A debate would enable CSFL to give students the other side. Approximately 95 percent of abortions are performed as a form of birth control. That means that since 1973, over 35 million unborn children have been killed so that mothers could put off having children.

Planned Parenthood is aware of this reality. This is why their advertisements show a girl saying, "One day I'll want to start a family, but not yet."

Many of those in favor of abortion justify this by claiming that the fetus is not a person. The opposition could inform them that at 10 weeks old, a baby has a heart, a nervous system, and limbs. This means that by the time a woman finds out she is pregnant, a baby has

formed. All it needs is time in her womb to grow.

Realizing that the fetus is, in fact, a human being, many anti-lifers like O'Daniel have brought themselves to refer to the "fetus" as an "unborn child." Yet they value the rights of a woman to behave without consideration of the consequences over the right of that "child" to live.

Jason Barone, a CSFL member, illustrated this point well in a Nov. 2 letter to the *Daily Tar Heel*.

"There is a reason why in the U.S. Constitution, the phrase 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' is in that order," he wrote. "America learned that the pursuit of happiness of slave owners came second to the liberty of slaves, and I believe that one day America will realize that the liberty of an expecting mother to choose will come second to the life of her unborn child."

In a debate setting, many more arguments would be offered by pro-abortion activists and subsequently refuted by people like Barone. This is why groups like Planned Parenthood avoid the facts. Instead, they appeal to a vulnerable woman's emotions using language like that of the advertisement cited above.

The murdering of our nation's unborn must end. The battle to save lives starts with debate at places like UNC Chapel Hill, and the success of Carolina Students for Life is imperative. Every UNC student has a part in the battle to preserve the sanctity of human life.

CR

Brian Sopp is a freshman political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

Join CAROLINA STUDENTS FOR LIFE, an enthusiastic organization working against abortion. You can make a very significant impact now by saving lives and caring for people. We need leaders and members who enjoy working with ideas and with people. Contact Stephanie Evans at sevans@email.unc.edu.

Banned: UNCW CRs Become Another Victim of "Diversity"

Could it happen in Chapel Hill?

By Dr. Mike Adams

Associate Professor, UNC Wilmington

In most of my articles about the campus diversity movement, I try to use humor to deal with ridiculous situations, which are often created by ridiculous people following ridiculous policies. However, a recent situation involving the UNC-Wilmington College Republicans (CRs) is no laughing matter.

The controversy began when the CRs were asked to incorporate two non-discrimination clauses into their student group constitution. One requires that organizations not discriminate on the basis of "race, color, national origin, religion, age, handicap, or sexual orientation." The other says that organizations must adhere to "all University rules, regulations, and policies, as well as to all local, state, and federal laws."

According to the "Constitutional Guidelines" for all student organizations, these clauses "must appear in all constitutions and by-laws (Emphasis theirs)." In other words, all student groups must follow them in their entirety.

Take a moment to imagine the problems that could result from making the first of those two clauses binding on student groups. The Sigma Chi fraternity would have to admit women, the Chi Omega sorority would have to admit men, the Muslim Student Association would have to admit Jews, and the Jewish Student Association would have to admit Muslims. And there certainly would be no group espousing the importance of traditional family structure or that gays and transvestites were allowed to join.

But things get even more ridiculous when the other clause is also made binding on student groups. By making groups adhere to "all University rules, regulations, and policies," factors such as political affiliation enter into the mix.

Because the graduate catalogue

includes political affiliation and because the CRs have members who attend graduate school, they realized that the second clause posed a serious threat to the well-being of their group. Put simply, they did not want to open up their group to Democrats, Greens, and Nazis (please pardon the redundancy).

So the CRs did the only reasonable thing under the circumstances. They told the university that they would not incorporate the clauses. Of course, the result was predictable.

In a letter to the CRs, the Assistant to Student Organizations in the Campus Activities and Involvement Center, Faydra Stratton wrote the following:

"...the (Student Organizations Committee, or SOC) voted to revoke the registration status of the College Republicans due to the absence of the required adherence clause (read: loyalty oath) and the required anti-discrimination clause in the College Republicans constitution...Because your registration status had (sic) been revoked, the College Republicans has lost all the rights and privileges of a registered student organization..."

Stratton did attempt to defuse the situation by writing the following in a previous e-mail to the CRs: "(W)e're not asking that you keep everyone who wants to be a member of your group but we are asking that initially you give them a chance by not discriminating."

In other words, the university does not want the CRs to exclude people (e.g., Democrats) from joining. Instead, it would be better to let them join and then kick them out. Is anyone following this?

What Stratton and the members of the SOC fail to understand (or perhaps pretend to fail to understand) is that numerous opponents of the CRs could join simultaneously and create an instant ma-

jority. In addition to keeping themselves from being removed, they could fundamentally change the nature of the group.

Now that they no longer have a student group, the former CRs should demonstrate the absurdity of the university's policies by joining the Young Democrats. After they get in, they could endorse George W. Bush for President. Or maybe they could join the pro-choice group and condemn abortion. But why stop there? Wouldn't it be fun to join the Gay Pride group and condemn homosexual sodomy? The possibilities are endless!

As ridiculous as all of this seems, it is not the end of the story. Recently, an application for another conservative student group was submitted to the SOC. That group was rejected for two reasons. First, the group failed to include the aforementioned clauses. Second, it was told that the purpose of the organization was "unclear."

I have read the full text of the constitution of that recently rejected group. Calling themselves "Students for a Stronger UNC-W" they claimed to be "steadfastly committed to defending causes of academic and intellectual honesty, patriotism of country, free speech for all students, fair and balanced classrooms and forums, and the ideals that we deem attributable to a fair and properly functioning campus community..."

Of course, no reasonable person could conclude that the purpose of the Students for a Stronger UNCW is "unclear." Instead, I suspect that many administrators fear that the group's purpose is not only clear but also at odds with the unstated purpose of the post-modern university. That purpose is simple: to promote "tolerance" and "inclusion" by completely eliminating all opposition to the diversity agenda, the Constitution be damned.

Your papers please!

Originally published on www.townhall.com. Mike Adams is an associate professor at UNC-Wilmington. Reach him at adams_mike@hotmail.com.

How to Ruin Your Life

According to "hip" conservative, Ben Stein

By Brian Sopp
Staff Writer

Carolina recently received a great honor in a visit from conservative Ben Stein. With roles ranging from speechwriter for President Nixon to game show on Comedy Central, he is a true jack-of-all-trades.

Stein's appearance on Nov. 10 gave students a chance to listen to some of his thoughts on life. They were able to see a part of the man behind the resume. What they came to respect was a humor and work ethic that gave him appeal, a set of firmly held convictions, and intelligence and experience to give those convictions credibility.

Stein warmed up to the students packed into Hamilton 100 that evening by cracking a few jokes. After referring to the Carolina Inn as "a magically beautiful place," and recommending it to any audience member with a "romantic assignment," he told over 500 students that Chapel Hill is "one of the few magical, wonderful places" in the world.

Stein then offered some anecdotes. A story about the king of Saudi Arabia and his favorite son ends with the son asking for "a couple of Mickey Mouse outfits."

"So," Stein said, "the king bought him Duke, Wake Forest, and NC State."

After using Bill Clinton as the butt of a couple jokes, Stein asked the audience, "Who knows what you get when you drive across the campus of UNC-G very slowly in a BMW convertible? A diploma."

Stein's personality clicked rather quickly with the overcrowded auditorium in Hamilton Hall that evening. But more impressive was the speaker's authenticity. Onlookers understood that his pleasantness was genuine by taking stock of his daily itinerary.

Stein's day began at the Law School where he delivered a lengthy speech against abortion. At two o'clock he was in the pit hosting a version of *Win Ben Stein's Money*. He then gave a one-hour talk followed by an extensive ques-

tion-and-answer session. And before leaving the auditorium, he signed autographs and spoke to fans.

As a man who wears sneakers with his suit to help back pain, he has difficulty maintaining an outward facade throughout a strenuous day. Students

Stein came to campus as a humorist rather than a political or religious pundit. His anecdotes and youthful attitude won over students and visitors alike.

recognized this fact and responded positively to his genuine demeanor and overall message.

"My son is always on my mind," Stein said, as he began speaking on the importance of family. He told the audience about the boy's neglect of everything in life except the computer game *EverQuest*. He then claimed that it inspired him to write a book because "Nothing happens in life that you cannot either profit from or learn from," he said. "And I thought, 'I'm going to profit from and learn from my son's incredible waste of his life.'"

The book, entitled *How to Ruin Your Life*, points out common attitudes young people have which lead to difficulties in life. A list of these sarcastic recommendations gave way to serious advice. Stein told the audience to value their family.

"This is something you can do

starting tonight," he said. "Call your parents and tell them how much you love them."

He then relayed to students the story of his father's final years. After his mother died, Stein said, his father was very lonely. This convinced Stein to move into an apartment near his father and spend a lot of time with him. At the time of his father's passing, he was able to tell himself, "At least I was able to pay something back to him."

Later in the evening, Stein was asked what his greatest regret was. He replied, "I wish we had had more children." He went on to say that his mother, father, and wife were the people in his life that had impacted him the most.

Stein came to campus as a humorist rather than a political or religious pundit. His anecdotes and youthful attitude won over students and visitors alike. He did not wish to provoke emotions or cause hard feelings among the audience, but neither did he conceal his convictions.

A vital piece of advice in Stein's *How to Save Your Life* segment was "Value Life."

"Life is the supreme measure of human aspiration," he said. "Above all, consider that you must value life at its most vulnerable and unprotected, when it is unborn."

He went on to say, "There is a great genocide going on right now against the world's unborn. The situation is similar to Hitler's genocide."

Stein also compared the abortion situation to slavery. "A political decision was made that certain human beings were simply not human," he said. "They're not human beings, what are they? They're not Jell-O." He ended this part of his message by saying that he understood people disagreeing with him, but he implored students "to start thinking about it."

Stein did not stop at abortion. When asked about his feelings on President Nixon, he asserted that "Nixon was a much better President than was generally recognized." He further illustrated his admiration for Nixon by calling him "a peacemaker."

When asked about the current

political situation, Stein said, "Everything Democrats say is plausible. There were no such thing as reality."

Stein was also positive about the Bush administration. He underlined his support for the Iraq war by saying, "We don't just sit back and wait for the terrorists to bring the war to us. We have to bring the war to them."

On Bush's economic policies, he said, "The tax cuts saved us...the economy is going to be booming like mad," a reference to what many see as the onset of a new economic expansion in the United States.

Republicans applauded the event

because their fellow students were able to see a "cool conservative." Other groups were simply pleased to have such a renowned personality come to Chapel Hill. Student and administrative leaders agreed that Stein has tremendous public appeal and intellect and that his convictions are deeply founded. But these attitudes fail to fully grasp the nature of the visit.

Ben Stein is a man who has aspired to be educated and famous, has succeeded, and has begun to use his celebrity to spread positive messages. During his speech, he expressed belief in the value of human life, the value of family,

and the value of this country.

He, being a conservative, expressed conservative ideals. And a large number of Chapel Hill students responded positively to these ideals. For a moment many in the room, some without even realizing it, were accepting conservatism.

CR

Brian Sopp is a freshman political science major from Winston Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu



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Win Ben Stein's Advice!

How To Ruin Your Life

1. Don't learn any useful skills, such as history, mathematics, engineering, and chemistry. Just watch reruns of *The Simpsons* over and over again.

2. Convince yourself that you are the center of the universe, that God went away on vacation and left you in charge, and that no one matters except for you.

3. The response to every situation and everything that happens in life is "it sucks."

4. Never be grateful. Yes, you live in a beautiful, free country, you have air conditioning, antibiotics, and all kinds of great things, but never be grateful. Everything sucks.

5. You are the source of all wisdom. And everything in the world could be fixed by you. If only Kofi Annan and the United Nations would listen to you, go to your room, and plead with you to get up from your bed and stop watching *The Simpsons*, you could go to the United Nations General Assembly and fix everything.

6. Envy everything and appreciate nothing. If you're standing out there on a beautiful day in the upper quad, don't appreciate it; just think about what you don't have that you want.

7. (This is advice for women.) Have a relationship with a man with a lot of problems and believe in your heart that you can change him.

8. Don't save any money. It is a waste of time for you to save money. That is for wimps and losers and failures. If by some incredibly unexpected chance you ever need money, you can always borrow it from your friends. Your friends like to lend you money.

9. Hang out with losers. No matter how bad you are or how low your grades are, there will always be someone with worse grades, worse breath, worse body odor, etc. Hang out with that person and make him your best friend.

10. Make the people around you feel small. For example, if your roommate comes in and says "Damn, I'm sure

I failed my biology test," say "are you kidding, that thing was so easy." People like to be made to feel small. And one very good way of doing that is with vegetarianism. For example, if someone walks into your room with a briefcase, say "Huh, that used to be a cow!"

11. Use drugs and alcohol freely. You may have heard that drugs and alcohol get the most famous entertainers and public figures in trouble, but that does not apply to you.

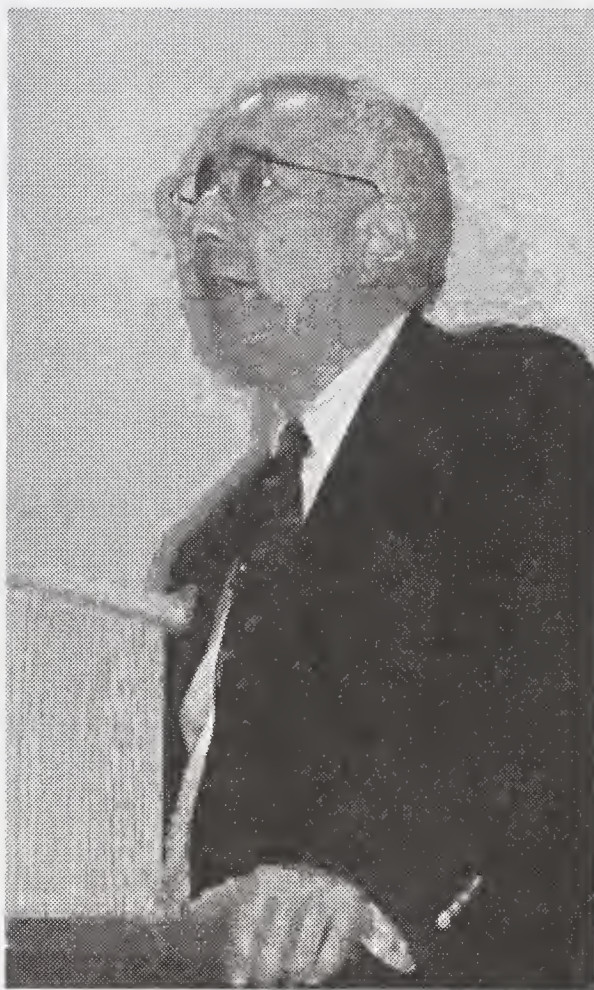


Photo by Matt Cochran

12. Ignore your family; they never did anything for you. They're just balls and chains around your neck.

13. Fight over everything. People like to argue, and they like to have you pick fights with them.

14. Think the worst of everyone.

15. Whenever possible, say, "I told you so." People like that.

16. The world owes you a living and a damn good one at that. Maybe you haven't worked for much, maybe you haven't studied. But the world owes you a 7 series BMW anyway.

How To Save your Life

1. Enjoy yourself. It doesn't mean being high all the time or not going to class, but realize that you are young and you are in a very nice time of life and enjoy it. You will always have memories to look back on if you enjoy yourself in college.

2. Don't do anything negative where you are working or living, and everyone will want to have you around. Keep your station clean.

3. The more training you have the more money you will make. Stay in school as long as you can, and when you get out you will be treated better.

4. Do not let money be your God.

5. Approach this life with an attitude of gratitude. Especially a gratitude for living in this country. *There is nothing that has ever been in the history of the world as great as the United States of America.*

6. Be grateful for your parents. And express that gratitude.

7. Learn habits of thrift.

8. While you are young, fall in love.

9. Avoid unhealthy people. They will pull you down.

10. You don't need to argue about everything that happens.

11. Contempt is a waste of time.

12. Don't steal. There is no excuse for it.

13. Good manners are a natural sign of the aristocracy.

14. Value life. Life is the supreme measure of human aspiration. Above all, consider that you must value life at its most vulnerable and unprotected, when it is unborn. Start thinking about it.

16. Value your family. There is one thing that you can do better than anyone else. Be a good son or daughter to your parents.

Ben Stein Delivered this advice on campus Nov. 10, when he spoke to an overflowing crowd in Hamilton Hall

I Am Not Caucasian

A Few Words on Politically Correct Language

By Deb McCown
Associate Editor

People keep calling me "Caucasian," and I haven't been able to figure out whether it's supposed to be an insult or a compliment. Surely they think they are being noble in some way, elevating my status from "white" to something described with a big, nice-looking word. But it doesn't seem very self-explanatory.

As far as I knew, I didn't originate in Caucasia.

In fact, I didn't even know where Caucasia is. So I looked it up.

According to various online sources, Caucasia is a mountainous region between the Black and Caspian Seas, encompassing the nations of Azerbaijan, Armenia, and Georgia in the center of the Eurasian continent. Caucasians, therefore, people who are from or who inhabit the Caucasus (a place I have never visited).

Historically, Caucasia was a strategic point on the Silk Road, a trade route that linked the East with the West. Because of its central location and its importance to trade, it has been home to many ethnic groups over the years; it currently contains a complex ethnic mix, including groups from both Muslim and Orthodox Christian cultures.

Some universities even have a Caucasian Studies department or center that is focused on this region.

Interestingly, my maternal grandmother is Armenian, which, I guess, means that I am one-fourth Caucasian. By some definitions, I suppose, that

may be enough to "corrupt" the other (Scots-Irish and German) three-fourths of my ancestry to warrant that classification.

It was only a secondary definition in an online dictionary that defined "Caucasian" as "a member of the Caucasoid race." Another defined it in part as "the white races of mankind," a group

Using "Caucasian" to refer to white people is, at the very least, imprecise.

that was apparently classified by someone at some point with a name derived from the Caucasus region.

I wasn't sure what a Caucasoid was either, so I looked that up, too. Cross-references included "paleface," "poor white trash," "WASP," "whitey," and three spellings of "honky."

According to the American Heritage Book of English Use, The words "Caucasian" and "Caucasoid" come from an 18th and 19th century system of racial classification. They were used to categorize a broad group including both white Europeans and several dark-skinned peoples.

"Many of the peoples traditionally included in this category, such as the

Berbers of North Africa and the various Hindu and Muslim peoples of northern India, have skin color noticeably darker than most Europeans and as such are not usually considered to be white," the book said. "Obviously they are not European either."

The book, an authority on usage of the English language, said that using "Caucasian" or "Caucasoid" to refer to white people is, at the very least, imprecise.

Something always bothered me about being called "Caucasian." And not just because it presumed that I came from a place I not only had never visited but also had never heard of in any other context. It was an attempt to create a politically correct term from the same system of racial classification that produced "Negroid," "Negro," and, by extension, "nigger."

If this outdated classification system is offensive in naming one group, it's not unreasonable to say that it is also inappropriate to use it in identifying other groups. Given this background, it is hard to see how "Caucasian" has become a politically correct term for white people.

Now, having done a bit of research, I know where Caucasia is, and I know for a fact that I am not Caucasian. I am American.

Perhaps we do need words to describe the way people look, but we don't need to arbitrarily create words that link people's physical appearance with unknown regions of the world.

CR

Deb McCown is a junior journalism major from Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.
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FACING CHARGES IN HONOR COURT?

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Forgetting Education

What should be the focus of the admissions cap debate?

By Meagan Griffin
Staff Writer

The raging debate concerning the out-of-state student enrollment cap has taken a wrong turn. The primary arguments of both sides are misdirected with respect to that which is best for the future of the University of North Carolina system.

Presently, the conflict centers on funding, the complicated politics between the General Assembly and the University system, and a narrowly defined concept of “diversity” competing with the notion of UNC as a university committed primarily to the education of North Carolinians.

Instead, University and state leaders alike should look at the issue in light of the potential for intellectual and academic exchange. This should be the lens through which the University views the debate.

Money Talks

Recent statewide budget cuts have hit North Carolina public education hard. The UNC system is loath to risk a further spending crisis by invoking the wrath of North Carolina lawmakers who both control funding apportionments and support the current enrollment cap.

Several prominent conservative legislators have expressed their distaste for the idea of an increased non-resident enrollment cap, such as Sen. Hugh Webster, R-Caswell, and Sen. Fern Shubert, R-Union.

Shubert in particular spoke out

against raising the cap, saying to the *Daily Tar Heel* for a Nov. 7 article, “We just had a bond approved based on the idea that the money would be for in-state students and deferred maintenance, yet now they want to increase out-of-state enrollment.” Shubert was referring to the \$3.1 billion higher education bond passed in November 2000.

Opponents of proposed increases in the out-of-state enrollment cap have pointed to the possibility of budget cuts as reason enough to shelve the plan. In doing so, they risked undermining the University’s main goal: intellectual discourse and academic excellence among all UNC students.

True, state funding is vital to the continued health of the UNC system; however, the debate has deteriorated to a question of funds too many times.

An increase in the percentage of non-resident students, presumably paying higher out-of-state tuition, would place some additional cash in University’s coffers. However, if the General Assembly perceives the University as being out of touch with North Carolinians, it may be reluctant to apportion additional funds when the state budget returns to normal.

This money, in the form of school bonds, is irreplaceable in its scope and versatility. No amount of tuition increases could reverse the damage if the University were to lose its state funding, but money should never be the most important factor in this debate.

A Narrowly Defined Concept

Non-resident applicants to the University are more likely to be minorities than the average in-state applicants. Some in favor of raising the cap point to this as their most convincing argument; they believe that increasing diversity is a good thing and that, therefore, surely any move to increase campus diversity must be what is in the best interest of the University.

To define the concept of diversity along such strict racial lines, however, is to ignore the vast amounts of worldly experience each student brings to UNC.

Diversity, in addition to race, includes socio-economic, cultural, and geographic background, as well as a personal background of thoughts, ideas, and interests. Students from different socio-economic backgrounds can gain as much from each other as students from different parts of the country or students of different ethnicities.

Socio-economic diversity is what chiefly separates UNC from schools like Duke. At Duke, almost everyone is on the same economic level, more or less; with tuition and fees upward of \$40,000 per year, there are not many opportunities for middle or lower income students to attend.

Conversely, UNC’s affordability allows students from a vast range of socio-economic backgrounds to attend and to share in the richer intellectual climate fostered by such diversity.

Non-resident students, on average, come from wealthier families than in-state students. The average family income for out-of-state students is \$120,000, compared to \$87,000 for in-state students. This highlights an important discrepancy between in-state and out-of-state applicants: educational advantages.

Because North Carolina remains a more rural state than many, the UNC system receives applicants from students in areas where many educational advantages are not present. Some public high schools in the state offer few or no Advanced Placement classes or do not have the money to fund extracurricular activities.

By the Numbers: Out of State Admissions

	Average SAT	Average Family Income	Average Intellectual Benefit to UNC
In State	1272	\$87,000	?
Out of State	1331	\$120,000	?

Source: University Admissions Dept.

s.

Should students from these backgrounds – whose parents' tax dollars help fund the University – be denied admission to North Carolina's premier institution of higher learning simply because they were not given the same opportunities as applicants from other states? An admissions policy that restrictive smells like that of the school down the road in Durham.

Proponents of raising the non-resident cap also use the idea of geographic diversity. However, this group consistently overlooks one aspect of geographic diversity: the fact that a student from urban or suburban Charlotte or Raleigh can gain just as much from interacting with peers from rural areas of the state as he can from non-resident stu-

dents – if not more.

The argument that the lack of diversity at the system's schools is causing a "brain drain" by convincing high achieving North Carolina high school students to look elsewhere for college also has another side.

If UNC is not good enough to attract the best students in North Carolina, why do some of the best non-resident students clamor to attend North Carolina schools? Of the 35 percent of admitted in-state residents who turn down UNC's offer of admission, many who leave the state for college are looking for the same thing out-of-state applicants to UNC schools are searching for: a chance to leave their home state for college.

The number of non-resident stu-

dents who attend UNC schools will not affect the decisions of students who are determined to seek education outside of their home state, no matter how many out-of-state students are admitted.

After graduation, a majority of non-resident students leave the state to find work. Think about it – hundreds of the most promising minds in North Carolina leaving the state after having received an education funded at least in part by the taxes of native North Carolinians. This would seem to be where the real "brain drain" is occurring.

Thus, to argue for or against the admissions cap changes based solely on the nebulous idea of "geographic diversity" is also misguided.

It would behoove us instead to

Please see page 15

Top 10 Alternative Ways To Keep the Out-of-State Student Population below 18%

1. In the dark of night, remove part of I-95.

Ask prospective out-of-state students if they think they're going to get a "good" job making \$7 an hour just because they're from New Jersey, or if they're going to work \$3 an hour like the rest of us.

Don't fly just one Confederate flag; fly ten. It might not keep them out of Chapel Hill, but at least they won't move in next door to you.

Explain to every out-of-stater you meet how, in North Carolina, it isn't murder if you drag the body into your house.

Sneak into the kitchen of every yuppie restaurant in and around Chapel Hill, and replace the tofu and granola with pig brains and grease-fried vegetables. Replace the coffee with sweet tea.

Sabotage the air conditioning industry.

Let alligators loose in public places, and pretend their presence is perfectly normal.

Talk frequently about your ten cousins who were killed by the last hurricane – there's a reason why the population is so small down here.

Plant kudzu in their yard when they leave for Spring Break. When they get back, they won't be able to find their house.

Change the name of Duke to "Redneck University."

Top 10 New Names for UNC-Chapel Hill After They Raise the Out-of-State Admissions Cap

10. Garden State University

9. Dook – West West Campus

8. Colonization College

7. NCU (New Connecticut University)

6. New York Suburban University

5. New New Jersey State

4. University of New Jersey
at Chapel Hill

3. CARY

2. UN-CH (University of North
at Chapel Hill)

1. UNC (Under Northern Control)

Book Review: *Atlas Shrugged*

Ayn Rand's Masterpiece

By Adam Herring
Staff Writer

"Who is John Galt?"

This question, posed at the beginning of Ayn Rand's *Atlas Shrugged*, serves as the eerie introduction to one of the most disturbingly prophetic novels of the 20th century.

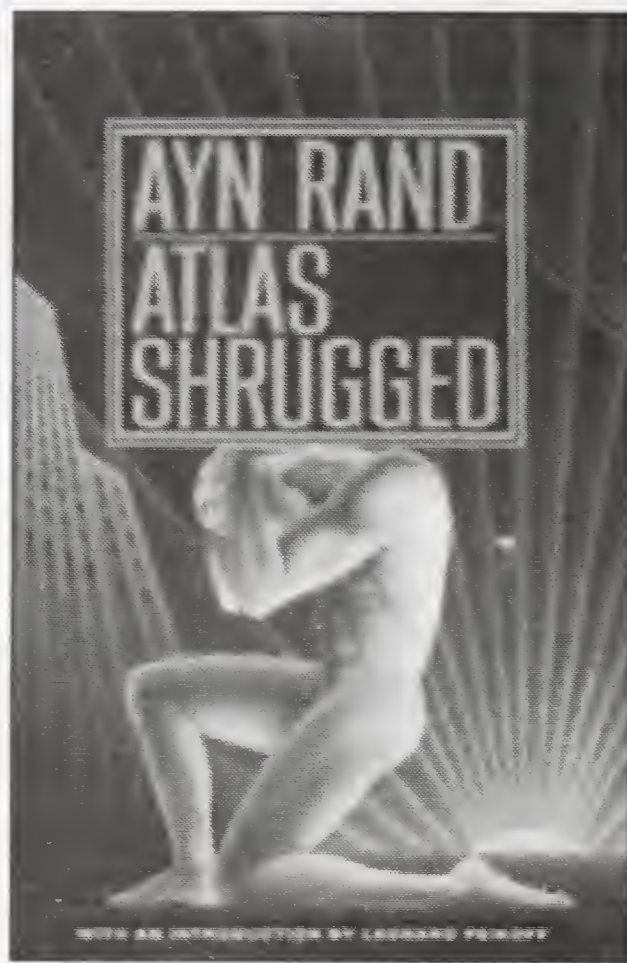
Modern literature includes several notable works that are called dystopian novels. These are books, such as Orwell's *1984* and Huxley's *Brave New World* that represent a world of the future, a "negative utopia" (dystopia) in which, typically, a dominant, totalitarian government rules a nation oppressed by force, fear, and propaganda, as in the case of *1984*.

With *Atlas Shrugged*, the novelist and philosopher Ayn Rand approached the genre in a completely different way. The world of the future she described was a dystopia whose primary problems are overpowering altruism, the fall of capitalism, and the destruction of the ideas of individualism.

Atlas Shrugged is set in the United States, at an undetermined time that is at some point in the near future. It is a massively ambitious book, with numerous important characters and plots that wrap around each other before dovetailing perfectly in a beautiful instance of a novel that, despite length, is not excessive in its scope.

John Galt is Rand's idea of what man *should* be; he is what she described as "...an end in himself—not as a means to any further end." He is a mystery figure for most of the book. He is the essential rationalist. He leads the battle against the forces that have overtaken the country, and he is the primary warrior in that battle.

The downfall of the United States is attributed to a society that extols the virtues of altruism, teaches the moral superiority of sacrifice for others, and instills harsh skepticism in its youth. A system of socialism is present in which the most productive, successful men are



forced into servitude by government regulation designed to eliminate class distinctions.

Galt's battle is fought by withdrawal from society. He and like-minded individuals, men of great importance who are not appreciated for their accomplishment, flee the system that has rejected them, abandoning their work and disappearing from society. These dedicated men accomplish their resistance through a variety of ways, all designed to deprive society of their unappreciated genius.

Dagny Taggart, who is fighting her weak-willed and incompetent brother to keep the family rail business alive, encounters a number of these men and finds that she already knows many of them. There is the copper baron Francisco D'Anconia, who destroyed his family's empire rather than see it be nationalized.

There is Richard Halley, the great composer who disappeared at the height of his career because he felt that

praise of his work was misdirected. There is Ragnar Danneskjold, one of the book's most fascinating characters, a pirate who is a sort of reverse Robin Hood as he returns wealth to those who deserve it.

The novel contains these plot lines and others, all of which are intriguing as stories in and of themselves, which interweave in order to come to a unified climax and a dramatic denouement leading to a shocking conclusion that one has to read in order to believe.

Atlas Shrugged is a lengthy book; yet it is well paced and intriguing to the point that the reader will regret when he must put it down to do something else. It encompasses every possible plot element: mystery, politics, love, pride, triumph, and downfall are all represented through the wide spectrum of characters and of subplots that wind together to create a beautifully cohesive narrative.

Rand herself is doubtless one of the most interesting figures of the 20th century. She was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1905 and came of age during the Bolshevik Revolution. Her father, a successful pharmacist, lost his pharmacy to nationalization following the revolution, and Rand's family nearly starved.

Rand went to university in the Soviet Union and fled to the United States using a temporary visa to visit relatives. She moved to Hollywood seeking work as a screenwriter and bounced from job to job for several years. She completed her first work of fiction, *We the Living*, in 1933.

We the Living was not published until 1936, as she faced rejection from publishing houses dominated by pro-Communist intellectuals. She published her bestselling novel *The Fountainhead* in 1943 and her last novel, *Atlas Shrugged*, in 1957, before devoting her life to explaining her philosophy of Objectivism in non-fiction works.

Without question, the book is extreme in its somewhat discouraging view of what are already elements to some degree of modern society. The results of these elements of society are disturbing in their severity. It is difficult to conceive of such in the United States

ay?

These ideas are already present in basic “virtues” that are ingrained to the degree in popular morality. The idea of sacrifice for others has been present for years. Ambition is often misconstrued to be avarice, and capitalism is often castigated for encouraging individual accomplishment and wealth.

Taxpayers find their money redistributed to support those who are less successful than themselves, and regardless of one’s opinion on the virtue of this or its effectiveness in improving the world, they are given no choice in the matter. In Western countries other than the United States, redistribution of personal wealth is a stated goal of government policy.

From the earliest levels of education, in the elementary schools, impressionable children are taught in a variety of ways that decisions should be made in the interests of “everyone” in mind. They are taught that the group consciousness is superior to the individual mind and will.

Furthermore, another disturbing element repeated throughout the book is that “no one can be blamed.” This is

another theme of the book that can be eerily found in an America where few are willing to take responsibility for the consequences of their own actions. Litigation has taken the place of responsibility in today’s world.

Cigarette manufacturers are sued, with disastrous economic results, due to the decisions made by consumers. A more recent and disturbing trend is the idea that food manufacturers and restaurants may be sued for the obesity of their consumers. This absurd idea is one being seriously discussed among liberal politicians (and profit-minded tort lawyers).

In all of these cases, the ultimate winner is the parasite, which does nothing to earn profit and, in fact, gains it solely by exploiting their own bad decisions in order to line their own pockets and gain a few minutes of fame. Everyone else loses, as afflicted companies and their employees feel the immediate effects. The rest of the economy, especially in that area, is not far behind in feeling the shockwaves of irresponsibility.

Perhaps Rand’s ideas aren’t that far-fetched. She certainly identifies ideas that are already present in the psyche of Americans. *Atlas Shrugged* simply car-

ries these ideas to their fruition. Rand’s philosophy, and concordantly *Atlas Shrugged*, is extremely controversial and divisive. Readers will either love it or hate it. But the novel is so well crafted and so engrossing, that it is impossible to regret reading it.

The engrossing nature of the novel makes it appealing for use over a broad audience; the University’s Summer Reading Program comes to mind. While recommendations have already been completed for next summer’s selection, one can only hope that this book is being given serious consideration.

It is impossible to read this novel without being forced to think. *Atlas Shrugged* strikes its own blow in Ayn Rand’s battle against the abandonment of reason, simply by forcing the reader to reconsider many of the things that are considered as accepted virtues of humanity.

CR

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Getting Education—From Page 13

at the product of all the types of diversity featured on campus: the intellectual climate that fosters a healthy competition among co-existing ideas. It is because of this diversity that UNC has such a variety of groups and publications and a vast array of cultural opportunities.

Both those for and against increasing the enrollment cap need to remember this when taking into account the factors to determine their decision, not become tangled in the rhetoric of a narrowly defined term.

What is best for UNC?

To argue for or against raising the out-of-state admissions cap is to enter into impassioned opinions concerning what would most benefit the University in its primary aim, which is to provide the best education possible to its stu-

dents.

Let me repeat that for emphasis: the primary goal of the University of North Carolina is not to achieve an arbitrary number one ranking, lure researchers with the promise of choice salaries or even to bring home a Final Four victory. The University’s primary goal is to foster an intellectual climate among its students and faculty and in doing so ensure a quality education for every student.

All policies set forth by the UNC system should therefore work to further that goal, including the policy regarding the out-of-state admissions cap.

If admitting more out-of-state students is the best way to achieve this goal, so be it. Perhaps increasing the number of admitted non-resident students will increase the academic ability level, creating a better intellectual climate.

Or perhaps the unique culture of this campus in keeping the proportion of non-resident to resident students low may enable it to be a place where a

greater variety of ideas are generated than by a more homogenous student body such as Duke’s.

According to the mission statement of the UNC system, the University’s mission is, in part, “to discover, create, transmit, and apply knowledge to address the needs of individuals and society.”

The debate concerning the out-of-state admissions cap should not be resigned to a discussion of money, politics or diversity without consideration as to how to best carry out that mission.

This is not a question of what is financially easiest or politically correct; it is a question of what best allows UNC to carry out its mission and tradition of academic excellence and intellectual discourse.

Meagan Griffin is a freshman political science major from Raleigh, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

NC's Left Protests NAFTA—Again

Greensboro and the rest of the state saw a peaceful weekend set for UNC domination over Georgia Tech's overrated and under performing basketball squad disappear because of a NAFTA protest. With the support of Democratic Presidential "hopeful" Dennis Kucinich, North Carolina's finest leftists took back the streets of the "G Spot" by comparing the commercial agreement to "weapons of mass destruction," in the words of Theresa El-Amin of Triangle Jobs with Justice and the Southern Anti-Racism Network. As one protestor put it best: "NAFTA Sucks. FTAA Sucks." We can only wonder if such economic wisdom is the fruit of UNC's Summer Reading Program.

Gore Says "No More" to Flushing

Since being beaten in the 2000 presidential election, presidential runner-up Al Gore has been busy in boardrooms. He and his business partner, Joel Hyatt, are developing a cable news channel. Gore is an advisor to Google and serves on the board of directors for Apple Computers. Most recently added to his resume is a seat on the advisory board for Falcon Waterfree Technologies.

So, it turns out that the administration of UNC is not the only group suffering from liquid anxiety. In the rancid wake of 150 Water-free urinals being placed in frequented lavatories around the UNC campus, Gore has been asked by the company to serve as an advisor.

According to James Krug, President of Falcon Waterfree Technologies, Gore accepted the offer because "he is very concerned about the world water situation and the crisis that the U.N. is predicting — that by 2026, the world demand for water will outstrip the world's supply by 56 percent."

UNC students can now feel that much more relief when nature calls. This university is one step ahead of the world's movers and shakers. In case there remain any doubters, people worrying about the eventual destination of our waste, put away your misgivings. Not only does James Krug say that "Urine is basically sterile," but Al Gore is now behind the movement.

You can't be much more sure than that.

Flush, but...

It has come to our attention that if someone who needs the assistance of a wheelchair somehow manages to get to the third floor of Stacy (an all-male dorm with no elevators), he will find the hall bathroom very accommodating. There is a nice handicap sink, a spacious handicap commode stall, and not one, but two handicap shower stalls. He will be able to relieve himself, flush, wash his hands, and roll into a shower with ease. The problem: afterward he's not getting anywhere unless he plans on tumbling furiously down three flights of stairs.

Look Who Reads the REVIEW

Last month, we attributed a quote from a letter printed in the "D"TH to an article written by a "D"TH staffer. We offer our utmost apologies for our incorrect quoting.

The misattributed quote was in the third P&P on the back page of our December issue. The "D"TH (the campus "daily"), despite its staffers' keen powers of observation and reading skill equaled only by that of BoUNCe staff members, is still biased.

We hope that when you pick up our magazine to look for the error, you enjoy reading the rest of it. We know the folks down at the "Daily" Tar Heel did — even if they won't admit it.

THE LAST WORD

"Abortion is advocated only by persons who have themselves been born."

- Ronald Reagan

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Carolina Review

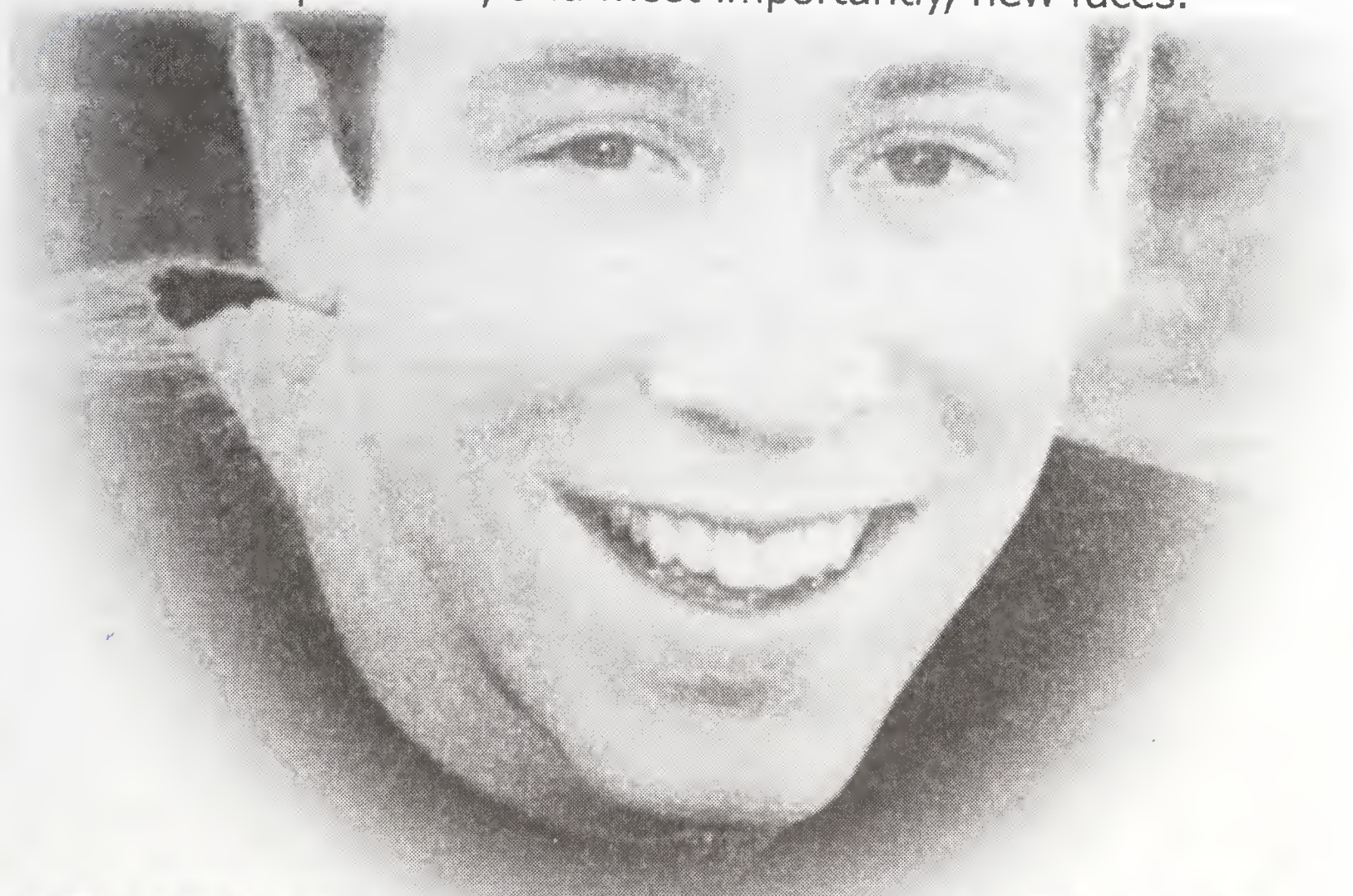
Volume XI, Issue 4

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

February 2004

Gasp!

Don't worry. This year's election brings new potential, new promises, and most importantly, new faces.



SBP SPECIAL

Inside: SBP Candidates in Their Own Words, Tuition Increases, How Not To Protest, Snow Flies at South Building, and more.

With the race underway, eight candidates for Student Body President want your support, either by helping them campaign or just by voting on February 10th.

In the past, many students have been apathetic to the race. Now, however, the excitement level has risen, and without a doubt the most important issue on students' minds is the latest tuition increase -- \$1500 for out-of-state students and \$300 in-state. On a cold Wednesday evening in January, the Board of Trustees almost unanimously approved this increase.

That same day, the *Daily Tar Heel* ran a petition with hundreds of signatures from students against the proposed hike. On that petition were the names of students representing groups from the Young Democrats to the College Republicans and CAROLINA REVIEW. In many ways, one could argue that the entire student body opposed the increase.

But in the end it didn't matter.

Trustee Tim Burnett, quoted in the *Daily Tar Heel*, said that students attending may have expected UNC to be "low-cost." But he countered that "[T]hey also came with another understanding of the kind of quality this institution represents."

It is safe to say that nearly 100% of UNC students expected tuition to be "low-cost." Moreover, the phrase "university of the people" comes to mind, and since, according to the Board of Trustees, UNC is no longer "low-cost," what makes UNC such a university when hundreds of qualified applicants are turned away each year? This new increase will be an especially harsh blow to non-resident students, as Adam Herring points out in this issue.

Thus, according to the Board of Trustees, the "philosophy" of tuition increases at UNC has changed. Now UNC will no longer be the best value in quality university education, but rather tuition will be in the top "75th percentile among peer institutions." Needless to say, nearly all sides oppose this sort of thinking.

Student Body President Matt Tepper voted against the increase and helped limit its further effects, but his voice was curiously ineffective. In many ways, the verdict on Tepper is not a good one. His unconfident attitude and lack of vision for the University seemed to be reflected in his ineffective opposition. However, he does not bear full responsibility for the outlandish behavior of the Board of Trustees.

This month UNC students have the chance to pick a new leader as Tepper's term comes to an end. This year's field of candidates is particularly strong, but as these recent events tell us, we cannot be lazy when it comes to voting. That is why I encourage you to read up on who is running for SBP by checking out the profiles provided this month by the candidates themselves.

Thank you for picking up this month's issue, and remember to vote Feb. 10 on Student Central!

Sincerely yours,



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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Out of Line

Tuition Increases Ignore Students, Faculty, University

By Adam Herring
Staff Writer

Many students were more than displeased when they woke up Jan. 22 to learn that the University Board of Trustees had approved tuition hikes despite their vehement opposition. Although they had enrolled at Carolina expecting a superb value in education, students received a clear signal that Carolina should no longer be known for its affordability among top universities.

The tuition increases -- \$300 for in-state students and \$1500 for out-of-state students -- represent a particular blow to out-of-state students considering that non-residents already pay more than \$250 more than the real cost of a UNC education.

After weeks of protest and an almost unanimous outcry from Student Government, numerous campus organizations and faculty, it took the BOT just two and a half hours to decide on the increases, which take effect next year for current students.

By increasing tuition in this manner, the Board of Trustees has betrayed the trust of all out-of-state students, as well as the entire advisory process for tuition increases.

Betraying Students' Trust

A common theme in the decisions of many non-residents for coming to Carolina is the combination of prestige, excellence, and value offered by Carolina over many competitive public and especially private universities. More than a few non-residents picked Carolina over schools like Georgetown due partly to UNC's top value in education. The new increases undermine the reasons for their decision to enroll.

While tuition information provided by the Office of Scholarships and Student Aid told incoming students to expect increases in the range of 3 to 5 percent, the BOT ignored this promise. When Student Body President Matt Tep-

per proposed a 5 percent increase for current students, the BOT rejected it outright.

This rejection of Tepper's proposal was an indicator of the BOT's unwillingness to make even a small concession in the interest of fairness. Tepper's proposal would have allowed the full tuition hike to be implemented on incoming students who would have foreknowledge of the increase, while creating a less drastic but still reasonably high increase for current students, who had no idea that such a high increase would be coming so quickly.

The BOT's justification for re-

*Trustee Tim Burnett
said at one point
that losing students
who cannot afford
to attend Carolina
could be
"the price you pay"
for becoming
first in the nation.*

jecting Tepper's proposal was that it would "unfairly" create two separate groups of students paying different amounts simply because of the year they entered. Yet, the BOT sees no problem with the existence of two separate groups who pay different amounts based solely on their place of residence. This isn't to say that there shouldn't be a difference in in-state and out-of-state tuition, but the BOT's flawed reasoning is obvious.

There was one improvement over the original tuition proposal: the use of funds from the tuition increase to fund private foundations and scholarships. The original proposal had a dispropor-

tionate amount of the increase being used to fund supposedly "private" foundations, such as the Morehead and Robertson foundations and the Ram's Club athletic scholarships.

The final proposal did not contain these. It is to Chancellor James Mooser's credit that this controversial aspect of the increase was conceded.

A New Philosophy

The Board of Trustees has also made a major change concerning their guiding philosophy on tuition increases. Discussion and formulation of this new philosophy took up a great deal of time at the Jan. 21 meeting, which concluded with the passing of a broad resolution outlining the goals of the University and how these goals will affect tuition policy.

This resolution restated the goal of becoming the number one public university in the nation and called for Carolina to reach the 75th percentile in non-resident tuition. That is, tuition will be increased to make Carolina more expensive than three-fourths of its "peer group" of public universities.

Tepper opposed the wording of the resolution and succeeded in passing an amendment changing the resolution's wording to say that tuition increases would never place Carolina *above* the 75th percentile. This was a slight change in semantics, but one with important meaning. Still, by setting the upper limit on tuition increases to the 75th percentile, the BOT now has much room for further increases.

While being number one is an achievable goal, the BOT seems preoccupied with the idea that excellence is directly linked with exceedingly high non-resident tuition. The decision is rooted in what is an apparent (but not explicitly stated) belief of the Board of Trustees that non-resident students are a commodity that should be exploited for the greatest possible gain.

The BOT's treatment of non-resident students as a commodity to be milked through tuition payments was made quite clear during the meeting.

For example, Trustee Tim Burnett said at one point that losing students who cannot afford to attend Carolina could be "the price you pay" for becom-

g first in the nation. This dismissive attitude surfaced again later, when Burtt said that lower-income non-resident students would just have to “hope that things pan out” for them later in life.

The BOT’s attitude towards out-of-state students could probably best be summed up towards the end of the meeting, when some members, having already rejected Tepper’s proposal to phase the increase in at a lower level for current students, began to then question the \$300 increase for in-state students.

By doing so, the Board of Trustees seemed to want to deliver even more severe blows to out-of-state students, most arguing not only that non-residents should pay *more*, but also that they should pay for *all* of the tuition fees.

Ignoring the Process

The amount of this year’s increase notwithstanding, more chilling is the apparent shift in authority by the Board of Trustees. The procedure followed by the administration and the BOT completely circumvented advisory bodies that are traditionally involved in the process.

According to Student Body Vice President Rebekah Burford, the guiding principle of the Tuition Task Force (composed of faculty, students, staff, and members of the BOT) has been that since all students reap equal benefit from the University, increases should be distributed equally.

The Board of Trustees, however, decided to start using percentages as

a basis for this “equal” distribution, making any increase more damaging to non-residents. The Tuition Task Force, the usual source for increase proposals, proposed a \$300 increase for all students. This proposal ultimately resulted in the \$300 increase for in-state students.

The administration and the BOT then, working in concert, formulated the proposal that was passed in the end, over the objections of almost everyone who *should* have been involved in the process.

Members of the BOT also ignored the faculty, whose retention they cited as the main reason for the tuition increases. BOT members paid little attention to faculty concerns and the resolution that the faculty resoundingly passed condemning the tuition hikes.

Faculty Chair Judith Wegner, who led the resolution, opposed the increase, comparing it to a drug that is too strong. She concluded by saying, “We need medicine, but first do no harm.”

Students, too, demonstrated in various ways their belief that these particular increases were unfair and unwarranted. But their words fell on deaf ears. An Ominous Future?

These events should be a wake-up call to the entire University, faculty and students, especially current and potential out-of-state students. The Administration and the BOT have shown their indifference to the role of University groups in the decision-making process.

This disregard for the views of faculty and students should appear

ominous to the University community, especially considering that this may not be the end of tuition hikes for next year. The General Assembly still has the option of raising tuition across the board for state institutions, as does the UNC Board of Governors.

This new tuition philosophy passed by resolution of the BOT is perhaps the most frightening prospect because its implicit (and formerly explicit) goal is to make Carolina one of the most expensive public universities for out-of-state students.

This goal is opposed to the goal of academic excellence, as such rampant increases are likely to drive away non-resident applicants, diluting the excellence of the out-of-state student population as Carolina loses its reputation for superior value over competing institutions.

If the BOT and the University administration truly want to make Carolina the number one public institution in the country, they should rethink their tuition hikes and foreboding tuition philosophy, especially as they relate to out-of-state students.

They should also consider the amount of respect they have for the opinions of students and faculty. Being number one in the nation will not be made possible by tearing UNC apart.

CR

*Adam Herring is a freshman international studies major from Spartanburg, SC.
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Student Body President Candidates

The race for Student Body President has begun with hearty field of eight candidates. In order that our readers might more fully participate in the election, we have asked each of the candidates his or her take on matters both serious and light-hearted. We hope their responses provide you with a glimpse of each to make a firm decision on February 10th.

Matt Calabria

Full Name: Matthew Michael Calabria

Web site: www.unc.edu/calabria

Year/Major: Junior Political Science and Public Policy major.

Birthplace: Englewood, NJ

Hometown: Cornelius, NC

Favorite city: Prague, Czech Republic

Favorite book: All the King's Men by Robert Penn Warren

Favorite movie: Saving Private Ryan

Last summer: I participated in the Burch Field Research Program in Vienna, where I had a great time studying international relations, traveling on the weekends, and studying diplomatic talks. I also spent two weeks in Bosnia and Croatia studying post-ethnic conflict reconstruction efforts.

Future/Career plans: Going to law school after college. After that, hopefully getting into politics or international diplomacy.

Three most important traits? Energetic, Compassionate, Insightful.

Describe yourself with one word: Dedicated.

Your choice for President in November? John Edwards

Your second choice? John Kerry

How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? Being for the war on terror doesn't mean being for the PATRIOT Act. While it's important to protect our country from the most elusive threat we've ever faced, and while that effort may take individual sacrifices on all our parts, we can't trample over the things we're protecting it for in the process.

Favorite US president: Abraham Lincoln. He's ideologically and politically brilliant. He led the charge to cure America of one of its worst injustices while displaying incredible integrity by



sticking to his convictions over the objections of so many around him.

Favorite philosopher: Friedrich Nietzsche.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Friedrich Nietzsche, an ingenious philosopher who was saw man and the world in ways no one had before; Mother Theresa, a very smart woman whose love for others overcame great challenges; Marcus Aurelius, the emperor who questioned his empire's values.

Who is your hero? "Ferris Bueller, you're my hero."

What should the University/Town do about parking? Since parking space is so scarce, we've got to make the best use of what we have. First, extend Park-n-Ride bus hours to that people don't have to talk to their cars in the dark. Second,

open up Caldwell and Steele parking lots to students instead of closing them at night.

What is the one big change you would make to the Carolina North plan? Make sure that the new campus has benefits for undergrads too. There's a definite danger that, instead of integrating into the Carolina community, it could become an isolated place just for graduate students or research efforts.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? While I can't put an exact estimate on it, I support raising the cap on out-of-state admissions to increase the University's selectivity and improve the geographic diversity of the University.

How do you feel about tuition increases? Students have done our part. Raising tuition should be the option of last resort for raising money to fund the University. Instead, I pledge to create the UNC Lobby Corps, whose primary mission would be to push for greater financial support from the state and private funding sources so that students can have a low-cost, high quality education. We should also fight to ensure that tuition increases are predictable and are fairly applied to all students.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students? In light of last week's Board of Trustees meeting, I believe the most pressing issue facing students today is our leadership's approach to increasing tuition. Many of the same decision-makers who decry the rising cost of tuition when speaking before the General Assembly or Congress, refuse to live up to their words when considering tuition increases at UNC, a dangerous precedent that seeks to make students bear the brunt of university fundraising in the years to come.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? I

ink the college admissions process, even more than other areas where affirmative action has been used, is about finding the people that have proven they can do the best with the cards they've been dealt. I support the moderate use of affirmative action in universities because it helps select applicants who will truly do the best with the Carolina education they'll be given.

Do you believe education is a right? Education is the birthright of a civil society and the lynchpin of democratic dialogue.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? I think a queer studies major at UNC would be an important and positive addition. A great many of our sister institutions already have such programs, and the free pursuit of knowledge requires the study of such an important topic for so many.

What is your favorite class at UNC? Dr. Goldberg's Honors 32: The Elements of Politics. I've been really interested in philosophy since high school, and Dr. Goldberg's class has been an amazing experience. He tries to get students to see the world through the eyes of great philosophers. Seemingly everyone in the class comes out of it feeling like what they've learned has really changed the way they think, myself included.

How do you feel about Chancellor Leseser's performance on administration?

tive and student-related issues? I think he's done a pretty good job so far, and he's made what I consider to be good decisions on issues like opening a business school in Qatar and supporting past summer reading choices. Nonetheless, I think there are times when he could definitely afford to listen to students a little more, especially when issues are still on the horizon and not when he's all but made a decision on something.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? Find a way to get more UNC students to ACC away games. Also, help Jawad out by convincing refs that face masking is a penalty in basketball too.

Which BBQ sauce is better – tomato or vinegar? Vinegar

Will the South rise again? The South is getting better every day. Two southern mom and pop businesses, Wachovia and Bank of America, have risen to become the world's largest leading financial institutions. Krispy Kreme's dominance on the NY Stock Exchange and the recent relocation of many blue chip technology firms to the Triangle area only indicate that the South's future is ahead of it. Becoming an economic powerhouse, becoming the preferred place to live among Americans, and reinventing its identity as an inclusive place to live in recent decades means that it'll be a great place to be in the future.

What is your favorite pick-up line?

"Would you like a handbill?" or "I'm a Ford truck man, that's all I drive, ain't got no boundaries, don't compromise."

Why should we vote for you? I have a great deal of experience in and outside of Student Government. As my platform will show, I have a lot of practical, useful ideas for how to make students' lives better, and I have the know-how and ability to turn those ideas into reality.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? Spotting trouble, Carolinaman swoops down from the blue skies. He lifts the train up from the tracks and gently sets it down by the sea. He then unties the Dean and reprimands the DTH staff for fleeing campus by train in the midst of election season.

Tell us a joke. What has 9 arms and sucks? Def Leppard. (My campaign made me tell that one.)

Ashley Castevens

Full Name: Ashley Marie Castevens
Website: www.unc.edu/ashley
Year/Major: Junior, Public Policy major with a specialization in Education
Hometown: Charlotte
Favorite city: Actually, I prefer the beach.
Favorite book: Harry Potter
Favorite movie: "In America" & "Gally Blonde"
What you did last summer: Drank wine, played with 3 cute kids on northern beaches as an au pair for a count-
Future/Career plans: Saving the world. Exact strategy still in the works.



Three most important traits? Commitment, integrity, passion.

Describe yourself with one word: Underestimated.

Your choice for President in November? Republican President Bush II, because I supported him the first time and think he's been a strong leader dealing with intense unforeseen issues and promoting patriotism and national unity.

Your second choice? I am intrigued by Edwards, he is a Tar Heel...

How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? I agree with the philosophies behind their enactment but find them somewhat restrictive to those they most directly impact, such as international students.

Favorite US president: Still waiting for her.

Favorite philosopher: "Nothing is at last sacred but the integrity of your own mind." Emerson. He is candid, discerning, and optimistic. His words resonate with sentiments I strive towards "...to know even one life has breathed easier because you have lived. This is to have succeeded."

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Eleanor Roosevelt, an inspirational humanitarian; Anne Frank, for her strength of character and insight in cruel times; and Abraham Lincoln, whose moral conviction and eloquence I admire.

Who is your hero? My mother, who raised me to be as proud as I am humble, as strong as I am compassionate. Her belief in me is unconditional and her support unmatched. She is incredible.

What should the University/Town do about parking? Prevent the loss of any current spaces and provide for well-planned decks; expand nighttime transit and keep most on campus night parking free.

What is the one big change you would make to the Carolina North plan? Transportation. Since this is long-range new construction, improvements need to be made simultaneously with the progress of construction. It will be a greater difficulty and expense to wait, as well as a greater inconvenience in connecting the two campuses.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? Philosophically, I

think quantitatively it would be acceptable to reach 25%, which is somewhat arbitrary, but a good balance with the asset of more out-of-state students. I strongly prefer policies that ensure resident students are not losing spots, but that growth is conditional on expanding non-resident spots. Politically, I think it imprudent to raise the cap at this time and question some of the motivations.

How do you feel about tuition increases? Tuition increases are inevitable, but should be reasonable and responsible; they should not unjustifiably impact non-resident students and be mindful of graduate/professional students. I am firmly opposed to the increases and guiding philosophy just adopted by the Board of Trustees.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students? Loss of commitment to the mission of the university, as the division between students and the administration widens again and we fail to recognize that this campus is *not the same* as those institutions identified as peers. Many invaluable characteristics of UNC are being undervalued and treated as commodity items for the sake of finances and shortsighted ranking evaluations. As SBP, I will lead the effort to rededicate UNC to our mission. I can more solidly and aggressively represent students and will emphasize attentiveness to *all* bodies of governance.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? I support a race *conscious* policy, but not race *based* policy. I am against the use of quotas, but I see the value of a diverse student body and recognizing factors that could significantly impact a prospective student's individual success.

Do you believe education is a right? In the United States, yes, I do.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? Yes. The university is a diverse liberal arts environment charged with facilitating acquisition of all areas of knowledge. This is no different. Currently, this is also a particularly prominent and under-studied area.

Favorite class taken at UNC: Amst 94: Role of the University in American Life. With the most incredible group of students and faculty, a field lab unmatched

able in its value to academics and life in general, and not to mention learning more about UNC and higher education than you knew you didn't know.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? Chancellor Moeser has performed well in the capacities in which he was hired for, namely fundraising like the Carolina First campaign. He is amenable and dedicated; however, he is politically tragic with respect to the General Assembly and fails to be comfortable with or visible to the majority of students.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? None. Turn it blue!

Which BBQ sauce is better – tomato or vinegar? Vinegar. But I can make some mean Western NC style sauce too.

Will the South rise again? Why or why not? I wasn't aware that the South ever *fell*. The War of Northern Aggression was just a bit of an annoyance.

What is your favorite pick-up line? You tell me and we'll see if it works, how does that sound?

Why should we vote for you? The campaign is a wonderful opportunity for public dialogue on issues, but I'm more interested in the job and the chance get things done than the pony show. I'm ready to shake things up a bit, and I've got the ability and the drive to do so.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? I would save the DTH staff without hesitation. I'm sorry, but that is entirely too much talent, youth, and potential to lose.

Tell us a joke. Did you hear about the new pirate movie? It's rated 'arrRRR'! Do you know why? Because of all the booty!

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MORE INFORMATION

Matt Compton

Full Name: Matthew Vaughn Compton

Web site: www.unc.edu/compton

Year/Major: Junior, History/Peace, War, and Defense

Birthplace: Until November of last year, I always thought I was born at UNC Hospital in Chapel Hill. As I was telling the story over Thanksgiving dinner, much to my chagrin, my mother kindly informed me that I was, in fact, born at Duke Hospital. Needless to say, I was mortified.

Hometown:

Technically, I'm from Cedar Grove, North Carolina, right here in Orange County. But Cedar Grove isn't so much a town as it is a bunch of farms with a Post Office smack in the middle of it, so I tell folks I'm from Hillsborough.

Favorite city:

Domestic—Washington DC

Abroad—London, UK.

Favorite book:

This is such a terrible question for me, but I'll try to answer it in the least amount of words possible. I'm a book person. One of my two jobs is in a bookstore; the other is in a library. My favorite story is *Ender's Game*, by Orson Scott Card. My piece of history is *Masters of the Senate*, by Robert Caro. My favorite novel of the past five years is *Old Mountain*, by Charles Frazier, though I love *Atonement* by Ian McEwan and *The Amazing Adventures of Kavalier and Clay*, by Michael Chabon. How could I forget Harry Potter? Harry Potter is my favorite children's series, though I also love *His Dark Materials* by Phillip Pullman. But at the end of the day, I'll always go with Tolkien. My favorite book is *The Lord of the Rings*.

Favorite movie: Again, this is a tough question. My answer will depend on my mood. I love *The Godfather*, but I could watch Jimmy Stewart in *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington* a hundred times.

What you did last summer: I spent the first half of my summer in 2003 in Washington, interning in the office of Senator Elizabeth Dole. When I came back to Chapel Hill, I began an internship in the Orange County District Court, with Judge Charles Anderson.

Future/Career plans: When I was in elementary school, I proudly informed my parents I was going to be the President of the United States. Now, I'd settle for "Senior White House Staffer." Seriously, before I die, I plan on being a National Book Award winning biographer, Pulitzer-Prize winning columnist, or Chancellor of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Three most important traits?

I read all the time. And I'm willing to bet that anytime you see me, I'll have a book on my person. In fact, most of the time, I'm reading at least three books



simultaneously—whichever book I have to read for class, a book for fun that I take with me to school, and I book for fun that I leave at home. I read the three magazines every week (The New Yorker, the Economist, and Entertainment Weekly), and do my best to read The New York Times, the Daily Tarheel, the News and Observer, and the Herald-Sun every day. Though, to be honest, that's asking a lot of myself recently. These days, I'd almost rather sleep than follow prep sports in the Durham Paper.

I dream really big. I always have. I don't plan to stop anytime soon.

I love my friends. My parents complain about my cell phone bill, my roommates complain because we never get any sleep, and everyone tells me that I spend

too much time on instant messenger. But I'll give up sleep, pay the bill, or let the homework slide for a good conversation.

Describe yourself with one word: Sleep-deprived

Your choice for President in November? To be completely honest, it's a little early to tell. I have no idea who will get the Democratic nomination, and this is the first vote I'll get to cast in a Presidential election. That's a special thing, and I'm not going to promise it away on a whim. I'm a news addict, who loves reading about policy, so I'll read up before November, see who makes the most sense, and keep watching what the candidates say until Election Day. Citizenship is about doing your homework, and if you've already cast your vote, then you aren't paying attention.

Your second choice? See above.

How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? In 1774, John Adams wrote to Abigail, "We live, my dear soul, in an age of trial. What will be the consequence, I know not." When I go to bed at nights, that's how I feel. I understand why the Patriot Act was created because I certainly see the need for better law-enforcement, but I worry. It's not that I don't trust our current slate of leaders who have to deal with this current age of trials. But I am concerned about what may happen later, when the need for this type of vigilance has past, and someone with fewer scruples comes to power.

Favorite US president: It has to be Abraham Lincoln. For one, he's my favorite American writer. The man put words on the page like God was whispering in his ear. But even putting his cloquence aside, Lincoln faced a greater challenge than any other President, and he handled each crisis with brilliance. He did all this without the benefits of a formal education or privileged background, and his party was nearly as divided as his country. What's there not to love?

Favorite philosopher: Though some argue he's more of a statesman than a philosopher, Edmund Burke's ideas about citizenship and the state have always resonated with my own. The thing about Burke is that his notions of conser-

vativism were inherently progressive. Burke was never opposed to reform, (he supported the American cause in our revolution), but he believed that change should build upon the lessons and experiences of a historical tradition (which is why he rejected the French in their own little rebellion against the king).

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: It depends. Am I doing this as a dinner party, or is this more a chance encounter? If I were going to have dinner with three historical figures, I'd sit down to a nice long meal with Winston Churchill, Theodore Roosevelt, and Aud-

rey Hepburn. I love Winston Churchill and Theodore Roosevelt for the same reasons. They had an opinion about everything, and they wrote it all down. Audrey is just the woman I'll always love—I can't have the dinner of my life without her.

Who is your hero? My father has always been my hero. He didn't have the same opportunities that I've been given. College for him was two years at Alamance Community College getting trained and certified in Heating and Air Conditioning Maintenance. But he's spent his entire adult life working so that each of his kids can have a better life than he did. I have big dreams, and I want to do big things, but I can't think of a better way to lead my life or a bigger example that I should follow.

What should the University/Town do about parking? I was raised twenty-minutes north of Chapel Hill, and almost every time my family and I decided to spend an evening shopping or having dinner, we would drive east to Durham or north to Roxboro because each of those towns has plenty of parking, which is mostly free. I love this place, and I always have, but if the Town wants to encourage growth (and I'm not sure that it does), then it has to look toward using its municipal lots to make it easier for commuters to come to Chapel Hill. Fare-free busing is great for students and for people who already live here, but we must do something for those who don't.

UNC is looking toward improving parking with each new phase of the Master Plan, and ultimately the University is looking to find a solution to its parking problems in Carolina North. Now, there are plenty who criticize that development for just that reason, and even I must admit 19,125 new parking spaces seems a bit excessive. But if we look at the long-term philosophy of controlled-growth with an open-mind to new ideas, I have no complaints. What do concern me are the changes made to parking on North Campus at night. We've coped with the change the Administration brought last summer, but if more lots on this part of campus move their hours back or become pay-lots, then we have a problem.

What is the one big change you would

make to the Carolina North plan? Put a student position on the Executive Board that oversees Carolina North. In many ways, I feel that we have been kept out of the process, and that has to end.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? I like the UNC-system proposal. It would raise the cap to no more than 22%, and it would only be used to bring the best out-of-state students to our campuses. We all know that nonresidents add to the intellectual climate, and I don't know how going to class with a few more would be anything but good. At the same time, we have to make out-of-state enrollment growth fit into the pattern of enrollment growth for the University. Every time we offer more spots to nonresidents, we should offer a new seat to a kid from a school in this state.

How do you feel about tuition increases? Nothing scares me more than the Trustees' idea of changing our tuition philosophy in such a way that seems to commodify nonresident Tarheels. Out-of-State students are so much more than a revenue source, and to treat them as anything less than a crucial component of Carolina's intellectual climate does a disservice to us all. But I'm also worried about what happens Carolina when we start making nonresident tuition market driven. For one, we lose some of our ability to be a leader among public institutions. On paper at least, from here on out, we look to Berkley, UCLA, Michigan, and UVA when it comes time to choose how much we are going to charge out-of-staters. For two, I'm worried about the type of nonresidents we begin to attract when we start to charge more just because we can. We could ask nonresidents to pay \$40,000 a year, and fill the out-of-state quota for each freshman class with wealthy basketball fans. But we would lose the Aaron Hillers, the Jon Slains, the Jen Daums, and the Elyse Ashburns to institutions that offer more or charge less.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students and what should be done to resolve the issue? I have no doubt that the greatest problem facing our University today is finding how to pay to keep this place up and running at

Top Ten Ways to Become Student Body President

10. Hack into Student Central with your CCI laptop.

9. Promise everyone a special one-on-one game with Rashad McCants.

8. Lower Tuition.

7. Tell them you are running to serve students first. No really.

6. Lend a hand in campus construction efforts to get them finished on time.

5. Make the startling revelation on February 9th in the "D"TH that all your opponents grew up Duke Fans.

4. A beer tap in every bathroom.

3. Stop eating at Lenoir. It may not help you win, but at least you'll have your health.

2. Promise to lower textbook prices from "outrageously high" to just high.

1. Be sure to scream "Yeaaaagggh!" when you make the run-off.

the standards to which we have become accustomed. A week ago, the Chancellor told Student Congress that in 2003, for the first time, we lost more battles for retaining faculty than we won. Year after year, the Chancellor warns that a change in the amount of money the state budgets to the UNC System could cause irreparable damage to our campus. English teachers already provide their own money for photocopies, but if the UNC budget continues to shrink, it might not be long before we lose a department. These are serious problems, and students have to be engaged in the dialogue in how to find serious solutions.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? The same as the one we have. I think it should play a role, just like our income status, the town we claim as home, or what we choose to write for the essays on our college applications. Just like Justice O'Connor wrote in the Michigan decision, I hope that I live to see a day when we don't need affirmative action, but now is not that day.

Do you believe education is a right? In a democracy, education is more than a right. It is a necessity.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? Provided we have the resources, I would love to see any number of new majors added to our already impressive list, but I don't think we should take away from departments that can't afford classroom supplies for Teaching Assistants or copies for professors.

Favorite class taken at UNC: Honors 32 because it's what college should be, focused on ideas instead of grades, on listening instead of speaking, questioning instead of spewing out answers.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? Before I met the Chancellor, I really believed that he didn't care about what students had to say. After advising him for a year, I know that is not the case. He cares about how his decisions impact us, but it's often hard for him to show it. What I worry about is his openness. Chancellor Moeser is never going to be Chancellor Hooker, and I don't think we'd want him to try. But the Chancellor could a better job of commu-

nicating with students at this school, he could do a better job communicating with the people of Chapel Hill, and he could do a better job talking to the citizens of North Carolina.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? Remember to enjoy yourself. You're at home here, you're in the family, and we love you.

Which BBQ sauce is better – tomato or vinegar? Vinegar.

Will the South rise again? Why or why not? Rise up in rebellion? I rather hope not. Rise in terms of being equal with any other region in the country in terms of economic growth, intellectual output, and resource production? In many ways, I think it already has.

What is your favorite pick-up line? Bond. James Bond.

Why should we vote for you? More than anyone else in this race, I've studied this University and worked to understand the context to which it fits in this state. I've done my homework, I know the issues, and I am ready to go to work for the students at this school.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith.

What do you do? I switch the tracks so that the DTH staff will live. Coach K in his extreme arrogance has tied Coach Smith up with actual rope. Coach Smith, who made a career getting out of sticky situations, uses my trusty pocket knife, which I have thrown to him, and his lightning-fast skills to cut the rope and then use it to swing from the bridge rafters onto the DTH train. There he gives an exclusive interview to the DTH staff about the impending consequences of this rash and un-thoughtful action. The DTH staff, awed by Coach Smith's very

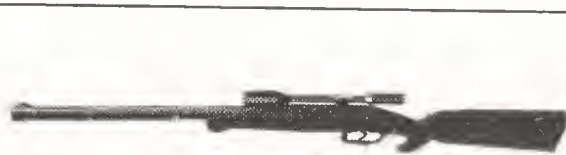
presence, prepares a story, headlined "DEAN SMITH IRATE; DUKE COACH MARKED FOR HUMILIATING DEATH!"

Once the interview has concluded, Coach Smith and I jump on the DTH train and head towards Durham. Once we have reached The University of New Jersey, South Campus, we plot a clever ambush and succeed in hogtying the unsuspecting Coach K, using the very rope he used on Dean Smith. We triumphantly drag Coach K back to the Dean Dome, where Coach Smith and I hang the humiliated and defeated Coach K by his ankles from the rafters, leaving him to dangle in front of Michael Jordan's memorial jersey (forever a testament to Carolina's unquestioned superiority), and thus preserve Coach Smith's record as the winningest coach in College Basketball from being stolen by the likes of Ratface.

Tell us a joke.

Q) What'd the fish say when it hit the concrete wall?

A) Dam!



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For more information,
Contact Josh Boudreau:
boudreau@email.unc.edu



Matt Liles

Full Name: Matt Liles

Web site: www.unc.edu/edu/lilessbp/

Year/Major: Junior/Political Science and Economics

Birthplace: Zebulon, NC

Hometown: Zebulon, NC

Favorite City: Washington, DC

Favorite Book: "Slaughterhouse Five" by Kurt Vonnegut

Favorite Movie: "The Big Lebowski"

What you did last summer: I studied abroad in Florence, Italy.

Future/Career Plans: I hope to go to law school to study constitutional and international comparative law. From there I really do not know. I would really like to work in international law and help promote cooperation between nations, but where you get a job like that who knows.

Three most important traits? My passion, my objectivity, and my responsibility.

Describe yourself with one word: optimistic

Your choice for President in November? General Wesley Clark, if he makes it that far, mainly because he has a sound economic policy for recovery from this recession and I believe he will make great strides in foreign policy.

Your second choice? My second choice is John Kerry.

How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? I agree that the United States had to come to grips with the porous nature of our borders and our intelligence deficiencies. However the unilateral nature in which we have conducted our military action has put us in a precarious situation, no matter how you gauge the level of results.

The military actions have made it so that any nation can invade another under the auspices of suspicion of terrorism. History tells us we will not be the hegemon forever, and our actions will define the behavior of the entire international community. I am just afraid that we have given countries like Russia *carte blanc* to invade smaller countries like Chechnya waving the flag of fighting terrorism but really just perpetuating cold

war imperialism.

The many invasive measures that fall under the 'Patriot Act' totally defeat the validity of the necessary security provisions. We have legalized predatory practices that begin to impede our pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness.

Favorite US president: I know it is quite common for people to say Franklin Delano Roosevelt, but I revere him for having the audacity to be exactly what the country needed during a time that



defined the direction of our nation. At any other time in history he might have been a terrible president, but during the depression and Second World War he had the balanced humanity combined with visionary toughness that our country required to survive.

Favorite philosopher: I enjoy John Locke thoroughly, because he takes a very rational and fair approach to the ways in which society should organize itself. His ideas are very optimistic, but at the same time feasible.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Leonardo Da Vinci because he innovated in so many fields and I would love to observe his thought process. It would also be amazing to meet Ella Fitzgerald who perfected her own style of

jazz and was integral as well in the art form's evolution. I would like to meet my favorite founding father, Alexander Hamilton, because he was the ultimate patriot to me. He was a top notch soldier who also happened to have the intellect to design the basis of the American economic system.

Who is your hero? My father is my hero for reasons too numerous to enumerate, but mainly because he is the ultimate role model. I really revere him because despite his capability to do anything, he choose to give back to his community in finding his calling in teaching. He in no way is the hardest teacher in the world, but no child will leave his class without being infused with the practical joy of life and learning. My dad is concerned about everyone else's well-being before his own and I strive to be more like him everyday.

What should the University/Town do about parking? In the numerous developments to the University and Town that are coming parking must be considered. The town must follow through with building more parking decks. As a university town Chapel Hill must require developers to provide ample parking and not to depend solely on the town. The University should consider purchasing and developing more housing close to campus and future campus areas to lease to professors allowing them to walk to work. New park'n'ride lots with more frequent shuttles must be constructed as well. I like that you can walk all over campus and the town rather easily, but getting our off-campus students and faculty to campus must be a priority in allotting spaces.

What is the one big change you would make to the Carolina North Plan? I try not to make it quite so self-contained. I appreciate the planners accommodating for the added people that will literally call Carolina North home. However UNC has always been a blend of tradition and progress, and I believe that potentially Carolina North could become an entity in among itself robbing some students of the true 'Carolina Experience.' The comprehensive prefabricated neighborhood created by Carolina North has the potential to ostracize the great

intellectual talent that the plan will allow for, but not actually bringing the new professors and students to Carolina but just bringing them within two miles of Carolina.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? They should raise the out of state admissions cap to a level not exceeding 30 percent because UNC is a state supported school.

Out-of-state students are some of the most driven and talented students due to the level of competition; and they bring great things to our state and our university. The recent abomination of a tuition increase makes the argument that the taxpayers of North Carolina should not bear the burden of educating the youth of other states mute because they are actually paying much more than it costs to educate them. I do not see how anyone could ever be opposed in bringing a large amount of the nation's brightest to collaborate with our state's finest in order to create a better university for all.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students? Unifying our disjointed student body is the most pressing issue facing this campus because of the implications of letting the disunity continue. Students are unaware of the issues that face our campus and we are therefore ill equipped to mobilize for issues of great importance like fighting tuition hikes. Organizations too often have to abandon grand undertakings when they could team with other groups or tap unknown resources to succeed.

We unify our student body with a student government that takes the lead in fostering interorganizational cooperation through the formulation of several arenas for interaction. Making a 'Council of Organizations' for all group leaders will benefit the university by nurturing joint ventures. By meeting with the heads of all student groups monthly, my administration will be able to react more quickly to the common problems that groups run into. Also this council will provide a great method of gauging student opinion on issues we will be taking action upon. Similarly a singular 'Executive Greek Council' will help to integrate these private communities into

the public university. In addition to allowing collaboration, this group and its extensive alumni ties will help us to better lobby outside bodies for student interest. Furthermore we will use the new Steltor calendar that all students will have next year to organize and inform the student body about all events on campus.

Student Government should bring people together in a dialogue about how to further ourselves and the University. Only once we are united as a singular student body will we be able to stand up to challenges like budget cuts, tuition hikes, and threats to our ability to educate.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? I believe that affirmative action should sustain its current role in undergraduate admissions at UNC. I agree that affirmative action should be a process and not a permanent entity. However until all people no matter sex, gender, or socioeconomic background are given relatively equal opportunity from the beginning of life there must be some kind of atonement especially in allowing access to higher-education. The goal of affirmative action is to end with equal footing and equal potential, and it must progress to be effective. However we have yet to arrive at this condition so affirmative action must endure until we do reach the time when we all have the same opportunities to learn.

Do you believe education is a right? To me education and the collective human knowledge is what binds people across time in a pursuit bigger than single people.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? Personally education is the exploration of the many facets of life, which I believe is meant to foster better understanding of the world around us. Sexuality is a major part of the human condition and I fully support the Sexuality Studies minor and would like to see it developed into a major because sexuality is a topic that influences so many parts of life.

Favorite class taken at UNC and why. Intro to Jazz with professor Palantonio because I got to study one of the very

few truly American inventions and to be emotionally moved through music for an entire semester as I learned to appreciate the many intricacies of the art form.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? I respect Chancellor Moeser for having taken Chancellor Hooker's dream of making UNC the finest public school in the nation as his own and running with it. Chancellor Moeser is an administrator of the highest caliber, however I do take issue with his measure of accessibility to students. To his credit Chancellor Moeser regularly consults his Student Advisory Committee to the Chancellor and regularly responds to emails, but it is his daily presence on campus and in the student-eye is concerning. I understand the intense schedule that a Chancellor must keep, however to fight for the students he must make sure that he meets the everyday student more often.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? What kind of advice do you give to the future hall-of-famer who has the highest winning percentage amongst active coaches? If he wants help with his golf swing then maybe I am his guy, but otherwise all you can say is "we are behind you 100 percent, and go heels."

Which BBQ sauce is better – tomato

Facing Charges in Honor Court?

Contact the
**Independent
Defense Council**
for representation.

idc@unc.edu

<http://www.unc.edu/idc>

or vinegar? This Eastern North Carolina boy is vinegar all the way.

Will the South rise again? Why or why not? Yes the South will rise again, if you mean as an area of major technological advancement, high concentration of dynamic people, and economic prosperity. However if you mean as an area that will "rise up" to fight an antiquated battle over states' rights with bigoted undertones, then I think that is kind of improbable.

What is your favorite pick-up line? "Hi, I'm running for SBP and I was wondering if you would like to sign a petition to put me on the ballot."

Why should we vote for you? Everyday I wake up in the morning thinking

about student issues and then I go to bed contemplating what we can get done tomorrow. The thoughtful drive for tangible results for students will characterize my presidency, and a personal commitment to leaving UNC much better than we found it.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river,

killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? I would most certainly switch the track, saving the DTH staff, because to think that it is ever possible for the feeble Coach Kay to subdue the greatest coach in history is quite ludicrous. The report of Dean Smith being tied to the tracks is obviously another piece of Dook fiction perpetuated with the intent of ensuring the DTH staff's demise and therefore throwing UNC into disarray as students go crazy without their daily crosswords.

Tell us a joke. Q: Why does Snoop Dogg always carry an umbrella?
A: fo' drizzle

Faudlin Pierre

Full Name: Faudlin Pierre

Web site:

Year/Major: Business Major

Birthplace: Miami, FL

Hometown: Miami, FL

Favorite city: Miami, FL

Favorite book: The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

Favorite movie: Bad Boys I and II

What you did last summer: I went back to Miami and worked.

Future/Career plans: To become a successful Sport Agent and a World Renown Speaker

Three most important traits? Communication, Open-mindedness, and a ability to Love!!!!

Describe yourself with one word: Visionary

Your choice for President in November? I don't even know who I would vote for in the Democratic Primary, so I can best tell you when November comes around.

Your second choice? Again, I can tell you in November.

How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? I understand that the Government has to do everything in its power to protect the people, but I think it's extremely sad that the people's rights are the tradeoff. It's the question of Security vs. Privacy.

Favorite US president: I must say Abra-

ham Lincoln. He was a brilliant man, he consider what was good for the people as a whole over specific unit. I've read a bit about the man, and he has so many great quotes!!!!!!

Favorite philosopher: Voltaire, because he said this "I may disagree with what you say, but I will defend to my death for your right to say it"

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Martin Luther King Jr., Abraham Lincoln, and Jesus. I don't think I need to explain; their names carry great weight in themselves.

Who is your hero? My mama, she's given it all for my family and I.

What should the University/Town do about parking? Geographically, Chapel Hill is small, however, the population continues to grow, so I believe the town should allow the University to build external parking lots off campus.

What is the one big change you would make to the Carolina North plan? From what I gather about the inform, the University still has a problem selling it to the town so I wouldn't be so quick to make judgments are the subject as of yet. However, I do think it has a potential to divide the campus.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? I am from my Miami, Florida maybe up to 25%, 22% if 25% is too high. I enjoy meeting differ-

ent people from different walks of life, I've learned a lot about people, from in state and out of state students since I have been here. This would give future students a chance to experience this same feeling.

How do you feel about tuition increases? Ask my bank account how it feels, enough said.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students and what should be done to resolve the issue? Tuition, we need a permanent Student Tuition Taskforce that will be in place to combat such issues.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? I believe that we need diversity in the schools, but I do believe there should be qualified diverse individuals.

Do you believe education is a right? I do believe is a right, I just wish that everyone was guaranteed this right.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? If it was a major, I wouldn't object to anyone actually taken it, it is a free country.

Favorite class taken at UNC: I don't have one as of right now.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? He's a nice guy... that's all I will say.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? You are doing a great job!!!!!! Keep it up

Which BBQ sauce is better – tomato

or vinegar? Vinegar

Will the South rise again? Why or why not? I hope not, I am black and from Miami, should I want the south to rise again.

What is your favorite pick-up line? This is an interactive picked up line...

Faud: Excuse me miss, what's your name?

Girl: It's Sandra

Faud: What a coincident my mama always wanted me to bring home a Sandra.

Why should we vote for you? Besides the fact, that I have a dynamic platform. There will never be another student body president that will contest my love for Carolina and the students at Carolina!!!!!! If elected the people will be my greatest concern, I will be apart of Carolina in every facet possible, from the academia to the politics to the athletics,

Faud will change this campus by making himself available one student at a time.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do?

The DTH must go...sorry about that guys!!!!!!!!!!!!

Tell us a joke.

A teacher is introducing herself to her

class on the first day of school. As she's describing herself, she says "I'm a State Fan". "How many of you are State Fans?". The first graders not knowing what a "State Fan" was, all raised their hands, as they wanted to please the new teacher. All but one young lady in the back. Teacher: "Sarah, are you not a State Fan?"

Sarah: "Nope. I'm a Carolina Fan."

Teacher: "Sarah, Why are you a Carolina Fan?"

Sarah: "Well my daddy is a Carolina Fan, my mom's a Carolina Fan, so I'm a Carolina Fan"

Teacher: Trying to get Sarah to decide for herself: "Well if your daddy was a moron, and your mom was an idiot what would you be?"

Sarah: "Oh, then I'd be a State Fan."

Laura Thomas

Full Name: Laura Elizabeth Thomas

Web site: www.unc.edu/laura

Year/Major: Junior; Peace, War & Defense and International Studies

Birthplace: Goldsboro, NC

Hometown: Pine Level, NC

Favorite city: Washington DC

Favorite book: Their Eyes Were Watching God

Favorite movie: Band of Brothers

What you did last summer: Orientation Leader here at UNC-Chapel Hill

Future/Career plans: Intelligence Community and Politics

Three most important traits? Compassion, Integrity, Determination

Describe yourself with one word: Principled

Your choice for President in November? George Bush. After analyzing the other candidates' platforms and Bush's past term, he is my top choice.

Your second choice? I don't have one.

How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? My concentration in PWAD is National and International Security. I am willing to give up some liberty for security. Appropriately, in the next few years the Act will decrease in importance and eventually our nation will lessen the pressure on civil liberties. This is a historical trend. The



War on Terror is an ambiguous term that rhetorically allows our country to pursue terrorism. Unfortunately, there will always be terrorism and we will never win this war. We will never lose it either.

Favorite US president: FDR. He got our country back on track, much like I hope to do for UNC.

Favorite philosopher: John Stuart Mill. I like utilitarianism.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Jesus, Napoleon and Lincoln. The

compassion of Jesus, the drive of Napoleon and the principles of Lincoln, what a great combination?

Who is your hero? Condi Rice. She is so extremely smart, motivated and principled. Plus, her job is my career goal.

What should the University/Town do about parking? Make parking lots into parking DECKS.

What is the one big change you would make to the Carolina North plan? I think Carolina North will open up jobs and internship options for UNC students as well as help skilled employment in North Carolina reach a higher echelon. However, I would like to see more private funding for it.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? Keep it the same, I don't feel there has been enough student evaluation of this issue.

How do you feel about tuition increases? I feel they are adverse to student welfare. When I was gathering signatures, a girl opened her door crying because she had just talked to her mom and realized that attending UNC might not be an option next year. The administration needs to gather more information about the effects of increased tuition and perhaps analyze their spending habits before faulting students and their parents.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students? Tuition increases are most pressing. There should be an inde-

pendent audit of the university to assess their spending habits and more research should be done to find alternative sources for money, rather than raising tuition.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? I support equality for all people, and when applying to college all people should be assessed equally according to their merit and what they can offer this university.

Do you believe education is a right? No, I believe it's a wonderful privilege that many of us, including me, sometimes taken for granted.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? I would like to be presented an argument of what issues the major would address, how it could help students in the future, and how it will add to unity at Carolina. I'm not privy to the idea, but I won't discount anything until I hear an argument for it.

Favorite class taken at UNC: I'm really enjoying Comm 95: Rhetoric of Terrorism by Dr. Cori Dauber. She does a great job of explaining the realities of terrorism and providing a fair and balanced view.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administra-

tive and student-related issues? I feel he could better address the issues of diversity, administrative spending, and low-wage workers.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? I can't give him any. That's like me giving advice to the Pope on Catholicism!

Which BBQ sauce is better – tomato or vinegar? Vinegar, I live near the Eastern BBQ capital.

Will the South rise again? Why or why not? I take it this question refers to the Civil War, and my answer is no. The south lost, this is old news. If your definition of "rise again" is seceding from the Union, and re-instituting slavery, I surely hope not.

What is your favorite pick-up line? Excuse me, do you have any raisins? How about a date?

Why should we vote for you? Many people hear what you say, but I listen. I am the candidate that will get the student input and then be an effective leader. I am a student just like you. Let me understand, unite and uplift this student body.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is

heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? Well, I stand by my principles, and I will have to allude back to John Stuart Mill's philosophy of utilitarianism. Also, I understand that the Review is not a fan of the "D"TH. Smith is retired; he can't help us win anymore. The DTH staff can still give the Carolina Review something to read and write articles about so the greatest good would be to save the most lives and continue the ability for the CR to jeer at the DTH. Plus, no matter what their views, and even though the CR doesn't want their autographs, they're people too and deserve a little respect!

Tell us a joke. What is the difference between a Duke fan and a 3 week old puppy? At some point the puppy will stop whining!

John Walker

Full name: John Bowden Walker

Web site: www.unc.edu/walker

Year/Major: Junior/Advertising School of Journalism

Birthplace: Burlington NC

Hometown: Mebane NC

Favorite city: Boston

Favorite book: Bible

Favorite movie: Braveheart

What you did last summer: Worked and attended leadership conferences

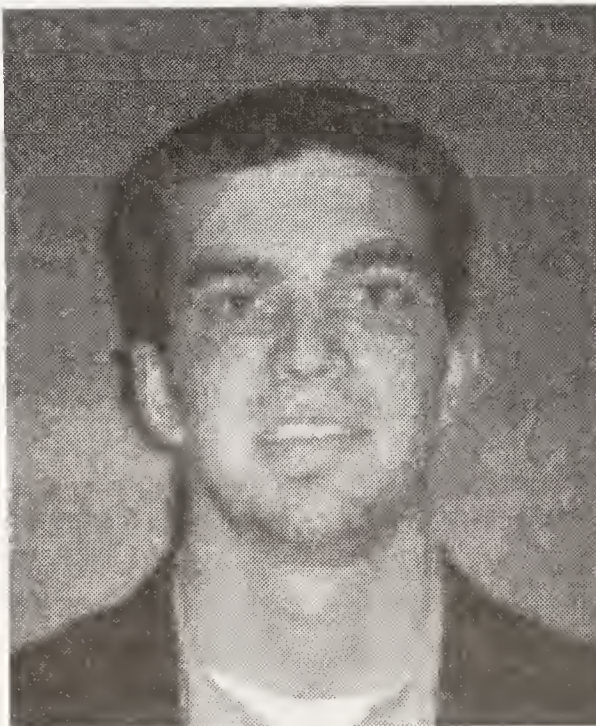
Future/Career plans: Commercial Real-Estate and Politics

Three most important traits? Dependable, Caring, Hard-Working

Describe yourself with one word: Intense

Your choice for President in November? President George W. Bush. With the situations that our country is facing right now, America needs a man of integrity like George W. Bush in office.

Your second choice? Colin Powell



How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? I think it is unfortunate that our country must take such measures to insure our freedom and

safety, but I support those actions that will protect the freedoms and citizens of the United States.

Favorite US president: George Washington-He set a solid standard for all presidents that would follow him.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Jesus-most influential man in history and in my life. Alexander the Great-I would like to talk to anyone who conquered most of the known world by the age of 29. Martin Luther King Jr.-I would have just liked to have the opportunity to meet a man that brave and learn from him.

Who is your hero? My Dad, he is the most admirable and honest man that I know. He has set such a solid example for me and I am forever in debt to both him and my mother for their efforts.

What should the University/Town do about parking? Make more spaces available to students after 5 pm for starters. They also need to make more parking spaces available on the weekend for

grad students who do a lot of traveling back and forth. There is room for parking on campus, but the university needs to make it accessible to students for more hours.

What is the one big change you would make to the Carolina North plan? I would just make sure that students would have some facilities in the plan. Perhaps more intramural fields or another gym.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? I think as long as the students who are residents of North Carolina are being treated fairly, we can continue to have a large number of out-of-state students.

How do you feel about tuition increases? I think they have raised tuition enough over the last couple of years, and that students and their parents should not have to carry anymore of the University's financial burdens on their backs. The university needs to be more responsible with its spending.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students? A lack of communication on every level. All the problems that we have go back to a lack of communication and unity that is needed to get things done. If we can ensure better communication between the students to the student government, the student government to the school, and the school to the state of North Carolina, then many of the problems that we face today on campus will take care of themselves.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? It

should play a role in regards to socioeconomic background. However I do not feel that it should play a role in regards to race. I think it is both an insult to minorities and those students that comprise the majority. The only way that we will ever achieve true unity is if we stop dividing ourselves.

Do you believe education is a right? In America, Yes. But when you look around the world I think we should realize that it really is a privilege, and we should treat it as such.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? No, I do not.

Favorite class taken at UNC and why? English 24-I gained a better appreciation for American Literature and had a good time in the class. Classes were interactive and the entire grade was not based solely on how the student did on a multiple-choice test.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moeser's performance on administrative and student-related issues? I think he has done a fairly good job with decisions. Although I do think he needs to be a little more responsible with spending. He should fight for the students more than he does, but overall I think he has done a fair job.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? To donate some Carolina blue shirts to the alumni in the lower level so they will quit wearing multi color shirts to the game. Then maybe the "turn it blue" campaign might actually work.

Which BBQ sauce is better - tomato or

vinegar? Vinegar

Will the South rise again? Why or why not? No, America needs to be unified as one country and one people, and until the North and the South decide to put the past behind them, we will never truly achieve unity.

What is your favorite pick-up line? How You dooin'?

Why should we vote for you? I have the passion and leadership that it takes to lead this university. I will increase communication on every level, and I will unify the student body under one goal, and that is to become the best state university in the country.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do? First I would pray for some wisdom. Then I would probably switch the tracks, save the DTH staff, and probably be executed by thousands of Carolina faithful when I got home.

Tell us a joke. N.C. State is a tough school.

Lily West

Full Name: Lily Eileen West

Web Site: www.unc.edu/west

Year/Major: Junior/ Political Science and Journalism (news-editorial sequence)

Birthplace: Washington, D.C.

Hometown: Washington, D.C.

Favorite City: Prague (it's beautiful and cheap!)

Favorite Book: One Hundred Years of Solitude by Gabriel Garcia Marquez

Favorite Movie: National Lampoons Christmas Vacation

What you did last summer: Participated in the Burch Field Research Semi-

nar- spent six weeks in Vienna, Austria, and two weeks traveling around Bosnia-Herzegovina

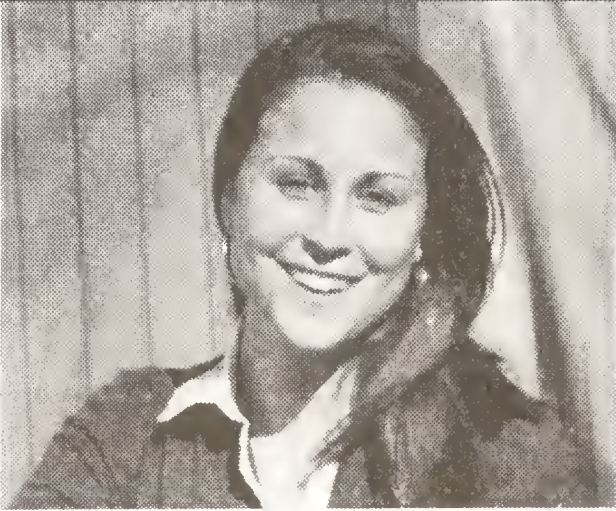
Future/Career plans: Specifically, I would like to work with media freedoms in developing/post-conflict societies. More broadly, I would like to study the role of the media in international policy-making.

Three most important traits?

My ability to relate to others

My contagious energy and laugh

My commitment to those principles and people in which I believe



If you had to choose to describe yourself with one word, what would you choose? Dynamic

Why do you intend to vote for Presi-

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dent in November, and why? Myself- as a write-in candidate. Just joking. That is a decision I will make privately in November, and I don't think it has anything to do with the job of SBP.

Your second choice? (Same as above)

How do you feel about the Patriot Act and the War on Terror? Although I understand that terrorism is a real and present threat (I live about 5 minutes from the Pentagon), I am afraid that the government's efforts to increase security may set a dangerous precedent for the future. We are infringing on individual rights to ensure safety, but is it ultimately worth it? From limits on free speech to unfair treatment of certain citizens, the Patriot Act has redefined some fundamental American principles, which may have negative implications for following generations. In terms of the War on Terror, I commend the government's proactive response to threats, but am hesitant to endorse unilateralism. The U.S. will not always be the world's leading power, so

what happens if another nation uses force to interfere in our domestic affairs?

Favorite U.S. president and why: FDR minus internment camps. In addition to reviving an economically depressed country, FDR established many social welfare systems that are still in place today.

Favorite philosopher: Calvin and Hobbes, the cartoons, of course. They've taught me a lot of life lessons over the breakfast table.

Three historical figures you would like to meet and why:

All members of the Manhattan Project (I know that is more than three): I would want to ask them if they would have developed the atomic bomb had they known what damage and nuclear arms race would result from its use.

God: I would like to ask Him/Her if original sin exists.

Tupac: I would want him to know that I love his music more than anything, and that I hope he is still alive so he can come visit me at Carolina.

Who is your hero? I don't think that there is one person who serves as my hero. My heroes are ordinary people who do extraordinary things and leave the world better as a result.

What should the University/Town do about parking? There is not that much that can be done to alleviate the parking problem in Chapel Hill- there are too many cars and not enough spaces. However, by publicizing those places where and when people can park and focusing on alternative sources of transportation, such as the Zip cars, carpooling, and Safe Ride, we can address this problem in a responsible way.

What is one big change you would make to the Carolina North plan? Throughout the Carolina North process, there has been little student input. Although growth of the University is inevitable, I do not think that any major decision regarding the campus should be made without student contribution. Thus, I would want to publicize the Carolina North plans and ensure that students' voices are heard. I would also want the University to address the question of whether bigger is necessarily better. In the midst of rapid growth, I think it is

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important that we periodically evaluate why we are expanding so quickly.

How high should they raise the out of state admissions cap? Before I address this issue, I would like to state that I do not think that the out-of-state admissions cap or tuition should divide in-state or out-of-state students. I consider the student body to be a cohesive group, and issues that affect one part of that population have consequences for all members. To arrive at the best solution for the University, all members of the community should take part in discussion. Now back to the question...I do not think that the out-of-state cap should be raised right now. With the effects of a raised cap and increase in tuition still unknown, the University does not have enough information to confidently conclude that an increased cap will improve UNC's rankings or level of excellence.

How do you feel about tuition increases? Although it is understandable that the University needs more money to continue its growth, but the BOT's tuition proposal was not the answer to financial problems. Not only were suggestions of the Tuition Task Force dismissed, but the consequences of such a hike had not been fully explored. Additionally, the hike will be imposed on students already at UNC, who had not planned for this dramatic increase. For many current students, this tuition increase will prevent them from returning to school. I am not opposed to all tuition increases, but I cannot support those that are unreasonable and do not take into consideration the needs and interests of the student body.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC students and what should be done to resolve the issue? A lack of collaboration between student leaders has plagued UNC for a long time. Without a network to mobilize and motivate students, leaders have difficulty rallying student support despite the size of the campus. The problem of tuition increases is a result of this lack of cooperation. Although I commend student leaders for recently rounding up student support, I am convinced that this debate would not have gotten this far had every BOT meeting been packed with students opposed to the

hike.

What role should affirmative action play in undergraduate admissions? Every school should strive for a diverse environment, which is not just defined by the campus' racial composition. Diversity incorporates a variety of factors, many of which are rooted in socio-economic factors. Thus, affirmative action based on socio-economic status should be used in undergrad admissions to provide equal opportunity for less fortunate applicants.

Do you believe education is a right? If defined as "the pursuit of knowledge" then yes, education is a fundamental human right. However, not everyone is able to exercise this right.

Do you support queer studies as a major at UNC? Yes.

Favorite class taken at UNC: I really like the classes I am taking now, which include the Politics of Sexuality and Comparative Tolerance. I enjoy the professors, and the subject matter is different from any of my previous classes.

How do you feel about Chancellor Moer's performance on administrative and student-related issues? The Chancellor has successfully raised a considerable amount of money for the University and implemented the Carolina Covenant, which has been applauded by schools nationwide. He is also very receptive to student concerns and makes an attempt to stay on top of student issues. So I think he has done a great job in both respects.

What advice can you give to Coach Williams? Who gives advice to Coach Williams?

Which BBQ sauce is better- tomato or vinegar? Neither. I'm from D.C and we like hamburgers.

Will the South rise again? Why or why not? No. Is this a real question?

What is your favorite pick-up line? Want tickets to the UNC-Duke game?

Why should we vote for you: I have proven that I am a positive change-agent who values each individual I encounter. I am filled with feasible ideas, not empty promises, which are based on the opinions of a diverse student body, and I have the drive, determination, and dedication to make them happen.

You're the track master for Amtrak

railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach Kay, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith? I wouldn't kill anyone. I'm not into that. I would tell the whole DTH staff to hurl themselves into the right side of the train and take their baggage with them. This weight would slightly tilt the train to the right, raising the left side approximately 31 degrees. Then, I would shout to Dean and tell him to move to the left side of the tracks (because his ropes weren't tied that tightly) and scrunch up in fetal position. Then, I would switch tracks of the DTH train (meanwhile only running on the right rail), which would cruise past our most coveted b-ball coach without even touching a hair on his head. I would then tell the DTH that they could move back to their original seats, leveling the train. Being the coolest track master in town, I would celebrate my success with a massive Amtrak bash at the train station.

Tell us a joke.

Q: How many NC State students does it take to change a light bulb?

A: Three- one to change the bulb and two to discuss how they did it just as well as anyone at Chapel Hill.

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Uncivil, Unjust

The End of Civil Disobedience at UNC

By Matt Pulley
Staff Writer

No one could turn on the television on Jan. 19 without seeing a flood of images of the nonviolent protests, speeches and works of Martin Luther King. Most students at the University have seen more than their fair share of all of these, but none quite like those historical protests that changed the world.

What is the difference between the modern protest that goes ignored today and the ones that moved the world in days past? The practice of civil disobedience no longer exists.

Many have heard of the incredibly effective protests organized by Mahatma Gandhi. He was able to expel one of the most powerful empires in the world from his country without the use of force. He opposed the laws put forth by the British Empire by organizing thousands of Indians to break the laws they found unjust and accept the punishment, often police brutality or severe jail time, willingly.

Compare that to November's FTAA protest, which included students from Carolina, where thousands of "protestors" lit fires in the streets of Miami and attempted to break up free trade negotiations by force.

The protestors, who claim to have had their human rights violated when the police retaliated, can hardly elicit the sympathy of a truly nonviolent protest. By attempting to cover up their actions and pretend as if they were not at fault, they showed themselves unwilling or unable to accept the consequences of their actions.

Henry David Thoreau laid the groundwork for civil disobedience in a war protest. He refused to pay a tax to support the Civil War. He knew very well that there would be consequences to his action — jail time — and he served it willingly.

More than 100 years later another protestor became famous during the Vietnam War. Legendary boxer Muhammad Ali, the heavyweight champion of the world, refused induction into the U.S. Army to protest its involvement in the conflict.

Ali knew the potential consequences that he faced and accepted the loss of his title, his passport, his fortune and very nearly his freedom in order to make a point.

Last year, quite to the contrary, Andrew Pearson became a local celebrity protestor by interrupting a UNC basketball game against Virginia to protest the war in Iraq, clearly in violation of several laws.

Pearson did not receive jail time like many of the protestors of King's time, nor was he brutalized in a manner reminiscent of Gandhi's followers, or even deprived of a title and property like Ali.

Instead, Pearson was simply asked to complete community service as a punishment for his flagrant violation of the law. But instead he chose to ignore his sentence and now faces additional charges.

More importantly, by failing to accept the consequences of his actions, Pearson destroyed any credibility that he might have brought to his protest. While he may have been happy stealing time from television networks and the basketball fans by his protesting, he fails to grasp the logic that he should lose some of his own time doing community service as a consequence.

But apparently he has supporters.

Letters have poured into the *Daily Tar Heel* arguing that the University should drop all charges against Pearson. How incredibly disturbing to think that there are groups who believe a man

should not have to take responsibility for his actions when he deliberately breaks a law.

This phenomenon is not a local one. We have seen the Left carry this ideology for some time now. Did Bill Clinton lie in front of a grand jury? Yes. Is this a felony known as perjury? Yes. Should he have to accept the consequences of breaking the law and making an international incident out of his personal actions? Some people say no.

I have heard references over the week's worth of activities in celebration of King's life that these modern university protestors are carrying on his work. To review this for a moment, let us consider such statements.

Would a Baptist minister from Alabama be proud of a congregation of homosexuals coming together to block off Franklin Street in a "North Carolina Dyke March" in protest of...what were they protesting?

Would the man who said, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere" be behind Pearson's support of a regime that not only unjustly persecuted hundreds of thousands of Kurds, but annihilated them in a documented case of genocide?

Would a man whose credibility was tied in with his morals and family values have smiled at a "naked protest" where privileged college kids prostituted their sexuality in exchange for media coverage?

The art of protest has certainly changed dramatically over the years since King's death. Morality, resolve and, most importantly, willingness to accept the potential consequences of organizing all seem to have fallen by the wayside to whiny slogans, half-hearted causes and an overall refusal to take responsibility.

Maybe that is why no one bothers listening to them.

CR

Matthew Pulley is a sophomore biology major from Raleigh, NC.
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Students “March” on South Building

The Lighter Side of the Tuition Debate

By Deb McCown
Associate Editor



Photo by Deb McCown

Students gather snowballs and pieces of dismembered snowmen to carry up steps of South Building and pile against the doors in a “protest” against tuition increases.

On Jan. 9, students sought to “freeze tuition hikes” by giving the administration “a cold reception.”

“Charge!” shouted junior Bryan Cohen, and a line of 70 students surged forward, hurling carefully packed snowballs into clusters of unsuspecting students on Polk Place.

The group had taken just over an hour to form, as the dozens of students out in the snow on Olde Campus Lower Quad and Olde Campus Upper Quad joined together to fight one another. But after hundreds of snowballs had flown across Raleigh Street in volleys, impeding the progress of a few unlucky motorists already navigating the snow, the

group united to assault a tour group – and decided to move on to better things.

Despite having no leader, the long line of students made its way deliberately to Polk Place, puzzling onlookers along the way. Red-faced from the cold in sweatshirts, jackets, and toboggan hats, they were ready to make war – in snow.

A guy dropping snowballs from a tree 20 feet above the snow-throwing army provided only a short distraction before its members, alternately shouting lines from *Braveheart* and *Gettysburg*, charged across the quad and attacked Dey Hall, which students were beginning to exit with the change of classes.

They assembled behind the stone wall facing the building, snowballs in hand, waiting for the command to fire

from whoever happened to shout it. As students realized what was happening and some were able to exit from other doors, a band of “rebels” developed off to the side, but they were too small and un-mob-like to do much damage.

The students bombarded Dey Hall for a solid 20 minutes before they began to tire of it. Then, after a few misdirected charges (“Get the girls by the flagpole!”), the next big command came: “South Building!” And the group surged forward, carrying huge chunks of snow and slabs of dismembered snowmen up the steps of South Building to pile against the heavy brown doors.

“Someone just yelled, ‘chancellor’, and there was no stopping it from there,” said Dan Smith, a participant in the snow mob and a freshman from Woodstock, Georgia.

The event was named, by consensus, The Olde Campus March on South Building, and, with several comments on the high and rising cost of tuition, the mob went to attack the building representing the chancellor, who Charlie Newsome, a freshman from Currituck, described as “the mortal enemy of the campus.”

Assistant Dean of Students Dave Gilbert ended the foray by telling the students he had called police. He hadn’t,



Photo by Deb McCown

Students piled snow against the doors to South Building as a sign of “protest” inspired by the weather

but chancellor's assistant Brenda Kirby complained to building coordinator Nancy Graves, who called grounds services. Grounds Services Director Kirk Pelland referred to the incident as vandalism, but grounds worker Robert Cooper said that he loves the snow – and that cleaning it up is just part of his job. Four students offered to help him.

Master Patrol Officer Kurt Insko, who arrived from public safety after most of the crowd had dispersed, said that such behavior is typical when it snows in Chapel Hill.

"They're just a bunch of kids having some fun," Insko said.

The students who had piled the snow began to boo as it was removed, but the crowd dispersed slowly, with smaller battles continuing until it dwindled with the temperature to just six hardy snow-obsessed souls. The main set of battles had lasted almost two solid

hours. When they left, public safety officers walked the long way around to avoid the snow-throwing students.

"It wasn't really a protest," admitted Cohen, who said that he, being from out of state (Dresher, Pa.), suggested that the group write "out of state tuition" on the pile of snow. "Basically," he said, "it was all about who could yell the loudest to choose which target was next."

Matt Thomas, a freshman from Charlotte, said the spontaneous snow-battles helped to give him a good impression of the campus.

"It's just cool to see everyone out having fun," Thomas said, "especially the first day of school, and it's stress because we have a whole 'nother semester, but then it's snow and people are just out playing. These people don't even know each other, and then

they're just playing."

The spontaneous snow-throwing, tuition-protesting mob brought together, on a Friday afternoon in the first week of classes, the fun of playing in the snow with the more serious considerations of college men – and a simple game was soon converted into a political statement ...of sorts.

The culmination of the snow battles brought out visual signs of the tension that exists between students and the administration about tuition increases – but, most of all, the event showed the youthful, spontaneous spirit that college is supposed to encompass – and that even big boys like to play war.

CR

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From the Back Bench

Tales of Student Congress and More...

By Steve Russell
Publisher

The leaves are off the trees, but campus is blossoming with campaign materials. Year two of the Daum-Larson Campaign Reform Act began with members of the Board of Elections demonstrating their lack of understanding of the obtuse code. More embarrassing than their performance at the candidates meeting, however, is the code itself.

Among the lowlights of our elections rules: a candidate for Student Congress who wants to print a few pages of handbills at home or in a campus computer lab (i.e. for free) must form a student organization (membership: one), find a faculty advisor and pass the difficult treasurer's test (or find someone else to do so).

The Daum-Larson Act forces public financing and all of its associated burdens on candidates who wish to appear on the ballot and spend money. A candidate for Student Body President must obtain 800 signatures to qualify to run and receive the funds, but the code

prevents the candidate from actually discussing the campaign or his ideas until that is accomplished.

Who wants to sign the petition of a candidate who is not even allowed to talk about his platform? Plus, no candidate's website can appear on personal UNC web space, only on student organization space.

It is a boondoggle, and one that college students do not need. But do not fear for your representatives, dear Reader, for change is afoot.

In other news, the Young Democrats, jealous of the success of conservative speaking events featuring Ann Coulter and Ben Stein, are organizing for action. An email on the group's listserv advised members:

"Last semester Student Congress gave nearly \$7,000 to the Federalist Society to bring Anne Coulter to campus to speak. It's time that progressive minded students on campus get our share of Student Congress' funding so that we can

promote our causes as well. In order to accomplish this goal and tap into these resources, we need more of our club members in Student Congress so that we can gain greater progressive representation."

Too bad for the YDs that Congress' ethics rules prevent a member from voting on funds for other groups with whom he or she is affiliated. And we all know how well Democrats do at following the high examples of ethics set by their national leaders.

Even worse for the YDs, who have suffered a drought of activity matching that of other campus leftists, is that money does not make a good speaking event. It takes students committed to organizing the event and bringing in an engaging personality.

A million Student Congress members cannot create the humility and humor of Ben Stein, for instance. Let the politicians politick, I say, because all of their talk underscores the *progress* of conservatism on campus.

CR

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UNC Students March for Life

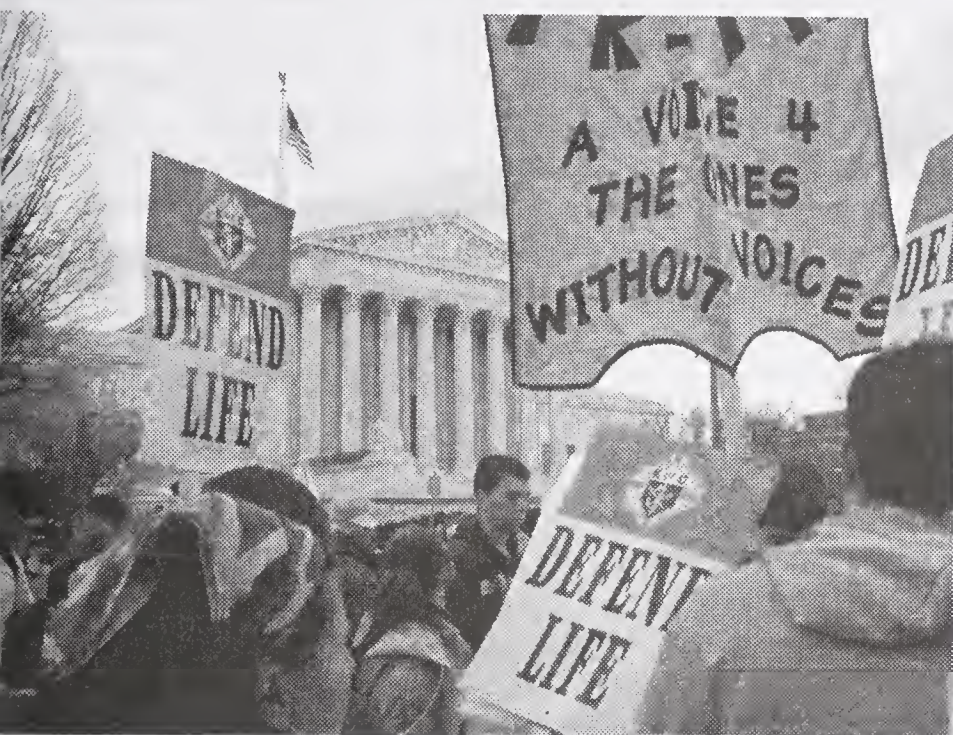


Photo by Smith Gregg

Above: Protesters gather at the Supreme Court Building to demand reversal of the Court's 1973 Roe v. Wade decision, which struck down anti-abortion laws..

CR

Below: Thousands of pro-life supporters march 2.5 miles through the streets of Washington, D.C., demonstrating the strength of the anti-abortion movement.

Photo by Smith Gregg



The annual March for Life in Washington, D.C., marks the anniversary of *Roe v. Wade*, the Supreme Court decision that struck down anti-abortion laws 31 years ago.

On Jan. 23, thousands of supporters from pro-life political groups and churches across the country marched from the Ellipse to the Supreme Court Building.

Students from Carolina Students for Life, a group that was profiled in last month's issue of CAROLINA REVIEW last month, made the trip up to the nation's capital for the event.



Photo by Smith Gregg

Above: Senior Bryan Castellucci, in a crowd of marchers, carries a sign that reads "Pro Life" in Spanish.

Join

CAROLINA STUDENTS FOR LIFE,
an enthusiastic organization working
against abortion.

Contact Stephanie Evans at
sevans@email.unc.edu.

Robert E. Lee Day

If you happened to see the flag of the Confederacy flying above the courthouse in Lee County on Jan. 19, it's not because the South has risen again. The Robert E. Lee Society, a local civic group, has been allowed by the county commissioners to fly the flag every year on this date for more than a decade on the birthday of the general for whom the county was named.

This year, the date happened to fall on Martin Luther King Day, creating a dual holiday that actually generated more "dispute" in the *Daily Tar Heel* than it did in Lee County (which, does, by the way, have one black commissioner). Some see it as a somewhat ironic pairing of holidays, but really it's not. It is a testament to our nation's tolerance of diversity.

When a day honoring a civil rights leader can be celebrated alongside an event honoring a Confederate general – with neither side making a fuss – it's a sign that we have gotten closer to achieving King's dream. Surely he did not believe that giving civil rights to one group should mean taking them away from another – and such a dual holiday, far from showing a sign of lingering bigotry, shows positively that varying viewpoints can respectfully coexist – and that the various parts of our heritage can be peacefully celebrated together.

Nader Turns Audience Green

Ralph Nader came to campus on Jan. 20 as part of his exploratory campaign for a run for President of the United States. He spoke in Hamilton 100 to a crowd of about four hundred students and faculty. Some students came as investigators and others as believers.

Nader is the longtime leader of the Green party, known for its environmental concerns and anti-market beliefs. He made great strides in the 2000 election by obtaining 5 percent of the vote in many states. But 2004 is looking different, and he is in desperate need of volunteers from places like UNC.

Many there came also in support of the new student group with a poorly chosen acronym that sponsored the event: CIVIC, or Coalition of Independent Voters in Carolina. This new group is dedicated to offering UNC students a "third" political opinion and giving the collegiate political environment a taste other than liberal/conservative. So they seek to promote a new form of politics with no basis in reality.

After arriving late to a full-capacity Hamilton Hall, Nader began his speech by explaining away the corruption in the American electoral system and then went on a 20- or 30-minute rant about the evils of Corporate America. Corporations run the government and take away our liberties, he said. Nonetheless, he failed to mention that they employ about 80% of the American workforce, and he also avoided many other pertinent objections to his tirade.

The failure to offer any answers or solutions to problems made his speech seem more like the simple litany of woe that is so typical of "progressives." Thus, many in the room were convinced by his speech to stick with the Republican and Democratic parties, making it in all sincerity an informative evening.

A Snowball's Chance At Carolina

The "Daily" Tar Heel reported that four students were injured – three with concussions and one with a broken bone – as a result of sledding on Bowles Drive Jan. 25. They neglected to mention, of course, the number of students who were injured Jan. 27 as a result of the University's foolish decision to hold classes.

Student Body President candidates campaigning in the ice-filled Pit began to count the falls they witnessed beginning around 11, when the University officially opened. Despite having cleared a path down the treacherous steps and partway across the Pit, one candidate counted 16 falls in just under an hour.

Now, we don't mean to jump to any conclusions here, but that could be an indication that campus was, in fact, unsafe. And if students couldn't walk around campus without falling, how on earth were they supposed to get here to begin with? It would benefit students, faculty and staff for the University to be, well, conservative about the snow in the future – and err on the side of caution rather than injury.

THE LAST WORD

"You campaign in poetry. You govern in prose."

- Mario Cuomo

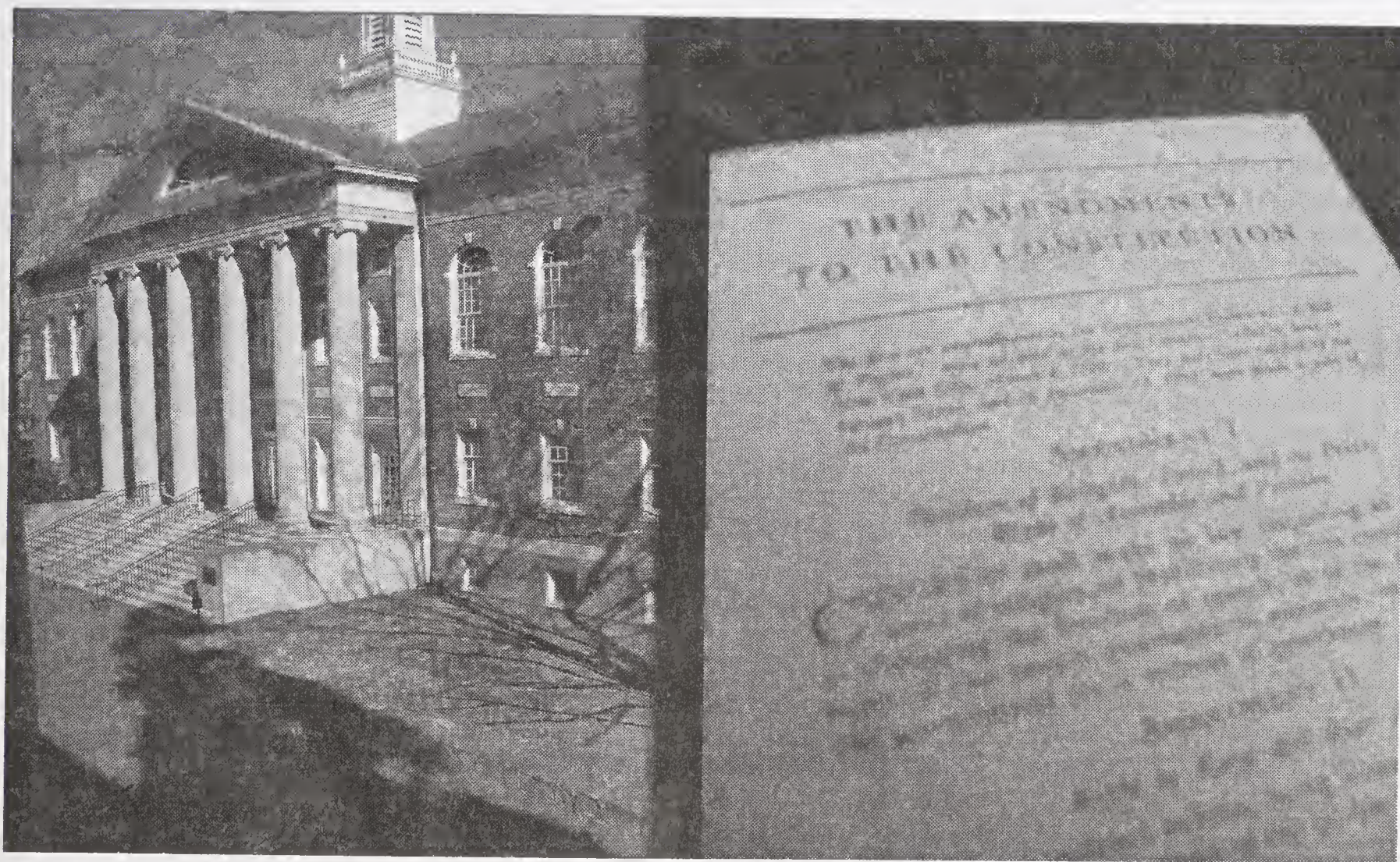
Carolina Review

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Is Your Professor Violating Your Civil Rights?



The Suppression of Free Speech at Carolina

Inside: Sex at Carolina, How the RIAA Is Undermining Capitalism,
Course Reviews, Interview with the SBP-elect, Simply Satire, and more

Students come to Carolina under the impression that in their classes and other intellectual activities, they will be free to express their opinions according to their conscience. From their first academic exercise, the Summer Reading Program, they understand that the University is supposed to be a “marketplace of ideas.”

One student, Tim, who, to avoid more backlash, does not want his full name given, found out last month that such freedom of thought is not always the case. Because he expressed disapproval of homosexuality in class, his professor, Elyse Crystall, emailed the entire class and criticized him for “violent” use of “hate speech.” Since then, the story has spread to media outlets across the state and around the nation.

Since the ordeal, several students, some of whom disagree with Tim, have stood up for his right to free speech. Crystall said in her email to Tim’s class that she would not tolerate “hate speech” of the “heterosexist” kind. However, her reasoning was flawed since Tim’s opinions are protected by the Constitution, whereas the right to not be offended by them is not.

Such an attitude toward a traditional view of homosexuality represents an absurd double standard. UNC has prided itself on being a place of free speech, far beyond the limits reasonable for the rest of society. However, those rights are usually only given to leftist professors who defend criminal terrorists and give shameful remarks full of anti-American sentiment – but not to those with the widely held belief that homosexual acts and unions are disordered.

Tim violated his professor’s leftist orthodoxy and paid the price. Despite the fact that Tim was harassed and belittled in an email to his entire class, *The Daily Tar Heel* shamefully stated in an editorial that such professors were not part of any greater problem.

However, it is clear that some leftists in this country have a problem with anyone who would offend them, especially when he opposes their “enlightened” views of homosexuality. Leftists willingly protect the speech of professors who defend terrorists (Al-Qaeda) and murderers (Mumia) when it suits their agenda, but not a student who disagrees with them in the classroom. Their actions say: Sorry, religious conservatives; free speech, tolerance and diversity don’t include you.

It is a testament to the American sense of justice that so many people support Tim, including those who disagree with him. Sadly, contrary to the logic of *The Daily Tar Heel*, instances like Tim’s are not rare. Academic freedom and free expression of thought are essential to a free society – not to mention a university – but they are also poisonous when given only to certain groups. The University should do the right thing and take action against professors like Elyse Crystall, who has acted so shamefully.

In this month’s issue, you will find much more on Tim’s story, as well as an exclusive interview with SBP-elect Matt Calabria, a visit to the Triangle from billionaire leftist George Soros, an in-depth look at the people who don’t want you downloading music, and our ever popular regular features.

Lastly, I want to extend my condolences to all of those in the UNC family who have felt the loss of Dr. Robert Kirpatrick, a man who was especially important to the *Review* as our advisor. Before you check out anything else, turn to our tribute which was put together by current and former staff members.

Sincerely Yours,



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Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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Carolina Review Mailbag

Dear Sir,

Just a heads up, I liked this article and found it well written and convincing except for a little aspect: The move to quote that fairly erroneous letter to the editor of the Daily Tar Heel by Jason Barone.

The quote: "There is a reason why in the U.S. Constitution, the phrase 'Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness' is in that order."

For one, no one will ever find these words written in the Constitution. They are written in the Declaration of Independence. And there is a major flaw in confusing the two, namely that the former is the foundation of U.S. law and the latter is a tract of rhetoric.

Additionally, as a tract of rhetoric the Declaration was written with certain poetic rhythm and meter conventions in mind. The line "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" flows much better than any other arrangement of those three words. I think Thomas Jefferson had that in mind not the belief that there was a particular hierarchy among the three foundations.

Third, any claim that we should establish those three ideas hierarchically

in that particular order will find stiff opposition from history. Time and again, America has gone to war in order to save the latter two at the risk (and sometimes disregard) of the former.

So, I would suggest that the Carolina Review be a little less careless when it comes to editing its columns.

JONATHAN BIRCH

Thank you for pointing out the inaccuracy. It is important to make the distinction between the document that sets out our nation's system of governance and the one that sets out our founding ideology.

The terms are in that order because Jefferson borrowed from Locke's "life, liberty, and property," but we used the quote because of the rhetorical point the letter made by pointing out the order. (Please note that without life, the other two aren't possible.) This does not diminish the fact that all three are important principles and that the fiercest arguments often come when two of them (such as life and liberty) are in conflict.

Dear Sir,

I just arrived in UNC to begin graduate school. Seeing your review of Atlas Shrugged in The Carolina Review

was a very welcome sight. I do hope it prompts individuals to read Rand. She is my favorite author, and I agree completely with her sense of life. I just wanted to note your job well done. If there are any pro-reason activities you would like help with let me know. Keep up the good work!

TEE BAHNISON

Dear Sir,

My utmost compliments to the article titled "Out of Line" on the recent tuition increases, written by Adam Herring. Though I do not usually agree with articles printed in the Review, I do read your magazine, and Mr. Herring's article vocalized the frustration of a great number of people on campus, students and faculty alike. I attended the Board of Trustees' meeting and was absolutely appalled by the myopia they demonstrated to the opinions of the professors and students that are the University. I was also disgusted by the way they treated Matt Tepper and the compromise he tried to engineer with his plan. I know for a fact that he spent many hours formulating that plan, only to have certain Trustees literally throw it aside without review. While the Daily Tar Heel did an excellent job of publicizing the event, it can only go so far as to vocalize student response. I was very pleased to see that a campus publication has come forward to passionately and eloquently express the faithlessness and anger that many are feeling about the actions of the Trustees.

DOUG ORNOFF

Dear Sir,

I'm writing to thank you for your critique of the Daum-Larson Campaign Reform Act. I have found it to be oppressive and counterproductive to increasing involvement in student government and terribly inefficient. I'm an avid reader of the Review and it's good to see you taking on issues facing Student Congress.

LUKE FARLEY



Artwork by ALICIA TOWLER

The New Student Body President

An Interview with SBP-Elect Matt Calabria

By Adam Herring
Staff Writer

What are your feelings on the election?

It's certainly something we didn't want to have to deal with, and it's just an unfortunate situation that things had to play out like that. I think that the Board of Elections handled it well considering the situation. They really tried to take care of it in a timely manner, as well as they could. There certainly was a lot they had to deal with in a short period of time. The Board of Elections handled the situation well. It really was a tough situation for both teams, something that neither wanted to deal with.

How do you hope to overcome the negative aspects of the crisis to focus more on your platform?

For one I hope that this past legitimate election we've had will add a lot of legitimacy to the office and to Student Government. But in addition I want to make sure that Student Government is open, that we do pull representatives from the various campaigns, because there really were very highly qualified, motivated people on those campaigns, and I hope that those people are interested in continuing to work for Student Government.

There's been criticism from other candidates of the election regulations, specifically of the Daum-Larson Act. Do you have any criticisms or things you think should be changed about election regulations?

There are several things about the Daum-Larson Act that ought to be changed that are unfairly constraining. Without getting into it too much, Student Government candidates really are constrained far too much from being able to get into campaigning. There is a lot of vagueness in the code, about what entails negative campaigning, what entails a campaigner,

and so on. That certainly came up. There are a lot of things that need to be clarified.

What do you think was the issue or part of your platform that helped the most to get you elected?

There were a few things, what we call "headliners" that really appealed to voters. One was the UNC Lobby Corps. That was our response to the tuition issue, really a proactive way to get out there and make contact with General Assembly members and get our voice heard. The second idea was the music downloading idea. It's something that every student can take advantage of and something that's very feasible. Third, things like making sure we support sports clubs on campus, making sure they get what they need. That resonated with a lot of voters.

What do you consider most important about your platform, and what part of your platform do you think you'll put into action first?

I'm really concerned that external relations are up to speed very quickly. That includes the UNC Lobby Corps, but it also includes making sure that I'm up to speed on Board of Trustees issues, Board of Governors issues as well, and just dealing with the administration. Making sure that we set that up is going to be a huge priority because it's the one place where students don't have a voice outside of Student Government.

What philosophy do you feel ought to be applied to future discussions of tuition increases?

I've always felt that the University has an obligation to the state; it is, after all, the state university. However, the state has a correlative obligation to support the

University, and I really think that's fallen. Students have done their part by paying tuition increase after tuition increase, sometimes retroactively; many times in a way that's a surprise to students. Now it's the General Assembly's turn to financially support the University. As far as the Board of Trustees meetings, we have to cast an eye towards accessibility and trying to make sure we don't surprise students. We really need to make sure that students know about it before hand.

There's been a recent controversy on campus about a professor attacking comments made by a student in class. This has brought up a discussion about campus speech codes. How do you feel about these issues?

I'm generally familiar with what happened, and I think there's truth to both sides. Where I come down on it, is I feel that homophobic speech isn't acceptable in the classroom. We really need to make sure that everyone's comfortable on campus; that should be a priority. It's really important to make sure that homophobic speech and appropriate speech in the classroom is something that's enforceable, but appropriately enforceable.

So you feel that there should be a balance between freedom of speech and what is acceptable in the classroom? Do you feel that there should be campus-wide speech codes?

Just in terms of legality, there's nothing I can do to prevent it in the press, but certainly very different rules apply to the classroom and to outside the classroom. As far as campus-wide speech codes go, that's a completely different issue.

Finally, what are your plans for the summer?

Staying here and trying to complete the platform.

CR

Adam Herring is a freshman political science major from Spartanburg, SC.

In Memoriam:

A Tribute to Professor Robert Kirkpatrick

The Loss of an Inspiration

By Steve Russell
Publisher

In late February, UNC and *Carolina Review* lost a great friend. Dr. Robert G. Kirkpatrick passed away after complications from surgery. As a longtime professor in the English Department, KP led hundreds of students to realize that language is beauty and that learning is a most wonderful activity. As an advisor in the Honors Program, he set many students on the right path to a great education. As advisor to the *Review*, KP offered advice to writers in need. When I served as Editor, Dr. Kirkpatrick helped me find a voice for the magazine, and he always gave sage advice.

I never took a class with KP while I was an undergrad, but I consider him the only true mentor I had as an undergrad. He was a brilliant man, and I cherish the times spent lost in conversation in his office. He could quote the wisdom of the classics in any situation, and inspire in moments. It has been said more than once that you always learned something new when you spoke to Dr. Kirkpatrick, and that is absolutely true.

Today, my reading list stretches far into the future, and I consciously attempt to balance law school and my private, continuing education. This is not easy, but KP never promised that learning would be. It is rewarding, however, and the legacy KP left me was the desire to always have a book on hand (if not in hand).

Dr. Kirkpatrick was a model professor. He was demanding yet fair. He cared deeply for all his students, even those who were not enrolled in his courses. On behalf of *Carolina Review*, and for myself, I offer my condolences to the entire university community on Dr. Kirkpatrick's passing. He will truly be missed.

A Life-Changing Influence

By Michael Burdei
Former Associate Editor

In August 2001, this native New Yorker transferred to UNC to obtain a Political Science degree. Before the addiction to sweet tea, UNC athletics, or anything else that represented a Southern slice of heaven, there existed a temporal moment, that rough patch of uncertainty familiar to most new students. Keeping busy, I joined the *Review* staff a week after school started. Not soon after the tragic events of 9/11, my editor sent me to speak with Dr. Robert G. Kirkpatrick, concerning an upcoming piece for the magazine. For that alone, I thank my old editor tremendously.

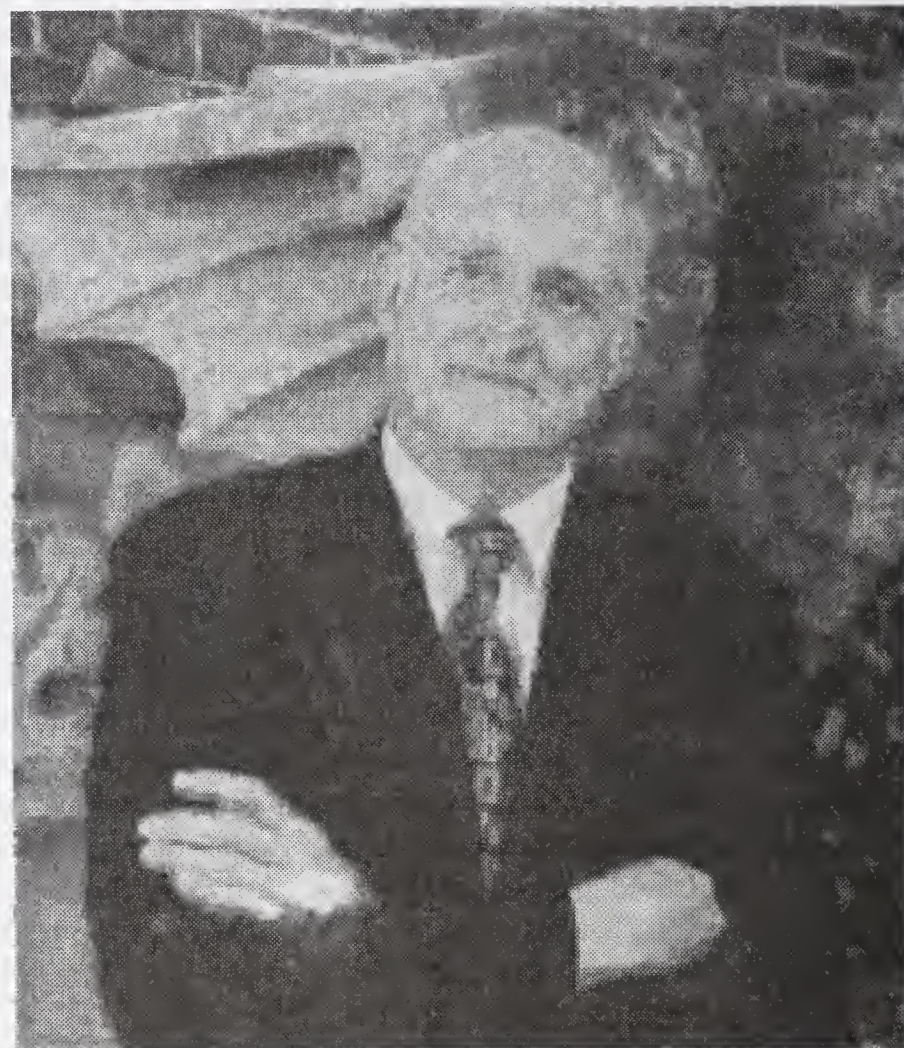


Photo Courtesy of UNC English Department

What might have been a fifteen-minute conversation lasted more than an hour. We talked about a number of things not least the actual article I was writing. Did I understand my history? What direction should my life take? Certainly, these are all great questions that require so much to answer and a lifetime to experience, but everyone needs to start somewhere. Thus, I acquired a mentor, and Dr. Kirkpatrick had another pupil, among the many who, he once remarked, "in turn, teach me things I had not previously considered."

I attended his English 21 class the spring semester of my junior year. As would so many of my classmates, I experienced a different perspective on poetry. If Wordsworth's *Tintern Abbey* or Coleridge's *Rime of an Ancient Mariner* were incomprehensible, then Dr. Kirkpatrick made them a little less so. For me, it was the beginning of the greatest lesson the late professor would impart: respect the beauty of language; avoid debasement. In hindsight, it sounds obvious. But we often forget.

In the summer 2002, I attended the London Honor Program, which Dr. Kirkpatrick led for years. Ask anyone from that trip: they could not imagine a better person to lead them through the Bloomsbury District, cluing them in to the little details of the lives of T.S. Eliot and Virginia Woolf. The program he arranged that summer was tremendous, including

he trip into Paris. I remember standing with KP in front of the Mona Lisa, discussing its relevance and beauty, amidst dozens of excited Japanese tourists.

Indeed, he required that we visit many museums each day after the three-hour morning class. Combined with London's infamous nightlife, this was not always an easy task. Yet I doubt you could find a single person who regretted the hours of learning. KP's students learned more English literature and art history in those 5 weeks in London than in most semesters.

One of my London roommates reminded me of how, on a few early mornings, we shuffled into the Florida State Center, tired though we all were. And KP knew it, seeing it in our appearances. Surely he was also mildly spent, as were his reliable graduate assistants. Nonetheless, he taught, whether it was Beckett or Eliot. We faithfully listened and responded.

Poetry was that important to him, and later, to us. The words and their rhyme provide meaning, he constantly reminded me. Read, and re-read, he said. Go back and search for clues to the author's direction. Let the language be your guide and basis for interpretation, he often repeated. It is not surprising that he constantly recommended that I read, and re-read, George Orwell's *Politics and the English Language*.

That was his hope when leading the Summer Reading Committee that selected *Approaching the Qu'ran*. When writing an article on the controversy, I consulted him. I also spoke to many who opposed Michael Sells' book. Those on the right, many with justified concerns, simply could not understand the purpose of reading an introduction to the Qu'ran. Those on the left probably did not care for a reading without a politically-charged conclusion or meaning. But Dr. Kirkpatrick hoped that incoming students, and his current ones, would understand. The book was about words, and the beauty of words. That was KP's passion. I understood, and I am certain I was not the only one.

I was deeply saddened when I heard that Dr. Kirkpatrick had passed away. He inspired me to care deeply about writing and the grace of language. He inspired others to do the same. And, hopefully, KP inspired a few of his students to become academics in his mold.

Old School
By Chris Speck
Senior Writer

The 'old school' just got a little older. We are much, much poorer as a result Dr. Kirkpatrick's passing. He had the persistent ability to transmute his love for literature to a love of life and truth. And that love was infectious and inspiring. He was able to accurately present the glories of English literature and western civilization without pretense or bombast. Students left his classroom invariably richer, not only for the wonderful subject matter Dr. Kirkpatrick so eloquently presented, but so for having witnessed one of the very best. These are experiences that cannot be forgotten.

How About a Truth Audit?

The Vague and Revisionist Nature of the "Diversity Audit" at the School of Social Work

A year after the controversial resignation of social work professor Martha Lamb, the committee conducting a "diversity audit" (spurred by accusations that Lamb made racist comments in class) has determined that the "audit" will take the form of an online survey of students, faculty, alumni and staff.

School of Social Work Associate Dean Vanessa Hodges, in describing the "diversity audit," failed to mention Lamb. Her intentional omission of the incident that brought about the "audit" shows how the school is suppressing the truth – in fact, by trying to rewrite a history that is not yet a year old in the hopes that no one will remember last year's events.

If there are practices within the School of Social Work that ought to be assessed, perhaps those surrounding truthfulness – rather than racism – should top the list.

Hodges attributed the diversity audit to "concerns of members of the community." When pressed further, she stated that "town meetings" occur regularly. She refused to mention that the early discussion of "diversity audit"-related issues came from a meeting that was held for the specific purpose of discussing Lamb's comments.

Hodges said the "diversity audit," as it was initially called, is "more of an assessment." Its main purpose, she said is to assess the "overall climate" of the school. She never explained exactly what the "climate" is supposed to indicate – though clearly she was not referring to the school's annual pattern of temperature and rainfall.

Lamb's comments were comparative examples of racial attitude differences between the 1960s and the present day. Her resignation and the ensuing "diversity audit" show that there is a climate problem, but perhaps not the same problem the school is looking for.

Racism has become such a political platitude that the mere hint of it draws reactionary policy. Lamb's comments, though they held educational value in comparing two different eras, were perceived as racism. Lamb, in an attempt to show the difference between racial attitudes between now and the 1960s, described the things she was taught four decades ago.

For example, she was told as a social work student in the racially charged 1960s that marriage counseling didn't work with black couples and that NAACP stood for "Niggers Ain't Acting Like Colored People."

(Continued on page 16)

Beyond Suing Children

How the RIAA Is Undermining American Capitalism

By Deb McCown
Associate Editor

Students all over campus are asking the same question about the Recording Industry Association of America: what on earth makes them think they can actually stop everyone from downloading music?

The answer is not the obvious fear and intimidation factors; it is much more sinister. It is not computer users the RIAA wants to stop – it is the potential that online music distribution has to destroy the RIAA's stranglehold on the music industry.

Under the cloak of protecting intellectual property, the RIAA is actually engaging in an anti-capitalist effort to squelch competition before it has the chance to get off the ground. How? By criminalizing the demand for personalized music collections.

The RIAA likes its long domination of the music industry, and it is making a concerted effort to maintain an old state of affairs that preserves its oligopoly – a situation with very few sellers working together to control the market – rather than competing fairly in a changing market.

It's Not About Intellectual Property

The efforts of the RIAA are not only opposed to the function of a market economy; they are also opposed to the welfare of the very music artists they claim to protect.

If the issue were intellectual property rights, the RIAA would not try to fight downloading; it would seek to capitalize on it by making competitive personalized online music sales a new arm of its business – and compete fairly in the online marketplace. Instead, the organization has made destruction of downloading sites – and intimidation of

their users – its biggest priority.

The RIAA does not like online music because countless other companies and even individuals – those *not* controlled by the existing industry behemoths – are able to distribute music online as well, eliminating the RIAA oligopoly on both the market for music and

The efforts of the RIAA are not only opposed to the function of a market economy; they are also opposed to the welfare of the very music artists they claim to protect.

market access for new music artists.

In short, the RIAA is not concerned about the intellectual property rights of its music artists; it is concerned about losing its control over marketing their intellectual property – and thus losing millions to new companies that offer them a better deal.

The Pieces Fit

Considering this motivation for the RIAA's actions – its lawsuits against people ranging from pre-pubescent children in the projects of New York to college students on North Carolina campuses – other aspects of the issue begin to fall into place.

For example, if the music downloaded online were instead purchased on CD or cassette from a store (a huge assumption to make), recording companies – not the artists themselves –

would get most of the profits.

Also, downloading actually increases sales among some fans and increases awareness of lesser-known bands. Because of this, many (though not all) artists support online downloading as a way to publicize their work.

One student (who is not named here because he fears retaliation by the RIAA) said in an interview that when he downloads songs that he likes, he often seeks out an album he can purchase to hear more. He explained that because of this, his CD purchases have increased as a direct result of his access to free online downloading.

Another student explained why she refuses to pay \$1 per song to download music. "You're actually paying more than you would in a store," she said, noting that a set of online songs costs just as much as a CD. Meanwhile, she said, the cost of distributing music online is far less than that of selling it in a store, meaning even higher profits for the music companies that set the prices.

If the Big 5 RIAA companies intended to compete fairly in the marketplace, the ability to sell music online at competitive prices would make executives happy. Instead, they are attacking other music providers and users in an attempt to scare people into paying a high price for music that they aren't willing to pay.

A close look at RIAA statistics reveals that its companies had far fewer new releases in 2000 and 2001 – the years they began to claim losses as a result of online downloading – than in previous years. However, they made more money per release in these two years than ever before.

In fact, sales didn't start declining until after they successfully shut down Napster – when the economy

started its present downturn. Meanwhile, music companies have been steadily increasing CD prices since 1994.

CD sales have also been impacted by the decreasing prices of other forms of entertainment, such as DVDs and video games, which have increased demand for these products, replacing some of the demand for CDs.

The only part of music sales that appears to have been directly impacted by online downloading is the sale of CD and cassette singles – which, at about \$5 each, have also been replaced by fledgling “legitimate” online pay downloading services.

The Bastard Child of the Music Industry

What makes independent online music distributors “illegitimate?” Because the democratic access to publicity for musicians that is provided by file-sharing sites essentially cuts out the middleman – in this case, RIAA companies.

The RIAA doesn’t like online downloading because it means that music artists are getting publicity independent of any recording company.

Filesharing services are responding to a demand put forth by the market that these companies are not yet equipped to meet, and that has the RIAA scared. Their response to this fear has

been to suppress those serving the demand – through intimidation tactics – to keep it from being met until they add it to their sphere of control.

Just as it has done in the other cases, the RIAA is fighting against music downloading with the goal of squelching both organized competition to its oligopoly and all systems that allow individuals to compete on their own.

In other words, RIAA companies are using the guise of protecting intellectual property to prevent people from marketing their own intellectual property without giving the RIAA a huge cut of the profits.

The RIAA’s fear is that competition from music distribution systems that cut out the middleman will destroy its dominance of the music industry. And they’re right – it will, unless they learn to adapt and compete – that’s right, compete. It is a justified fear, but it does not justify attempts to suppress the function of the market.

While the RIAA’s young lawsuit

money to be made – in ways that do not require coercion.

Say RIAA companies wanted to compete fairly with the new technology. They would provide fast, high-quality service that goes far above and beyond the possibilities of free downloading sites, and customers would happily pay reasonable fees. RIAA companies could get in on this market *just like everyone else*.

Because RIAA companies don’t want to change their structure to compete in such a way, they have instead sought to criminalize downloading altogether.

While they are beginning to explore the idea of offering online services, RIAA companies still would like to believe that controlling retail shelf space and monopolizing radio airtime with repetition to sell music “albums” is still the way to lead the industry – and they are wrong.

The RIAA attempt to destroy music downloading is bad for music artists, consumers, and the people who stand to profit from creating more democratic online marketing systems – and the lower prices they promise to bring.

Despite the companies’ triumph against poverty-stricken pre-pubescent children, the issue of music downloading still presents a



The Real Music Pirate

targets are pirating a record or two, RIAA companies are attempting to hold an entire industry – its musicians, distributors, and consumers – hostage with unfair attempts to control the market.

So What Is Legitimate Action?

The appropriate way for the RIAA to respond to the online downloading phenomenon is to capitalize on it – to act within the market instead of trying to destroy it. Considering the popularity of online downloading, clearly there is

The Future of Music

Comparatively speaking, online marketing and distribution is cheap – and it also allows companies to keep making money off of old songs that no one even buys in stores anymore. It also allows the offering of more music choices than ever before, as well as all kinds of new options for music media.

If RIAA executives can’t adapt

to the new shape of the music industry, it is only a matter of time before they go under — not because of music downloading, but because they refuse to accept that traditional ways of packaging and selling music do not apply in the current market and that the nature of consumer demand has changed — essentially because they refuse to use the opportunities presented.

The RIAA companies' problem is not online music, and rather than winning customer loyalty by offering quality services, they are alienating customers with intimidation tactics via lawsuits — kind of a lottery in reverse, in which anyone who has ever downloaded a song has inadvertently purchased a ticket.

And they don't necessarily notify you when you win. Yet, the law allows — in fact, requires — regular Internet service providers to reveal the names of subscribers who are suspected by the RIAA of illegally downloading music.

"Winning the Lottery" at UNC

So far, UNC students have had a bit of a break because their Internet ser-



vice provider, the University, is also bound by law to protect the confidentiality of their academic records.

University lawyer David Parker said that though a student's computer has been singled out as the recipient of downloaded music files and the University has received a subpoena for the student's name, the University is withholding the information until a U.S. District Court decides the issue.

"The statute under which the subpoena was issued doesn't allow for a subpoena to be issued to the university

under these circumstances," Parker said. As a result, the University is contesting the subpoena's validity.

If the subpoena is deemed invalid, Parker said, then the University has no grounds to release the information without the student's consent. If the subpoena is deemed valid, then the University is required by law to release the information. What will happen to the unidentified student hinges on what the court decides.

"We'll do our best to comply with the law as we understand it," Parker said. "The University never likes to be sued."

UNC Copyright Policies

Jeanne Smythe, the Director for Computing Policy and security at ATN, said that the University, as a creator of intellectual property, has to respect copyright laws.

"We don't go out and scour the university network looking for copyright violations, but we do get complaints from the recording industry, from the motion picture industry and from other

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creators of intellectual property," she said. "And when we do, we apply our procedures and our policies."

According to those policies, when the University receives a complaint, officials remove the machine from the campus network until the person signs a document saying that all infringing materials have been removed and promising not to commit any more infringement.

A second offense is treated more harshly, leading to possible disciplinary action as an honor code violation.

Smythe said the number of complaints from the people who market music and movies is increasing. "The recording industry is hiring people to basically see who's sharing music or movies," she said.

So What Now?

Like UNC, some companies are only handing over names when they are legally required to by court order. Meanwhile, at least one court has ruled that this process constitutes unreasonable search and seizure (a violation of the Fourth Amendment), and the conflicted rulings mean that until the issue reaches the Supreme Court, it is far from settled.

In an innovative approach, Pennsylvania State University made a deal with Napster to create a music service initiative that allows students to download music for free on the campus network.

The initiative, which is paid for by technology fees at no additional cost to students, enables users to listen to as much music as they want, keep it for free on their computers and, if they want to burn the songs onto CD or transfer to a portable device, purchase them for 99 cents each.

Such deals give some legitimacy to the new, corporate-created pay downloading services, but the industry as a whole is still fighting a battle that is not only stuck behind the wheel of technology, but is also alienating people across the nation who don't have such access.

Even as these companies desperately seek ways to channel the demand for online music — while at the same time attempting to fight it as much as possible — the future of online music is clear.

Despite the lawsuits, the shady dealings, the forces of intimidation by the RIAA, college kids — and kids across the nation — are still downloading free music. And they are doing so with the knowledge that the RIAA is trying hard to prevent them from accessing the music they love.

In other words, when RIAA companies finally get around to marketing music online for real, they'll be out of luck — because, with the way they're acting now, no one will want to buy anything from them later.

CR

Deb McCown is a junior journalism major from Harrisburg, PA. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

What Is the RIAA?

The RIAA claims on its Web site to represent 350 separate companies in the music industry. This claim is misleading, however, because many of the labels listed on the site are owned by the 5 largest companies, which control three-quarters of the music industry and each of which owns a long list of labels.

According to Oligopoly Watch, a Web site devoted to understanding oligopolies in American business, the top 5 are EMI (13% of the market share), Sony Music (15%), Warner Music Group (owned by AOL Time Warner, 12%), Universal Music Group (24%), and Bertelsmann Music Group (BMG, 10%).

Of the 27 members of the RIAA Board of Directors, 23 represent labels owned entirely by these five companies, and another is controlled in part by Warner. Only two represent independent labels. (The last seat belongs to RIAA Chairman and CEO Mitch Bainwol.)

Recent dealings have suggested that the market share may be even further consolidated in the near future, as four of the Big 5 companies have recently discussed potential mergers. A proposed Warner-EMI merger fell through in November, but Sony and BMG are still in merger talks, pointing the industry in the direction of even more consolidated control.

Clearly, the RIAA does not represent music artists or even a large number of businesses — a detailed examination of the list, with almost no guesswork involved, reveals that the RIAA represents the interests of these five mega-companies.

The official Web site is right, however, to say the RIAA represents the music industry, as these five companies control 74% of the market.

All other members of the RIAA combined, including the two independent labels represented on the board, represent 16% of the market share, about two-thirds of what Universal controls by itself.

According to the RIAA's official Web site, only 10% of the market does not belong to the RIAA, meaning that all independent companies together (including those that belong to the RIAA) have only slightly more industry clout than Universal by itself — and certainly can't compete with the influencing power of the Big 5 companies.

The RIAA is, by nature, the brainchild of a few controlling companies whose strangling influence gains the appearance of legitimacy by its association as a trade group with the industry as a whole — and presumably many music companies. But citizens shouldn't be fooled. It is merely a mouthpiece for limited corporate interests.

Rich and Wrong

George Soros Talks War and Terrorism at Duke

By Blair Dunlap
Staff Writer

How does a billionaire like George Soros express his political views? Pledge \$15 million in donations to left-wing organizations, publish a book about his personal views, and visit college campuses to speak about that book. Check, check and check.

The renowned investor and philanthropist did just that when he spoke Feb. 17 at Duke University to an audience filling the aisles and listening through speakers outside the auditorium. His confident stature, gray pinstriped business suit, and red tie painted the ideal picture of a successful businessman.

"I am so grateful that you came," Soros' choppy Hungarian accent began, "and want to reward you and tell you the secret of successful investing." As the audience laughed, he then assured the crowd that this was, in fact, not the reason for his visit.

Instead, he came to discuss his new book, *The Bubble of American Supremacy: Correcting the Misuse of American Power*.

His book is split into two main parts: the first critiques the Bush administration and its policies, and the second gives his vision for United States policymaking, especially in regards to international affairs.

Before a panel of three Duke professors who critiqued the book, Soros gave the audience a bit of insight on his personal views. Why did he come?

"After devoting the past 15 years of my life to promoting values of open society throughout the world," Soros said, "I came to the conclusion that I had to focus my attention on the United States...because I feel that the Bush administration is leading us and the world in a very dangerous direction."

He said that Bush was elected on "a platform of humble foreign policy" but after stepping into office did not follow his original platform.

He left out the fact that major

events – such as those of Sept. 11, 2001 – can cause an administration to evaluate and change plans.

Soros expressed thoughts about being at the forefront of what he perceived to be a large consensus, where opposition to the Bush administration and its policies held strong. According to Soros however, Bush could not be criticized because it "would be unpatriotic" during a time of war.

Soros also criticized the Bush Doctrine, which he said included a desire to "maintain military superiority" and "have the right of pre-emptive action." He considered these beliefs "pugnacious" and "not constant with an open society."

It was the lack of aggressive action, however, that made President Clinton forego the opportunity to capture Osama bin Laden when Mansoor Ijaz, who negotiated with Sudan on behalf of Clinton from 1996 to 1998, reported that Sudan's president and intelligence officials had offered to arrest and extradite bin Laden. After the Clinton administration did not respond to these offers, bin Laden was banned from Sudan, and he moved to Afghanistan.

"Terrorists are invisible; they will never go away," Soros said in an attempt to support his argument against what he called a "pointless" War on Terror.

As for other pointless endeavors, responding to an argument about the introduction of democracy in Japan and Germany after WWII, Soros said the difference between those cases and Iraq is that "they attacked *us*, we defeated them in war, and then, successfully, we introduced democracy."

As with these countries, and with Iraq under the rule of Saddam Hussein, the United States as a superpower cannot sit and watch citizens of a country be oppressed by a totalitarian ruler. It was for this and many other reasons, not just on the pretenses of weapons of mass de-

struction that Soros emphasized, that the United States went to war with Iraq.

Even panelist and Duke professor Peter Feaver commented on this aspect, pointing out that when war was declared, many critics were asking what the premise of it was exactly, due to Bush's multiple supportive claims for war.

Soros did concede, "We do need to find a way to deal with the likes of Saddam Hussein." He said the United States needs to lead the world and "find the rules and standards and ways of imposing these standards." This is the focus of the second part of Soros' book.

However, there are some tyrants who will not peacefully follow the rules. As a leading government of the world, the United States tries to find ways to improve or change their situations, some less peaceful than others.

So how is it Soros has brought himself to the point where he can make his views heard by so many Americans?

Born in Budapest, Hungary, in 1930, he survived the Nazi attack on Budapest and was able to escape the communist-led Hungary by 1947. After graduating from the London School of Economics, Soros moved in 1956 to the United States, where he founded and managed an international investment fund, which is how he began to amass his fortune.

Soros is now using portions of his earnings to fund political organizations like Moveon.org, a liberal group that has made television advertisements criticizing Bush's policies, including an attempted campaign during the Super Bowl. The organization's main goal right now: to get Bush out of office.

As Soros continues to be an important financier of these organizations, he is widely known and was recently interviewed in *Time* magazine. Having built his resume to include billionaire investor, generous philanthropist and author of eight books, with his college visits and large donations, political activist can now be added to the list.

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Blair Dunlap is a junior journalism major. Contact her at cr@unc.edu.

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Academic Freedom Under Fire

A Professor's Harassing of a Student Provokes Questions

By Brian Sopp and Blair Dunlap

Staff Writers

Tim was in his Literature and Cultural Diversity class Feb. 5 when the professor asked, "Why do heterosexual males feel threatened by homosexuals?" one student raised her hand and claimed that homosexuals threaten heterosexuals' "masculine power."

Some of the other students present concurred, prompting Tim to stand up and oppose this viewpoint.

The professor, Elyse Crystall, tried to bypass the opposing comment and encouraged the class to continue to discuss the idea of "masculine power." But Tim felt that he had to speak up and explain how he saw the issue.

Tim started out by telling about one of his friends who had received a love letter from a homosexual. The event caused the friend to feel "disgusted and dirty," Tim said. The reason he felt this way was because of his Christian understanding of sexuality.

A man and a woman create life, and therefore homosexuality seems unnatural, Tim explained. To say that heterosexuals feel threatened or intimidated is inaccurate. Many feel that homosexual behavior is wrong, and the idea of it is uncomfortable for them.

Tim finished his short rebuttal by giving an example of how the issue is more about feeling uncomfortable than threatened.

He told the class that if one day he is at a baseball game with his son and two men are kissing in the seats in front of them, he will feel uncomfortable explaining homosexuality to his son. This does not mean that he feels "threatened" or that he feels animosity toward the homosexual community.

As soon as Tim finished making his point, the class ended, and the discussion was over. Tim thought that the discussion had become somewhat intense, but he felt that he was free to speak his mind in a "discussion-based course" and was sure that no one would be angry with

him for expressing his opinion.

He was wrong.

The very next day, Professor Crystall sent an e-mail over the class listserve (see box on next page).

Tim had tried to explain a point of view and was ostracized for it. Over the class listserv, Crystall called his comments "racist, sexist, and heterosexist" and claimed that they constituted "hate speech." She apologized to the class for

***Not only did
Crystall's assertions
constitute slander,
but they are also an
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A professor's job is to
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personally.***

the "violent" nature of Tim's comments.

She then attacked American society as a whole by asserting that his "heterosexist" comments are made possible because of his privilege.

After reading the email, Tim and many of his classmates were upset and angry. Not only did Crystall's assertions constitute slander, but they are also an example of a professor abusing her position.

A professor's job is to educate, not to belittle a student's beliefs and especially not to attack a student personally. But, apparently, some teachers prefer to abuse their power rather than to teach their subjects.

Students relayed the story to certain campus leaders, and by the end of

the week several media outlets had contacted Tim. He appeared on Jerry Agar's conservative radio talk show to tell his story and to discuss the issue of academic freedom on college campuses.

Since then, articles about the events have been published in *The Daily Tar Heel*, *The Chapel Hill Herald*, and *Townhall.com*.

The issue has managed to reach well beyond the realm of journalism, and it was a topic of discussion in a previously scheduled meeting between U.S. Rep. Walter Jones, a Republican who represents the northeastern part of the state, and University Chancellor James Moeser Feb. 24.

Tim made an appointment with James Thompson, the Chair of the English department, shortly after the event, but little progress was made. Crystall asserted that she and Tim disagreed on the definition of hate speech but that their disagreement would not have a negative effect on his grade.

Thompson does not believe that any further action needs to be taken. He is mistaken.

In a recent letter to Congressman Jones, Moeser wrote, "The lecturer has apologized to the individual student with concerns as well as to all members of this class."

This statement is inaccurate.

Crystall apologized to the class for what happened, expressing how unfortunate it was that the discussion had gone beyond the classroom. But she failed to make a formal apology to Tim for her comments.

Crystall's claim that their disagreement would not affect Tim's grade has also been brought into question. Shortly after the event took place, the class turned in response papers, a writing assignment which required students to respond to something that has been discussed in class.

Tim's paper spoke about the importance of free speech in the classroom. He reiterated his belief that the homosexuality discussion was handled poorly, and he went on to outline his disagreements with the author of the book the class was reading.

Upon reading Tim's response,

Crystall sent him an email calling his paper "unacceptable." She told him to rewrite the paper or receive a zero. He emailed Crystall his refusal, asserting that his paper was valid. He does not yet know if she enforced her threat.

Tim's experience is an example of liberal bias at Carolina. But, more importantly, it illustrates the destructive nature of a bias in academia that goes unchecked. Like many other universities, UNC needs reform. And though Tim's story is unfortunate, his willingness to act has brought the university one step closer to that necessary process.

After hearing about Tim's situation on the Jerry Agar show, Jones said he was disturbed by the situation and that he thought that what the teacher had written to the listserv of her English 22 class was an "outrageous incident."

After the University neglected to address the issue, Jones sent an e-mail to Moeser expressing his thoughts about Crystall's actions and the need for action to be taken.

"Had Ms. Crystal substituted the word 'black' for 'white', 'homosexual' for 'heterosexual', or 'Muslim' for 'Christian', she would have been suspended or fired immediately," Jones wrote.

Jones suggested that Crystall's "charging her student was 'heterosexist' appear[ed] to have violated the University's own sexual harassment policy."

The University of North Carolina's sexual harassment policy includes a statement that harassment exists when "such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work or academic performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive environment."

Jones brought the issue to the Civil Rights Division of the U.S. Department of Education, as he said he would in his e-mail to Moeser, requesting that the department pursue an investigation of a civil rights violation against Crystall. The decision is pending.

With regard to the investigation, Jones' office has referenced a second incident brought forth in confidence involving Crystall and a different student, which Jones believes points to "a pattern

of abusive behavior."

"I have a concern with liberal institutions not mandating freedom of speech," Jones said in an interview. It is because of issues such as this one that Jones co-sponsored the recently introduced Academic Bill of Rights.

The bill was introduced Oct. 21 by U.S. Rep. Jack Kingston (R-Ga.). The bill calls for academic freedom in the classroom that would "ensure fairness and protect college students from one-sided liberal propaganda," Kingston's press secretary said.

Kingston asserted his belief that students have a right to "get an education rather than indoctrination." The bill was referred to the House Subcommittee of 21st Century Competitiveness and has 31 cosponsors, a great deal of Republican support, and has helped to make the issue a national concern.

Jones said that he would "most certainly" reference Tim's situation in order to support the bill before the House of Representatives. Tim's situation "is going to be brought to the attention before many after it's all said and done," Jones said.

Jones' main concern is the ability for students to express opinions in the classroom. "If you want to have a strong University, you have to have freedom of speech in the classroom," Jones said. Jones said he feels that if a student feels "stifled" about sharing views in the classroom, there is "something wrong."

Jones spoke on campus March 1, and though the visit was arranged prior to Tim's incident, questions after the speech led to discussion of the topic, and protesters paraded in not 15 minutes after the speech had started. Jones remained cool and calm as they tramped in with large posters and remained standing throughout his speech.

Jones, who is on the Armed Service Committee, Resource Committee and Financial Service Committee, spoke on issues pertinent to these committees that he serves on and focuses on in office.

He also spoke about two bills that he has recently introduced. One is his Houses of Free Worship Restoration Act, which would return freedom of

Dear all --

Because we did not have time to respond to and discuss fully [or barely at all] the last comments in class yesterday, and because we will be unable to do so on Tuesday due to the length of the film, I find myself in the unfortunate position of having to resort to email, not the best medium of expression, in order to respond to Thursday's class. Let me add here, up front, that I invite all or any of you who feel the need or desire to discuss any of these -- or other -- issues further, to please email me and set up an appt. Also, I find myself needing to address you all and not any one individual because what happened did so to all of us.

1. Let me start off by saying that I apologize to all of you for not having made clear the first day of classes what I will make clear here and now: that I will not tolerate any racist, sexist, and/or heterosexist comments in my class. What we heard Thursday at the end of class constitutes "hate speech" and is completely unacceptable. It has created a hostile environment. I am deeply sorry and apologize to those of us who are now feeling that the classroom we share is an unsafe environment, for those of us who feel vulnerable or threatened. I will do my best to counter those feelings and protect that space from further violence.

2. What we experienced, as unfortunate as it is, is, however, a perfect example of privilege. That a white, heterosexual, Christian male, one who vehemently denied his privilege last week insisting that he earned all he has, can feel entitled to make violent, heterosexist comments and not feel marked or threatened or vulnerable is what privilege makes possible. [Ed. note: In a previous class, Tim disagreed with Crystall's belief that American society caters to white males and that everything they own is because of their privilege.]

3. For those of you who want to respond to and discuss further Thursday's class and the comments that Tim made, or anything else about this class, about yourselves, about the world, I will open the discussion board/forum made available to us on blackboard. The ground rules are: no anonymous posts are allowed; folks will be unable to delete or edit their messages after they have been posted; NO HATE SPEECH will be tolerated.

Thank you, Elyse

speech in houses of worship, such as synagogues, churches and mosques.

The other is his Military Academy First Amendment Protection Act, which would ensure that the U.S. Naval Academy be allowed to maintain its voluntary nondenominational prayer at Academy activities. Jones also spoke about the importance of free speech in the classroom and the fighting for American freedom that goes on over seas.

Most of the questions after the speech were from students opposing Jones who attracted him rather than asking questions seeking substantial answers. One boy, for example, asked the congressman if he supported freedom of “racial slurs” in the classroom.

After the question and answer

session was over, one protester shouted out attacks to the congressman, making it hard to hear his close.

Jones was trying to thank the audience for inviting him and listening to him, and this individual rudely and disrespectfully attempted to interrupt and silence a member of Congress.

Witnessing this, one could not help but remember the principles that Jones was supporting, the right of students to have freedom of speech in the classroom.

Was this protestor not attempting to disrespectfully silence the congressman? Is there a noticeable similarity in the way in which Crystall attempted to silence Tim’s freedom of speech and the way that this protestor attempted his

mode of censorship?

Congressman Jones’ commitment to the principles of freedom of speech is to be commended. Going forward, it is the responsibility of the University to answer that call with structural commitment to free speech.

CR

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Brian Sopp is a freshman political science major from Winston-Salem, NC. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

Do you...

- 1) ...argue with your liberal professors?**
- 2) ...enjoy Ben Stein more than Ralph Nader?**
- 3) ...just shake your head when you pick up the “D”TH?**

**Join UNC’s Vast
Right-Wing
Conspiracy.
Work for
Carolina Review.
Contact us at cr@unc.edu.**

(Truth Audit, Continued from page 7)

The comments, which held educational value as a comparison for how society has changed, were blown totally out of proportion. Blinded by the very “ism” it is supposedly trying to destroy, the School of Social Work weakens the value of its education when it attacks the words that professors choose to use in achieving their legitimate educational purpose.

The diversity audit is financed through the dean’s “discretionary funds” – how much money is being spent for the purpose of this online survey is unclear, but it seems these funds could be spent on more practical things.

And this brings up another point. Can a diversity audit be successful? Sure, they can pay someone to create an online survey that purports to show the climate of the school is racist (or anything else), but then what happens? Is UNC going to be subject to a massive anti-racism campaign? Are the students going to be charged higher fees for a few politically correct administrators’ over-reaction?

With a little luck the survey will produce the most obvious result: that the School of Social Work does not have any academic crisis on its hands – at least not as relates to racial diversity. (Its administrators’ ability to truthfully represent events, however, might need some work.)

Though racism can be a potential problem for the University, nothing is gained from labeling as “racism” all discussion of race past and present and censoring it from public speech.

If there is a problem relating to race, the only way to address it is through open discussion of race – something the School of Social Work, considering its recent pattern of behavior, does not seem likely to allow.

If the school cannot come to terms with the issues and continues to deny the causes, it cannot correct the problems.

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"It would be great if all the fast-food outlets, slaughterhouses, these laboratories and the banks who fund them exploded tomorrow."

*— Bruce Friedrich, Campaign Director
People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA)*



"Our nonviolent tactics are not as effective. We ask nicely for years and get nothing. Someone makes a threat, and it works."

— Ingrid Newkirk, President and Co-Founder of PETA

**PETA: As warm and
cuddly as you thought?**

PETA uses their contributors' tax-exempt donations to support the North American Earth Liberation Front. This FBI-certified

"domestic terrorist" organization was responsible for this \$12 million fire in Vail, Colorado. PETA has admitted to giving more than \$100,000 to convicted arsonists and other violent criminals.

ConsumerFreedom.com Find out more about PETA.

The Best of Carolina:

Fall 2004 Course Registration Guide

Written by readers and staff members
Compiled by Regenia and Serena Bowman

Fall course registration is upon us, and once again we present the “Best of Carolina” course guide. This guide is a list of highly recommended professors and courses that UNC students have submitted to us. While the list is not comprehensive, it aims to provide some of the encounters our readers have had with outstanding Carolina professors.

This list is intended to provide students with intellectually challenging courses—not necessarily those taught by conservatives—in order to make the most of their time at Carolina. We hope to continue and expand this list for students as they register for classes. Email cr@unc.edu with your submissions of the best and worst classes you have had at UNC.

Note: Some of these courses may not be offered next semester.

AFAM 40—Black Experience Until 1865
Tim McMillan

Another basic class that is enhanced by the energy of the professor. McMillan knows everything possible about humanity in general, and his discussions range to topics beyond that of the course material. In a class that deals with sensitive issues, McMillan tackles everything with a blunt and often humorous approach so that every student can voice his opinion. I have taken three courses with McMillan and find him the most intriguing professor at UNC.

ANTH 40/ FOLK 40—Southern Style, Southern Culture
Glenn Hinson

Taught by Glenn Hinson, a dynamic and creative teacher, the class presents Southern culture through a series of visual, musical, and textual “postcards”. After each presentation, the class opens up to fascinating discussion and lecture. Also, each student participates in a small-scale ethnographic research project out in “the field”. Hinson is a marvelous lecturer and a fair grader. Five stars!

ANTH 121—Culture and Personality
Robert Daniels

This course is quite simply about everything—from information systems to Balinese dramatic productions—yet, strangely enough, the unity in all of these diverse subjects is the whole point of the class. The professor, Robert Daniels, has studied and lived in many parts of the world, and he draws on all his experience to create fascinating lectures.

Attendance and readings are critical, and the course is almost completely lecture based. Everybody SHOULD take this class!

BUSI 71—Financial Accounting
C.J. Skender

While most students have little interest in accounting, Skender’s financial accounting course turns out to be for many students their favorite class at UNC. He shows an enthusiasm for the subject and a genuine interest in the students, despite the fact that the class usually numbers over four hundred students. The course is quite valuable for any matter financially related. Highly recommended.

CHEM 11—General Descriptive Chemistry
Lee Pedersen

Lectures often had little to do with the reading and were frequently difficult to follow. His tests were infrequent, yet

decently curved. Overall, Dr. Pederson expresses little interest in students’ progression into a science based major and lacks the interest in teaching required of an excellent professor. However, he does have a very firm understanding of chemistry and is well prepared to answer ANY question, regardless of the difficulty.

DRAM 171—Non-Western Costume History
Bobbi Owen

This is a great class for anyone needing to fulfill a non-Western History requirement. This course explores various clothing designs from Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Owen demonstrates great passion and expertise for the subject matter while promoting involvement from her students as well.

EATS 101 - The Food Class
Jim Ferguson

The class isn’t actually called this in the course catalog, so you won’t find it there, but it is so, so cool. If you love food -- and you think the idea of studying food is really, really cool -- then this is the class for you. It involves an unbelievably huge amount of reading and a fair number of weekend field trips (plus one full evening a week after the official class time), but it is totally and completely worth the time commitment. After you take this class,

you will never think of food in the same way again -- in fact, you'll think so many more things about food than you could have ever imagined.

ECON 10—Introduction to Economics
Ralph Byrns

I think the most glowing recommendation that I may give Professor Byrns is that I decided to remain in the 9 a.m. section of Econ 10 instead of switching to an afternoon one only because I did not want another professor. The workload is consistent, incorporating nightly reading along with weekly quizzes, homework assignments, and online practice sets. Although another professor may not assign as much work, I guarantee that Byrns energetic attitude and willingness to interact with his students makes this course well worth it.

ENGL 58—Survey of Shakespeare
Ritchie Kendall

I recommend the section(s) taught by Ritchie Kendall. The class, which is discussion-based, will really change your perspective on Shakespeare—largely because Kendall insists on trying to take on a "sixteenth century" point of view, concentrating on the context in which the plays were written, and also the sources, both historical and artistic, from which Shakespeare drew. Kendall is hilarious in a quiet, unassuming kind of way, which is very refreshing to hear.

ENGL 72—Chief Romantic Poets
Joe Viscomi

Professor Viscomi is of the highest caliber that UNC has to offer. His wit and extensive knowledge of the material is amazing, and he is so passionate about the material that it is just fun to watch him run around the room in class. This course is about revolutions based on humanity, and it easily applies to our lives today. Viscomi is an excellent writer and constantly works with his students so that our grade is based on your effort and willingness to challenge yourself.

EOG 62—Geography of North Caro-

lina

John Florin and Peter Robinson

Every student from North Carolina should take this course. Professors Florin and Robinson present various geographical aspects of N.C. that will make each student think more in depth about his/her hometown.

ITAL 14—Accelerated Italian
Dino Cervigni

It starts from the beginning, but goes twice as fast as Italian 1. It's an excellent class for anyone who is good at languages or knows Latin or a romance language already. The professor is very entertaining. He makes the fast pace enjoyable, and as he is a native Italian, he gives a great insight into the details of Italian culture.

JOMC 164—Introduction to Mass Communication Law
Ruth Walden

Every journalism student is required to pass this class in order to graduate. Although there are a number of great journalism professors, Walden exhibits qualities that set her apart from her counterparts. She takes a dreaded subject and makes it interesting by applying real-life examples to help students grasp the concepts.

JOMC 191 - Southern Politics
Ferrel Guillory

If you're into politics and you like to write, this is a very interesting way to learn a lot about the region and about politics by writing columns on current political issues and then discussing them. Professor Guillory is really smart and knows a lot of stuff about a lot of stuff, and he lectures like a first-rate storyteller.

(Continued on the next page)

MUSC 42—Great Musical Works
Jon Finson

Recommended Professors:

Political Science:

Stephen Biddle
Stephen Leonard
Kevin McGuire
Thomas Oatley
Jeffrey Obler
Terry Sullivan
James White

Journalism:

Ferrel Guillory
Robert Lauterborn
Donald Shaw
Chuck Stone
John Sweeney

History:

John Headley
Lloyd Kramer
Richard Talbert
Joel Williamson

English:

Alan Dessen
Joseph Wittig

Economics:

Ralph Byrns
Paul Rhode
Michael Salemi
Boone Turchi

Communications:

Cori Dauber
Kathy Maboll

Classics:

George Houston
Peter Smith

African-American Studies:

Timothy McMillan

Other Departments:

Jocelyn Neal—Music
Kevin Stewart—Geology
Peter Kaufman—Religion
Rachel Wills—American Studies

The course involves listening to classical music by composers. Professor Finson helped me learn how to appreciate classical music and to like it. The test requires memorizing songs and using musical terms in essays. To be successful, go to the music library and listen to the songs several times before the test and study the coursepack.

PHYS 16—How Things Work
Richard Superfine

Dr. Superfine is a charismatic and informative professor who does a great job of engaging the whole class in his interesting lectures. He uses hilarious classroom stunts and demonstrations to illustrate his points and offers ample opportunities for good grades. He and his TAs also provide great office hours that encourage student interaction. Overall, Physics 16 is a great course thanks to Dr. Superfine's great teaching attitude and his clear explanation of the material.

PHYS 20—Basic Concepts of Physics
Hendrik Van Dam

Physics with Van Dam was interesting, to say the least. From the first day, he told us that we would never use our book and that he would teach physics in a different way—by concentrating on the origins of how the science came about. Attendance in lectures is key, as all of the exam information comes from there. Also, Van Dam is a very particular grader, and he will count off excessively for small details. If merely taking this course for a requirement, take it at your own peril, as it takes a while to get used to his style. If taking this course as a sci-

ence major, however, I would not recommend it because I do not believe that the information learned in this course would translate well into comprehension in higher levels of physics.

POLI 41—Introduction to U.S. Government
George Rabinowitz

This is one of the most enjoyable classes I have taken in my four years at Carolina. The in-depth discussions on the nature of Liberalism in our society, the evolution of our current political system, and the behavior of voters are indispensable for the student who wants to understand our government and society. The classes are great fun, with debates being a frequent and welcome addition to the learning. The reading required is a bit intensive, but it is well worth it for the privilege of taking this course. Dr. Rabinowitz is quite funny and extremely intelligent. He is quite willing to play devil's advocate, but he keeps his personal opinions out of the classroom, a habit I wish more professors would adopt. Thank you, Dr. Rabinowitz.

POLI 42—State Government in the United States
Virginia Gray

Although Professor Gray is somewhat boring, she knows her material. She tries engaging the class in discussions about the material using specific issues. The course requires much reading from two textbooks and the course reserves, but the requirements will only add to your knowledge of state governments.

POLI 66—Political Psychology of Terrorism
Marco Steenbergen

Marco does a great job connecting psychology and political issues. We studied figures such as Saddam Hussein and events such as the Persian Gulf War, while also looking at the different aspects of decision-making. Marco is hilarious and laid-back, and the subject matter is unbelievable and interesting considering

the global stance on terrorism today.

POLI 70—Public Opinion
Stuart Macdonald

This course evaluates public opinions in surveys using a computer program called SPSS. Professor Macdonald is energetic and tries to make rather boring material as interesting as possible. The long required readings are made even longer with the required note taking. This class is a good option for students who need a political science perspective but do not want to take POLI 41. Great class during election years.

PSYC 10—Introduction to Psychology
Robert Lawson

Lawson has some amazing insights into psychology. I guess it would be exciting to hear lectures from anybody who has lived in Europe for 12 years relaxing on the beach every day. He really has taught me a lot about life, living, and other people. He's a bit of a nutcase, but that makes him a better teacher.

RELI 22—Introduction to New Testament Literature
Bart Ehrman

This class offers a really interesting and many times surprising look at Christian writings. Ehrman clearly has a passion for the material, and his often humorous lectures always seem to go by too quickly.

SOCI 10—Sociological Perspectives
Jeremy Pienik

Pienik takes this pretty boring and standard class and enhances it with relative movie clips each day so that the students are able to visualize his points instead of the lecture method. Discussions are quite frequent for a class of this size, and it is a great perspective for first-year students.

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The Sex Talk

And Why the Birds and the Bees Don't Land on These Flowers.

By Fitz E. Barringer
Staff Writer

Little hints of spring have begun looming across Chapel Hill. In the next few weeks, trees will turn green, flowers will bud, and the azaleas behind the Old Well will burst into color. UNC Students who visited the Pit on Valentines Day, however, were able to obtain a \$1 preview of a different breed of "flower" being sold by the Southeast Asia Interest Association. No, they weren't selling mysterious or rare Asian flowers. Instead, the awareness group was selling condom flowers to promote AIDS awareness in Southeast Asia.

The irony, of course, is that in an attempt to highlight the spread of a sexually transmitted disease in Southeast Asia, the SEAIA was simultaneously promoting promiscuous sexual activity on the UNC campus under the guise of "safe sex" practices. Apparently, simple rubber devices decorated in a seasonal floral décor can protect Carolina students from the same sexually transmitted diseases that have killed or afflicted thousands of individuals in Southeast Asia.

Student Health, which handed out free (but undecorated) condoms during "Condom Week" (the week of Feb. 4th), certainly does nothing to discourage the view that safe sex and condoms solve most sexual problems. Their human sexuality website (http://hs.unc.edu/chsb/human_sexuality/index.html) and pamphlet offer a plethora of information about warding off sexually transmitted diseases and using condoms effectively. The site also includes information on emergency contraceptives for times when birth control fails. The Student Health sex booklet even instructs curious students on new methods of non-intercourse types of sexual activity.

The simple truth, however, is that garden variety condoms and birth-control devices are not designed, nor intended, to block the spread of sexually

transmitted diseases. They are primarily birth control devices – and not necessarily effective ones at that. They also offer no protection to the countless side effects that sex has on health, relationships, and life.

But current collegiate culture, reinforced by television programs and public health groups, has created a care-free attitude towards sex. Indeed, many students choose to simply ignore the risks associated with sex, and it is this attitude of disregard toward sex that creates significant problems in the lives of a number of college students. Many people simply live for the enjoyment of the moment and forget the many consequences of an active sexual life.

Sexually transmitted diseases can (and do) plague people for the rest of their lives. Even with advances in modern medicine, thousands of people are infected each year with incurable sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS, genital herpes, and syphilis. A brief moment of sexual discrepancy can lead to a lifetime of pain, suffering and, in some cases, death.

Sex can also adversely affect psychological health. Intercourse between unmarried individuals often adds another complicated dynamic to an already complex relationship. Once people have had sex, the amount of time and effort needed to maintain a stable relationship can become difficult — especially for college students. This is largely because more is at stake for each individual.

The relaxed sexual attitude promulgated by Student Health Services and others in society also contributes to problems like unwed parents, unplanned pregnancies, and abortion. The lack of respect for sex causes some people to lose sight of its consequences. Reality shows, however, that parents in college are forced to confront difficult decisions like putting their child up for adoption or

postponing their education to raise the child.

Some would argue that abortion solves most of the non-disease problems associated with sex. By simply aborting the pregnancy, many would-be parents believe that they can continue with their lives and postpone childbearing until they are ready. Unfortunately, the history of abortion has shown that the procedure causes many unforeseen and lingering effects. A number of women have trouble getting pregnant a second time, and many more suffer from post-abortion depression.

Indeed, according to Pregnancy Support Services, a pregnancy counseling service in the Chapel Hill-Durham area, Post-Abortion Syndrome can cause would-be mothers to feel depressed or

What won't condoms protect you from?

25% of all Americans have at least one STD, and this number is expected to increase by almost 5% each year.

50% of all Americans who acquire an STD will do so by the age of 25.

80% of all women will acquire Human Papillomavirus (HPV), which causes genital warts and can also lead to cervical cancer.

25% of women and 20% of men have genital herpes.

Want to see the numbers for yourself? Check them out at the Centers for Disease Control at www.cdc.gov.

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Simply Satire

uncomfortable around pregnant women or young babies. Men too can suffer from depression following the abortion of their unborn child.

The brief moments of enjoyment promised by unmarried sex, quite frankly, fail to outweigh its enormous consequences and risks. Student Health and the SEAIA should address this fact by abandoning their inappropriate attitudes towards sex. Instead of promoting casual sex between college students by offering free condoms, these institutions should foster attitudes of respect towards sex by promoting the only true birth control and STD prevention: abstinence.

A comprehensive abstinence program could offer students alternatives to sexual activities and promote awareness of the all-to-real physical and mental after-effects of casual sex. University health officials should seek to illuminate the many consequences of sexual activity instead of promoting student promiscuity by offering free condoms and sexual advice.

Most importantly, Student Health should remind students that the primary purpose of sex is to create another human being. Condoms, pregnancy pills, and abortions all have sought to undermine this primary cause. As is often the case, however, nature finds a way to neutralize even the best of human innovations. Therefore, students who consider having sex should also reflect on whether they are willing to face the responsibilities of pregnancy.

UNC Student Health and the SEAIA should continue their honorable efforts to promote student awareness of sexually transmitted diseases, both in Chapel Hill and worldwide. In the process, however, they should not promote licentious behavior among Carolina students by offering of free (or painted) condoms and neglecting the many repercussions of sex.

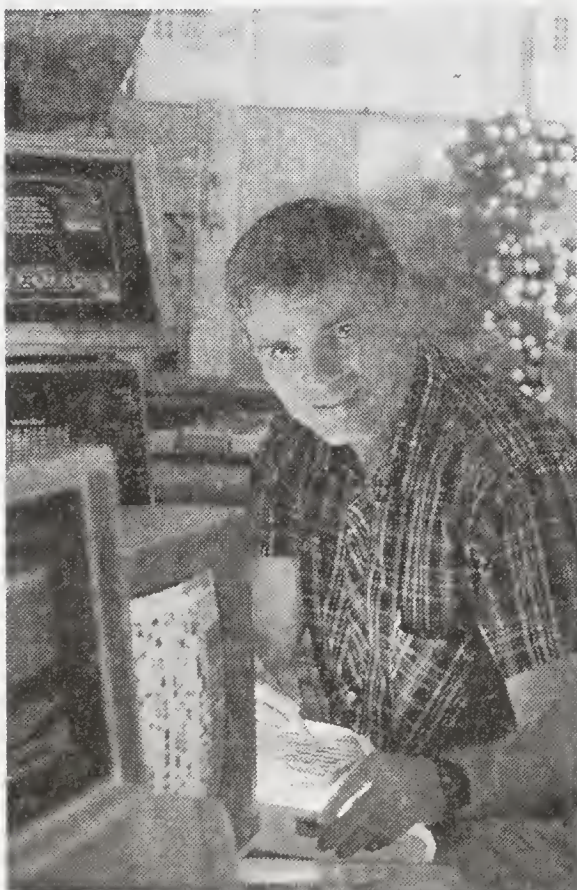
CR

Fitz Barringer is a freshman history major from Durham, NC. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.



Having determined that the Bell Tower is racist, the Black Student Movement requests that the University replace it with a "culturally sensitive" monument.

The good folks at Endangered Meat Exporters producing their fine choices in meat. The walrus steaks served at the CAROLINA REVIEW 10th anniversary gala were excellent.



The newest cutting-edge research at UNC Hospitals seeks to find the gene for liberalism -- in hopes of discovering a cure for this mentally debilitating disease.



In the wake of the norovirus onslaught, Carolina Dining Services employees have begun a new meat inspection process to ensure safety. When asked if these inspections would increase the quality of the meat, a CDS employee said, "Hell no, but it won't poison you either." He refused to comment on whether it would still make students sick to their stomachs.



UNC housekeepers, after their strenuous shift refilling soap dispensers and replacing empty toilet paper rolls, spend 16 hours each day working for 19 cents an hour at a rice plantation that supplies vegetarian dishes to Lenoir.

UNC J-School Infiltrated by Chinese Communists

In the winter issue of *Carolina Communicator*, School of Journalism and Mass Communication Dean Richard Cole announced a surprising new relationship with the ChiComs. Sissi Wang, the daughter of Chen Wang, chairman of the *People's Daily*, the main outlet of China's Communist Party, will be coming to study at the J-School. And even more surprising is that inquisitive journalism students at UNC will now be able to intern at the *Shanghai Daily* and the *People's Daily*. As Dean Cole writes, "Who would have believed it only a few years ago?"

Indeed, this is surprising news. While there may be no harm in universities aiding one another to further their goals, we can only wonder what has changed in Communist China to make it acceptable for UNC students to intern at a communist newspaper. But casting aside our doubt for now, we still salute our brave UNC students who will undertake such a task. Some advice: you might not want to mention anything that happened between 1980 and 1990, just to be on the safe side.

Chuck D. of Public Enemy

Campus was blazin' when it got a visit from rapper and political commentator Chuck D. of Public Enemy. The speech, which took place in Great Hall of the newly renovated Student Union, was hailed by the the "D"TH as "challenging, profane and often humorous." Many people see no value in the likes of the controversial Ann Coulter, but a rapper is called "challenging."

Student Congress Approves Evil Right-Wing Projects

Despite being left with a \$91,604.72 surplus, Student Congress gave over \$15,000 for Ret. General and conservative pundit Oliver North to come to campus. This level of funding, in the wake of the Ann Coulter controversy, has upset some liberals. While we believe that commentators should have the class to not rip off college students, it also takes big money, which Student Congress now has because of last year's fee increase, to fund such evil projects as Ollie North and CAROLINA REVIEW. Cheers, Student Congress!

Happy Presidents' Day

We have a bit of a disagreement about which presidents we should celebrate. In fact, we spent the better part of a week arguing whether Abraham Lincoln was the best president ever or the worst ever. But, while we might not agree about past presidents, there is one president we all agree on: Bush in 2004!

It's Time to Come Out

Coming Out Week has come and gone, but there is still a constituency of UNC students hiding behind a facade. There are students who know that they are different but are afraid to find out the cause. They don't know if they will be accepted or if people will understand. They are afraid of what friends might think and how professors might treat them.

This group of students has feelings that are different and could be frowned upon. When they see the continual ads for Planned Parenthood in the "D"TH, they feel somewhat sickened. Seeing the capture of Saddam brought them a hint of joy. When they hear students or professors supporting communism or simply calling for "higher taxes on the rich," they question it. Chances are these people are conservatives. And there is no reason for them to hide it any longer. It is a lifestyle preference, not a stigma. Let us join together with open arms and urge them to COME OUT!

First Public University Goes Public

The Bell Tower is ringing more true today to the long-standing democratic American ideals about education. With the Carolina Covenant, the University will allow low-income students (defined at or below 150% of the federal poverty line) who work 10-12 hours a week on campus during their four years at Carolina to graduate debt-free.

What this means is that those talented students who have the drive – but not the ability to pay – for education will now also have the opportunity to attend school without taking on an impossible workload. The reason? The American ideal about the availability of education fostering the creation of a more free society – because how can a society be truly democratic if only the wealthy are educated enough to participate fully in democracy?

This program, which will be financed largely through grants and private donations, will mean that some students can focus on their education without being so burdened by jobs and debt. Right now financial aid covers only 60% of college costs for these students.

Hopefully, the next step will be to extend the program to the 1 in 5 full-time students who work 35 hours or more per week to pay for school.

Finally, Some Majority Scholarships!

After years of hearing about "minority" scholarships – scholarships whose qualifications specify that the applicant be black, Hispanic, of particular ethnic descent, or a woman (who, by the way, would be part of a very large majority here at UNC-Chapel Hill), someone finally got the idea to create a scholarship just for white people.

In other words, some of those oft-demonized white, straight men might actually get some money for college – perhaps they'll even be able to buy enough education now to eliminate their supposed ignorance!

The application for the scholarship, which was created by the College Republicans at a school in Rhode Island, requires that applicants submit photos to confirm whiteness and note that "any evidence of bleaching will result in disqualification." Silly, perhaps, but they seem to have made their point.

Retribution

In retaliation against BoUNCe for its unprovoked war on us earlier this year, we have invaded BoUNCe, taken over its offices, and enslaved its staff members, forcing them to produce a magazine that is not funny but rather silly, stupid, and a general waste of student funds. If you've noticed that the magazine sucks lately, that's why: because they're being punished with enforced un-funniness. We have plans, however, to reconstruct the magazine in a more civilized manner.

THE LAST WORD

**"Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms should be the name of a store,
not a government agency."**

-Kim du Toit

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uQcr

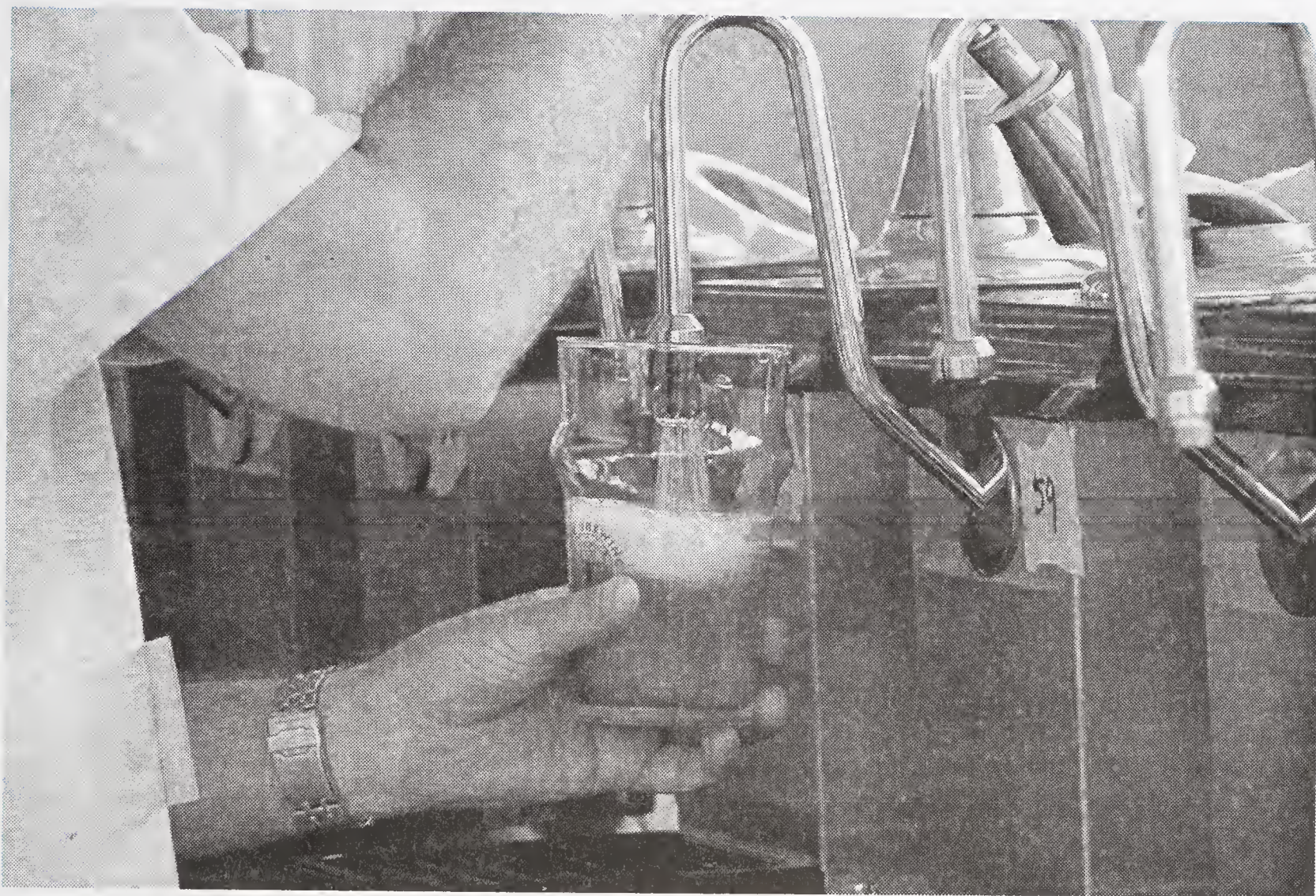
Carolina Review

Volume XI, Issue 6

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

April 2004

Eins, Zwei, Drei...



Your *Official* Final Exam Study Guide

Inside: Activism that Works, Academic Bias, Olivia Gans at UNC,
An Unlikely Conservative, Simply Satire, P&P and more.

Another year has rolled by, and, beyond a doubt, the major topic of debate this year has been political bias among professors and in academic curricula.

It began with a summer reading program choice that was nothing but a sociological tract from a Marxist point of view, and with no opposing viewpoint presented to make a worthwhile debate. It continued with the unfair treatment of students in the classroom and by organizations. Last month's cover story was about Tim, whose teacher ostracized him in an e-mail to the class for his unorthodox views of homosexuality. This incident has spurred another debate about bias at Carolina and in academia, as well as a federal investigation.

Likewise, Carolina Students for Life, which was excluded from Women's Week last year, found itself once again out in the cold and unable to participate in a week devoted to women's issues, of which pregnancy and abortion are quite essential.

From these examples and several other cases at UNC and similar institutions, we can clearly see that a great deal of abuse by empowered liberals occurs. While critics may deny that these cases establish a pattern of unfair treatment, we know that Carolina is disproportionately leftist. Two years ago, the REVIEW ran a study that showed an overwhelming percentage of your professors are registered Democrats (see our March 2002 issue on www.unc.edu/cr).

While leftist bias in academia has existed for many years and is present in universities throughout America and Europe, what has made this year at Carolina different has been the willingness of conservatives to fight against it. Just like at other universities in the past couple of decades, conservative organizations have sprung up to help police the exchange of ideas.

Some cynics may point out that leftists are more freethinking and more intellectual, so they will obviously dominate universities. That may be true. But that does not mean there are no conservative intellectuals, and in fact there are many. A major difference between American conservatism and liberalism is a question of work ethic.

Conservatives are not ashamed of capitalism. We love the free market. And we love a world where the winners succeed because they are better than the competition. If someone loses, however, that is his problem to deal with, and the market mechanism will always allocate resources most effectively.

Liberals, enamored with the welfare state, seek to provide a safety net for everyone. In addition, if you are rich, you really don't deserve it because you are "privileged," according to them, and those who fail in life bear no responsibility for it.

While these two representations are grossly oversimplified, I think the result is often that conservatives will be more attracted to the results-based world of business, while liberals will pursue tenure in a world where tolerance and activism are the highest virtues. Most conservatives do not care the least about activism, while many liberals think money and profit-seeking are "tainted" and that, therefore, running a corporation is not respectable.

But a shortcoming of conservatives has been a disdain for the activism that liberals cherish. By activism, I don't mean sitting in a tree beating pots and pans. Rather, I mean a willingness to stand up for the truth in writing and speech and to make appeals to the law when it is trampled upon. This is what we should be doing.

And this year, conservatives have done quite well at UNC. The Committee for a Better Carolina and Carolina Students for Life, in particular, have stood up to many of the abuses that occur on campus. In the future, when another poor summer reading choice is made or another student is harassed for disagreeing with his professor, I hope there will be no more rolling over in the weakening tide of liberalism.

We should pay attention to the words of statesman Edmund Burke, a major founder of modern conservatism, who said, "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing."

Sincerely Yours,



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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* could be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-082. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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Activism that Works

A Victory for the Campus Pro-Life Movement

By Matt Rubush
Editor

Conservatives on college campuses around the country have been too quick to throw in the towel. At Carolina, especially, many right-leaning and pro-life students grin and bear the fact that Chapel Hill is too “liberal.” But recent actions of Carolina Students for Life show how this does not always have to happen.

CSFL, which was featured in the January issue of CAROLINA REVIEW, successfully overturned the unfair discrimination that occurred both last year and this year with Women’s Week, an annual campus event devoted to women’s issues and organized by the Carolina Women’s Center.

Facing exclusion from the event once again, CSFL President Stephanie Evans wrote an extensive letter condemning the actions of the Women’s Center in excluding pro-life views from the events of Women’s Week, as well as not providing alternatives to abortion to women who seek help at Women’s Center on Franklin Street.

Assistant Provost Steve Allred received the letter also and decided to hold a mediated conference between CSFL and the Women’s Center. The meeting, held on March 19, resulted in a new working relationship between the groups, as well as much broader representation of pro-life views and support for pregnant women.

CSFL, Carolina Hope, and Pregnancy Support Services, all of them groups that offer alternatives to abortion, will benefit from having access to the

center’s list serve (which was not allowed before), links to their websites on the center’s page, and future participation in Women’s Week.

In other words, campus pro-life groups will now have equal access to the public resources their counterparts have been using all along.

“This is encouraging to students,” CSFL president Stephanie Evans told the REVIEW. In what she considers a quite beneficial outcome, Evans believes CSFL will not have to fight with the university to get fair treatment. She hopes the Women’s Center will have new vigor by giving choices to women instead of just “choice” (i.e. abortion advice from Planned Parenthood).

CSFL Treasurer Bryan Castellucci, who participated in the meeting along with Evans and three other leaders of the organization, said the meeting was quite productive and contrary to what he had expected.

Castellucci said he believes the change in organization at the Women’s Center that occurred last year—leading to the splitting off of self-proclaimed “radical feminists,” who wanted to make pro-abortion and pro-homosexuality views the official position of the center and now run “Radical Feminist Women’s Week”—made the meeting much more civil than previous discourse had been.

As a result, he has few worries about working with the center from now on.

With CSFL’s situation being so similar to last month’s cover story about Tim, who a UNC professor denied free

speech rights to express his personal views in class, there was also much media attention for CSFL. Evans went on the Jerry Agar show a few days before the meeting with Allred, and conservative and pro-life groups from all around the country expressed their support for CSFL’s against the Women’s Center.

Immediately following the outcome of the meeting, the Raleigh News and Observer and Townhall.com, among other media outlets, covered the victory for UNC’s pro-life movement.

Had things not gone as well however, Evans says she would not have given up the fight, noting that legal support from conservatives, including Rep. Walter Jones, who came to the aid of Tim, as well as media scrutiny of the unfair treatment of pro-life organizations would have kept support alive.

But, indeed, it was the CSFL’s refusal to take “No” for an answer when the organization clearly had a right to be a part of Women’s Week and the Women’s Center that achieved the end result.

With an unexpected positive result, Evans and the many other members of CSFL do not plan on taking a break anytime soon. After bringing an impressive five speakers to campus this year and offering UNC students much more balance in the public debate on abortion, they will continue to fight against a procedure that kills infants and maims women, as well as any future attacks on the First Amendment rights of pro-lifers.

Next year, they will also officially join other pro-life groups and their counterparts in Women’s Week for the first time.

CR

Matt Rubush is a senior economics major from Cary, NC. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

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Saving the Children

Pro-Life Speaker Raises Questions About Abortion

By Fitz E. Barringer
Staff Writer

Olivia Gans began her discourse March 18 by recounting her personal history with abortion. As a college student in 1981, she became pregnant. She and her boyfriend were immediately concerned about their ability to raise a child. Both feared dropping out of school to support their baby and consequently, after a few days of deliberation, they decided to have an abortion.

Gans, now a pro-life advocate for the National Right to Life organization in Washington, D.C., spoke candidly about her visits to four separate abortion clinics where she and her boyfriend compared costs and procedures. Unfortunately, she said, the doctors were very ambiguous when discussing the exact methods of the surgery.

Not one clinic offered her alternatives to abortion. When she raised doubts on one particular visit, the clinic told her that she was being "irrational and immature" toward herself and her boyfriend. The abortion clinics promised to make her "little problem" go away and return her life to normal.

A few weeks later, Gans went ahead with her abortion. Because she threw up her Darveset (a relaxation drug), she was able to remember the entire procedure. She described the vacuum device that was inserted into her body and used to suck out the fetus. To speed up the process, a sharp, spoon-like device was inserted into the vacuum cleaner and used to scrape the fetus from the wall of her womb.

She learned later that this part of the procedure where the knife is twisted around inside of the womb is very dangerous to the mother because the knife could accidentally scrape the walls of the womb and cause internal bleeding. Abortion clinics do not use ultrasounds to insure that the knife is used properly, however. This, Gans said, was because the fetus at three months looks so much like

a human being that even the most sedated women often find the image of her baby being blended into pieces just too much to bear.

After describing the horrors of other abortion procedures, Gans took a few moments to comment on society's poor treatment of children, parents, and

She described the vacuum device that was inserted into her body and used to suck out the fetus. To speed up the process, a sharp, spoon-like device was inserted into the vacuum and used to scrape the fetus from the wall of her womb.

elderly people. She described the process of abortion as a type of genocide, akin to the Nazi extermination of Jews and Eastern Europeans during the holocaust. Too often, Americans treat babies and the elderly as useless eaters – just another burden for the average person to bear.

Gans also remarked that a serious problem of prejudice faces women in the workplace and society: women often are forced to decide between following their career goals and choosing to have a child. Gans speculated that this decision often leads women deny their ability to have children while also having a career.

Her voice rose as she reiterated that pregnancy is not something to be

ashamed of. "Women should stand up," she said, "and say, 'I can get pregnant, and I am proud!'"

In addition for acceptance of pregnant women in society, Gans also spoke for a better understand of the dangers associated with abortion. She said that too often, abortion becomes an issue of women's right to choose, an argument that leaves out the dangers women face because of abortions.

She pointed out that there is a remarkable relationship between women who have abortions and women who develop breast cancer. Twenty-nine of thirty-one studies conducted on the issue revealed a 30% rise in the risk of breast cancer. Even pro-abortion doctors admit that there are links between abortions and breast cancer. Gans then added in a spooky voice, "but no one wants to talk about that."

Gans then focused on the role that men play in unplanned pregnancy situations. She claimed that, overwhelmingly, a women's decision to have an abortion rests on the reaction of the father. If the man is happy and supportive, the baby almost always lives. When the man appears upset or worried - or even passive - about the news of pregnancy women become concerned about being abandoned and generally opt for an abortion. Women don't want to hurt their relationships, so they feel as though they must have the procedure.

Here Gans noted a previous point: abortions don't return things to normal. She cited statistics that almost 70% of couples who go through with an abortion ultimately break up within 30-90 days of the procedure and that a full 90% of all relationships end in failure within five years of an abortion. Abortions change relationships.

In closing, Gans urged listeners to become involved in the pro-life movement. "We need pro-life carpenters, pro-life doctors, pro-life plumbers – pro-life people from all walks of life," she said. She also said that people should not remain apathetic about abortion. She urged people to remember that putting children to death can never end in a good result.

Gans, who came courtesy of Carolina Students for Life, has been a

Environmentalism Kills

According to a former environmentalist

By Brian Sopp
Staff Writer

instrumental figure since 1981 in coordinating support for pregnant women, educating people about the risks and procedures of abortion, and advocating legislation to ultimately overturn *Roe vs. Wade*, the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision that struck down anti-abortion laws.

Consider her competition — the Tar Heel vs. Air Force NCAA tournament game — Gans drew a respectable crowd of nearly thirty. In a captivating and authoritative tone, she engaged her audience throughout the speech, which is more than can be said about the basketball team's first half effort.

Students at the University of North Carolina and citizens of the United States should take Gans' words to heart. The fact that Americans are willing to sit quietly on the sidelines while abortion clinics end the lives of nearly 4,000 fetuses a day is an alarming and incriminating exposure of the true values of American society.

Furthermore, the unwillingness to investigate, or even discuss, the dangers that abortion can cause women could lead to even more abortion-related complications.

Pro-choice advocates worry that by taking away the right to abortion, women's independence will be sacrificed. They ignore the troubling facts, however, that abortion can cause both mental and physical harm to the mother while taking the life of her child — which ultimately may take away that very independence.

Gans' speech should remind Carolina students that human life is simply too precious to be marginalized in order that one may shirk moral responsibility.

CR

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Eco-Imperialism: *Green Power* — “measured in perpetual poverty, human *Black Death* was the subject of rights violations and lost lives, literally millions of lives each year.”

Paul Driessen's March 31 speech in Gardner 105. Driessen, director of the Economic Human Rights Project, spoke about why he believes groups like Greenpeace and the Sierra Club are hurting third world nations.

This was the first event held by the UNC chapter of Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow, which seeks to educate the public about free market solutions to environmental problems.

Early on, Driessen explained that he had once been a member of the Sierra Club and Zero Population Growth and still considers himself a “true energy resource and wildlife conservationist.”

With degrees in environmental science and law, Driessen, is also senior fellow with several nonprofit public policy institutes that focus on energy, the environment, and economic development.

Driessen said he left the environmental movement because, like Greenpeace co-founder Patrick Moore, he believes that it has become “intolerant in its views, inflexible in its demands, and unwilling to recognize the incredible progress we have made in the last twenty years in protecting the environment.”

Most of all, he said, the environmentalist movement “is callously insensitive to the needs of millions of people who still lack basic food, healthcare, and the basic necessities that we here in the United States take for granted.”

Driessen supported these accusations by discussing three of “the unethical and unsustainable effects” of the extremist environmental movement on the third world: energy deprivation, malnutrition, and malaria.

His views were presented to the House Subcommittee on Energy and Natural Resources Feb. 4, are covered in his book, and show how the price of “ideological environmentalism” is

According to Driessen, two billion people live without electricity and three billion people live on less than seven hundred dollars a year.

“Life for these people would be infinitely better if they simply had access to abundant, reliable, affordable electricity, for lights and refrigeration in their homes, for hospital and clinics,” he said, “for just a tiny fraction of the modern conveniences we take for granted.”

Unfortunately, environmentalists, backed by an eight-billion-dollar movement, have helped to prevent this.

Environmentalists, he said, block the building of hydroelectric and gas power plants and encourage the use of wind and solar power. They recognize that it takes 13,000 wind turbines to create the same power produced by the most recently built gas power plant in California, but they choose to ignore such pertinent facts.

To illustrate this tendency, Driessen quoted several leading activists whose attitudes he labeled “eco-centric.”

He quoted Friends of the Earth President Brent Blackwelder, who said, “It's just not possible for people to have the material lifestyle of the average American, and I'm proud that we blocked the construction of 300 hydroelectric projects in developing countries.”

The quotations were progressively worse and revealed the desire of these activists to keep the people of the third world “indigenous and cute.”

These activists speak of ethics and “worry incessantly about precautionary principles; dams, fossil fuels, resource depletion, and hypothetical global warming,” he said.

Driessen also asserted that “they would be much more ethical, moral, and responsible if they worried about the very

real life-or-death risks that these impoverished peoples face right now, every day, because of environmental policies, because of eco-imperialism."

Driessen went on to point out that the opposition to energy development actually hurts the environment. For example, trees are cut down for firewood and habitats are destroyed for "clean" energy, he said.

The aforementioned gas power plant in California takes up 15 acres of land, while the state's 13,000 wind turbines occupy 106,000 acres. Countries with solar and wind power still need gas power plants for when the sun does not shine and the wind does not blow.

"Some 740 million people go to bed every night on empty stomachs," asserted Driessen, as he moved to the next facet of his speech. "Thirty thousand people, half of them children, die every day from malnutrition and starvation." Others become blind and die from disease because of their state of malnourishment and their lack of vitamin A, he said. Biotechnology could help this problem by fortifying plants with vitamins.

Driessen went on to say, "Genetic engineering can also produce plants that grow better in saline or nutrient-poor soils, fight off insects and viruses, replace crops devastated by disease and drought, reduce allergens in the food we eat, and even produce vaccines against diseases like hepatitis."

Driessen also emphasized that biotechnology could increase crop yields; subsequently helping farmers in the third world make a profit and build a real house. However, many in Europe and America, "whose farmers are subsidized by 300 billion dollars a year," do not want this technology to be available.

Even though biotechnology is a system of "precise refinements of plant breeding techniques that have been used for centuries" and has been proven to be safe, he said, radical greens reject this technology because of their ethics.

"I appreciate ethical concerns, but anything that doesn't help feeding our children is unethical," a Kenyan biologist once told Driessen. "We wouldn't stop using penicillin because it causes allergic reactions in a few people."

Driessen gave examples of the

methods and power of the anti-biotechnology activists. For example, when the United States sent Zambia 26,000 tons of corn, "the same corn Americans eat everyday," radical environmentalists spread rumors that the corn was poisonous and could cause disease. Authorities locked up the corn in warehouses until hungry masses broke in and "liberated" the corn.

"According to *The Wall Street Journal*, they intend to spend \$175 million battling biotechnology foods over the next five years on top of the \$500 million they spent from 1995-2001," he said. But like energy deprivation, the

The price of ideological environmentalism is measured in perpetual poverty, human rights violations and lost lives.

food shortages caused by radical greens are "just a warm up act."

Malaria infects 300 million people a year, killing 2 million a year. The vast majority of deaths are in sub-Saharan Africa. Most of these are children. For the ones it does not kill, it leaves so weak that they die of other diseases or they can't do any work.

Driessen said, "The same environmental extremists, along with the World Health Organization, wealthy agencies, and even our own U.S. Agency for International Development, tell these people they must rely on bed nets and drug therapies and must never use pesticides, especially DDT."

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency banned DDT "for political reasons," said Driessen, in 1973, after malaria had been eliminated in the United States.

Since then, 50 million people have died from malaria. Where DDT is used, malaria rates decline immensely. A relatively small dosage of DDT sprayed on houses repels mosquitoes for six months. No other pesticide is as effective or inexpensive.

"But talk about DDT and all they [environmentalists, WHO, and the USAID] want to talk about is theoretical

harm to crocodiles and birds," he said.

He quoted molecular biologist Micheal Crichton, who once said, "Banning DDT is one of the most disgracing episodes in the twentieth century American history. We knew better and we did it anyway, and we let people die around the world, and we didn't give a damn."

Driessen ended his impassioned lecture with a solemn statement: "Environmental activists who have never known starvation, never had to live without electricity, never had to watch their children die from typhus, malaria, and dysentery must no longer be allowed to put their anxieties and agendas ahead of the most basic needs of destitute people who wish only to improve their lives and save the lives of their children."

Driessen encouraged all present to get educated about these issues and to become part of the solution.

During the question-answer session, the audience was polite. The only debate that evolved during the session was when a woman inquired into Driessen's comment about "hypothetical climate change." He supported his statement by explaining that the earth has been changing for thousands of years.

In the middle of the 1970's, people actually believed that the earth was approaching another ice age. Now they think humans have caused global warming. He is one of eighteen thousand scientists across the country who have asserted that there is no proof that human beings are causing global climate change.

After the questioning evolved into an informative discussion forum and at the end, sincere applause ensued.

CFACT founders Kris Wampler and Nancy DeMaria said they hope the success of the event will draw new members into the group and encourage the awareness and growth of conservative environmentalism.

CR

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Where do Student Activity Fees Go?

Student Congress completes the annual student fee allocation.

By Steve Russell
Publisher

Each Spring, Student Congress meets to decide how to allocate Student Activity Fee money for the coming academic year. This year, Congress allocated \$256,887 in the Annual Budget process to 68 student organizations and student government. They ended with a surplus of over \$44,000 to distribute in subsequent appropriations. Each year, CAROLINA REVIEW breaks down the budget based on ideology of the groups and publishes the list to show the student body how its money is being spent.

While The annual budget allocation was almost \$100,000 more than last year due to the student activity fee increase that voters approved in a referendum last spring. The surplus was also larger than in the past. Interestingly, fewer groups requested funding this year than in previous years. Many groups are forced to request a subsequent appropriation by Congress' rules, such as its refusal to fund speakers unless groups have a name, date, and location secured, so not every cut may be so dramatic, while groups who have set such information have received their full allocation.

Group	Requested	Amended	% Funded
Conservative			
Carolina Review	\$3,427.78	\$3,427.78	100%
College Republicans	\$31,652.20	\$13,530.60	43%
CFACT	\$8,050.00	\$1,517.00	19%
Carolina Students for Life	\$13,970.30	\$4,305.80	31%
Conservative Total	\$57,100.28	\$22,781.18	40%
Liberal / Activist			
Black Student Movement	\$18,290.00	\$14,420.00	79%
Boiling Point	\$2,625.70	\$2,625.70	100%
Campaign to End the Cycle of Violence	\$16,328.00	\$7,746.00	47%
Choice USA	\$1,795.00	\$785.00	44%
Coalition of Independent Voters in Carolina	\$7,050.00	\$855.00	12%
Conference on Race, Class, Gender, & Ethnicity	\$8,267.31	\$217.00	3%
Feminist Students United	\$54,028.18	\$9,967.19	18%
GLBTSA	\$19,208.00	\$16,454.00	86%
(SEAC) Student Environmental Action Coalition	\$2,343.00	\$1,211.00	52%
SURGE (Students United for a Responsible Global Environment)	\$4,500.00	\$400.00	9%
Young Democrats	\$3,700.00	\$295.00	8%
Liberal / Activist Total	\$138,135.19	\$54,975.89	40%
Religious			
Baha'is of UNC	\$496.36	\$315.00	63%
InterVarsity Christian Fellowship	\$5,056.88	\$3,181.88	63%
NC Hillel	\$1,000.00	\$410.00	41%
Newman Center	\$1,400.00	\$1,175.00	84%
Saturdays in Christ	\$14,700.00	\$0.00	0%
Religious Total	\$22,653.24	\$5,081.88	22%
Student Government			
Attorney General Staff	\$16,070.21	\$16,070.21	100%
Carolina Athletic Association	\$5,432.89	\$5,432.89	100%
Executive Branch	\$26,240.00	\$19,140.00	73%
Honor System Outreach	\$11,987.00	\$4,812.00	40%
Student Congress	\$3,300.00	\$20,850.00	632%
Undergraduate Honor Court	\$8,264.80	\$7,420.00	90%
Student Government Total	\$71,294.90	\$73,725.10	103%
Other Groups Total	\$145,133.21	\$100,323.43	69%
GRAND TOTAL	\$434,316.82	\$256,887.48	59%

Battling Bias at Carolina

It starts with a clipboard

By Brian Sopp
Staff Writer

The Committee for a Better Carolina is petitioning the University administration to add “ideology and political affiliation” to all departmental non-discrimination policies.

Currently the University has a general non-discrimination policy in regards to hiring employees as well as separate departmental policies. These clauses do not allow discrimination on the basis of “race, color, religion, sex, national origin, disability, or sexual identity,” but ideological freedom has yet to be officially protected.

After the controversy over last year’s summer reading selection, *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting by in America*, Chancellor Moeser agreed to meet with members of CBC to discuss conservative grievances.

During the meeting last August, CBC leaders raised concerns about liberal bias on campus. One suggestion they made was the addition of “political affiliation” to the University’s non-discrimination policy. Moeser told Michael McKnight, founder and President of CBC, that the request was reasonable and that he would “look into it.”

After several occurrences of political discrimination and months of waiting, the University has failed to “look into” the situation, forcing the members of CBC to act. Trey Winslett, organizer of the petition, said that CBC “hopes to place one thousand signatures on Moeser’s desk by the end of the semester.”

McKnight explained, “We want to be able to show that there is a demand from all spectrums of student life for this action.”

McKnight went on to say that the desired policy change would send a message to people, causing “University officials to think about their actions before they create a biased program” and warning all that “if you violate this policy, there will be ramifications.”

In light of recent events – the summer reading controversy, the allegations against professor Elyse Crystall for trying to censor a student’s opinion, and the difficulty of a pro-life group in co-sponsoring Women’s Week events – this would be a positive change.

The addition of “ideology and political affiliation” to the University non-discrimination policy could help to prevent such occurrences by making University officials contemplate their

***The courage
and action
of students who
speak up and
groups like the
Committee for a
Better Carolina
have taken the
University
one step closer
to true equality.***

actions before creating a biased program or discriminating.

It is also believed that an official stance on the issue of academic freedom will encourage other students who have had similar experiences of discrimination to come forward and help fix this rampant problem.

University programs should not promote liberal indoctrination, students should not be afraid to share their beliefs, and conservative organizations should have the ability to voice their opinions. Why is controversy necessary to procure such basic freedoms?

There is growing support for the

petition campaign from students who have posed this same question.

Jordan Selleck, Chairman of the UNC College Republicans, asserted, “Without expanding the non-discrimination clause to include ideology and political affiliation, opportunity for diverse opinions to enter discussions will be limited.” Likewise, he said, inaction will limit the University’s ability to “breed responsible and knowledgeable American citizens.”

Justin Guillory, Chairman of UNC Young Democrats, acknowledged the examples of discrimination at UNC but said he felt that the petition is “trying to make a non-issue an issue.” He went on to say, “The University has taken the appropriate action [in regard to the email and CWC controversies], deeming the addition of the clause unnecessary.”

CBC is still hoping to rally support among campus Democrats, and members remain optimistic about the success of the petition. The interest it has inspired so far has led to the planning of a campaign that CBC hopes to start in the fall, in which they will ask UNC professors to sign a pledge stating that they will not discriminate against students of a different political affiliation.

If Chancellor Moeser chooses to ignore the voices of those who sign the current petition, maybe the opinions of tenured professors will be respected.

While the battle is being waged over academic freedom, more UNC students will be afraid to speak up in class and may be discriminated against. But the courage and action of students who speak up and groups like the Committee for a Better Carolina have taken the University one step closer to true equality.

It is only a matter of time before the rampant liberal bias at places like UNC will be put in check.

CR

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Book Review: An Unlikely Conservative

By Meagan Griffin
Staff Writer

On the cover of *An Unlikely Conservative: The Transformation of an Ex-Liberal*, it is the subtitle that is most eye-catching in the Ram's Head Bookshop: *Or How I Became the Most Hated Hispanic in America*.

It is pleasantly surprising to find that Linda Chavez's book is devoid of the heavy rhetoric and name-calling so popular with most political pundits. Instead, Chavez has written a deeply personal memoir of the events that led her to change from a devout liberal to a staunch supporter of conservative ideals and the Republican Party.

She recounts her Catholic upbringing in a Mexican-American family, her marriage to a prominent left-wing activist and the series of events that turned her from a loyal Democrat in the 1960s and 1970s to a steadfast Republican during the Reagan era.

Chavez chooses to disclose many personal details in this book in order to better set the stage for her later political conversion.

From her sister's childhood death to her father's struggle with alcoholism, she recounts what shaped her early acceptance of liberal ideology. However, she relates her troubled youth with just the right amount of emotion; enough to show that she has feelings but not so much that the reader feels sorry for her.

Chavez leaves the impression that there is much left unsaid; for simply choosing not to disclose all in her memoirs, she deserves respect, as well as for matter-of-factly stating the facts of her oftentimes troubled life without dwelling on her situation. The mood of this section of the book is not melodramatic, as might be expected, though neither is it upbeat. It is an interesting blend of sentiment and detachment.

Chavez's conservative leanings began to emerge when she joined United Mexican American Students (UMAS) at Colorado University. An outgrowth of

the fledgling Chicano movement in the early 1970s, the group was dedicated to furthering the cause of the Latino minority on the campus.

This section of the book should be especially interesting to UNC students, as UMAS closely resembles more than a few of the minority groups on campus; it is fascinating to hear Chavez both praise the support system provided there and critique UMAS involvement in the CU quota system debacle of the 1960s and 1970s.

"Having worked in affirmative action programs for two and a half years, I knew that I could not continue teaching in an environment that rewarded ignorance... and was better suited to political indoctrination than genuine learning"

At first, Chavez supported various affirmative action programs designed at CU and later at the University of California-Los Angeles to give minorities a leg up in the admissions process (although she herself entered college too early to benefit from any such program).

However, as she taught various classes designed with the new minority constituency in mind, such as those in CU's new Chicano studies program, she saw that these students were far behind their peers at the university. While CU and UCLA had succeeded in getting minorities into college, they had not managed to close the achievement gap.

It was then that Chavez began to

speak out against affirmative action and quotas, which nearly cost her her career. Chavez's argument against affirmative action, embodied in the chapter "Affirmative Action Nightmare," is one of the most heartfelt and convincing arguments she makes in her entire book.

"Having worked in affirmative action programs for two and a half years, I knew that I could not continue teaching in an environment that rewarded ignorance...and was better suited to political indoctrination than genuine learning," she states in this chapter.

"I found myself confronted with kids who sincerely believed that the world was out to defeat them. They blamed racism for all their problems and would never consider that their own behavior might be partly to blame for their failures." As a minority who taught in various affirmative action classrooms and programs, Chavez became an authority on the pitfalls of the quota system.

Dissatisfied with higher education's embrace of affirmative action, Chavez left teaching for a string of jobs in the political arena of Washington D.C. She worked for eight years as a lobbyist with the American Federation of Teachers, a labor union. She credits her boss there with the ideas that spurred her gradual ideological change from liberal to conservative.

It is here that we see Chavez at her most uncertain, saying "I couldn't bring myself to vote for Jimmy Carter in 1976, but the thought of voting for a Republican never entered my mind. So I stayed home from the polls."

This period of change was marked by Chavez's continued condemnation of affirmative action, her frustration with the Democrats' perceived soft stance on Communist governments and her realization that she was to the right of many of her colleagues at AFT. It is in this section of the book that Chavez displays her political views.

She reasons through much of the

internal conflict she faced at the time by including long-winded explanations of why she supported certain conservative policies. The book takes on a diary feel at this point, only without the emotion that marked earlier chapters. It is less dynamic than the chapters preceding and following it.

However, Chavez manages to hold the reader's attention by including a few personal anecdotes concerning the birth of her sons and the death of her father. These add a delicate and poignant touch to the hard-line political speak encountered in the rest of this section.

The nail in the coffin of Chavez's life as a liberal comes when she is appointed to the Commission on Civil Rights. Throughout the book, Chavez harbors the belief that she may have won many of her jobs in the Washington scene by virtue of being a Hispanic woman. This thought nags her all the way to a staff director's position at the Commission, where her conservative views against racial quotas place her at odds with the rest of the staff.

Working closely with both Senators Jesse Helms and Strom Thurmond, Chavez works to institute fairer hiring

practices, while her opponents on the Commission do little more than gnash their teeth and whine.

Here, the book begins to move quickly through the 1980s, highlighting Chavez's accomplishments and losses as her political career really takes off. She leaves the Commission on Civil Rights for a stint in the Reagan office, loses a bid for a Maryland senatorial seat, writes a book on the plight of young Hispanic men (*Out of the Barrio*, 1991) and works as a spokeswoman for U.S. English all in the space of a decade.

It is the last of these accomplishments that spawned the book's intriguing subtitle. The goal of U.S. English is to establish English as the official language of the United States and end bilingual teaching in California and other states.

Chavez and U.S. English believe that Spanish immersion programs, in which Hispanic children are taught all their subjects in Spanish during early elementary school, hampers them in their later command of the English language.

The firestorm from Hispanic activists and others was quick and retaliatory to Chavez's involvement with U.S. English; many protestors called her a

traitor to her heritage. It is this part of the book that I found most interesting as Chavez is forced to contend with various personal attacks related to her Hispanic ethnicity and the role that some felt it should play in her decision-making.

Linda Chavez, who almost became President George W. Bush's Secretary of Labor, grapples with such issues as the role of minority affairs in politics and various personal issues while holding her own in the political arena in this poignant memoir.

Less a political book than a biography, people looking for a Coulter-esque read will be disappointed in Chavez's refusal to engage in name-calling. However for anyone looking for a feel-good read and a reaffirmation of what it means to be a conservative, *An Unlikely Conservative* is a great choice.

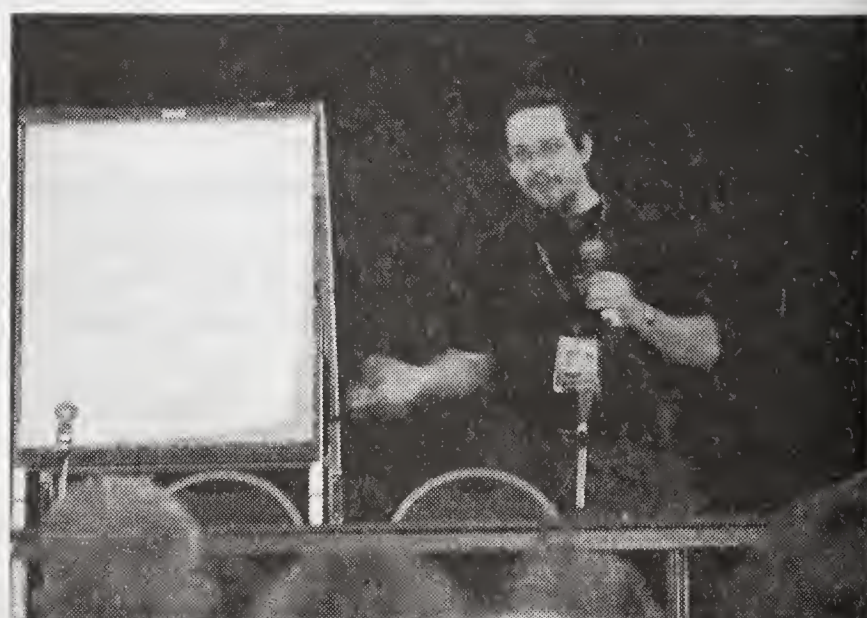
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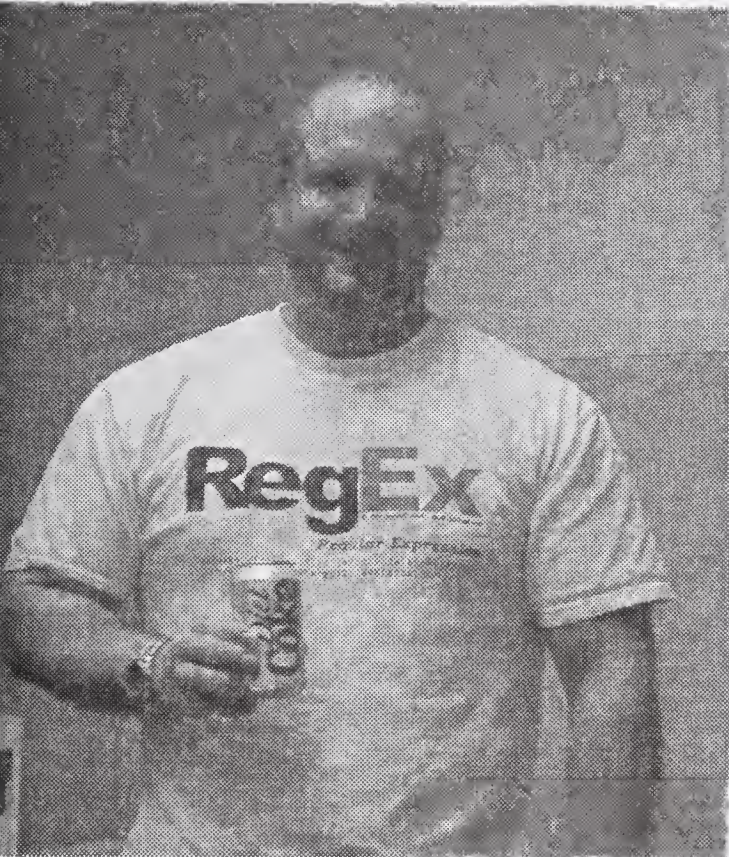
SIMPLY SATIRE



The view from one of the plush couches at CAROLINA REVIEW's Crawford, NC, ranch. While other students stand in the rain waiting for the firemen to come during an alarm, we relax around our stone fire place after a long day of fighting liberalism on campus.



Boiling Point (known to many as Soiling Point) is about to unveil its new cover design. Of course the hardworking staff members of UNC's "progressive" journal still needs to work on the inside content, but we commend their efforts.



Chancellor Moeser, in an effort to boost the manly image of the University, has lost the glasses and enrolled in an Atkins® Approved weight training program. Of course, he still drinks Diet Coke™ like a sorority girl.

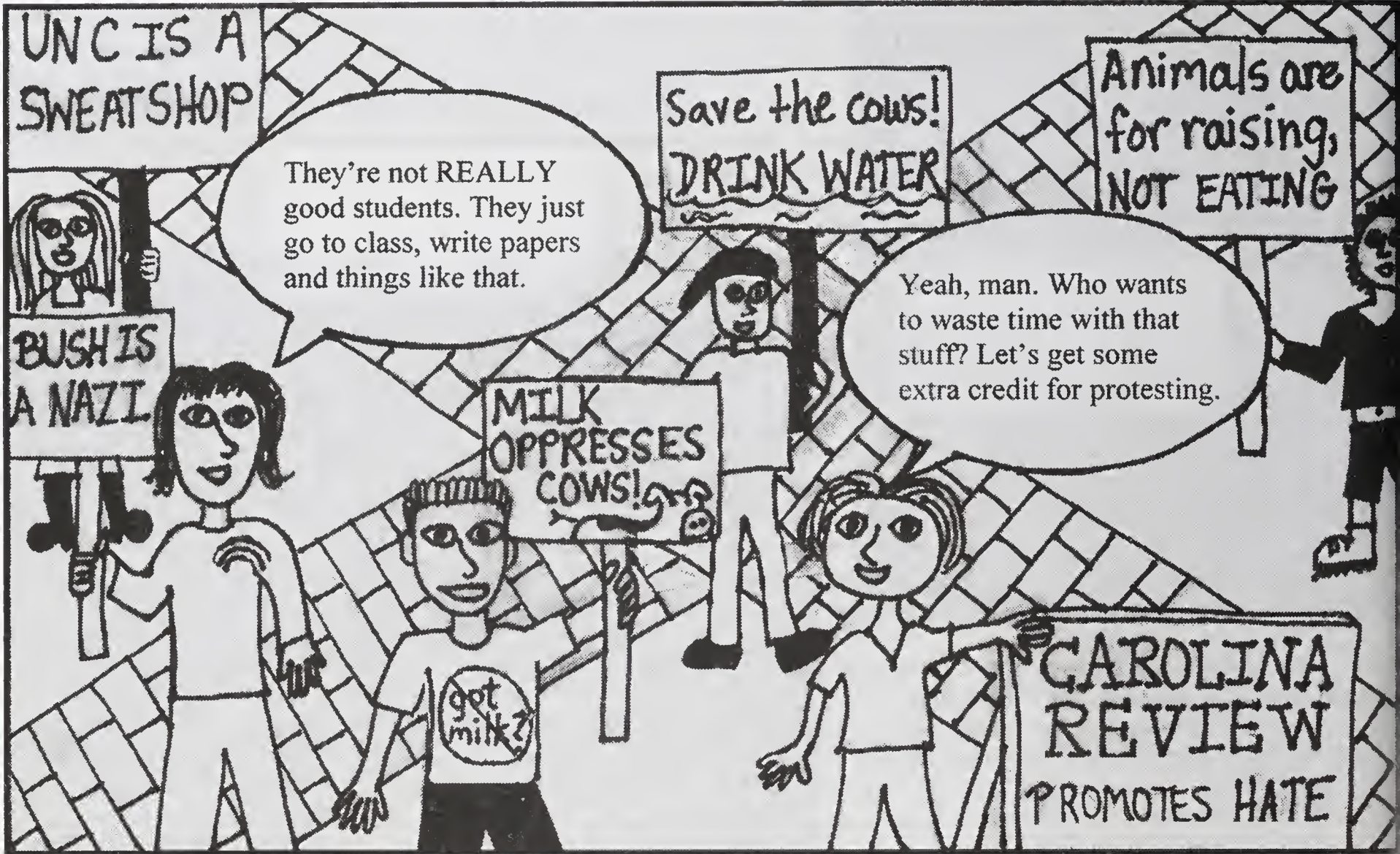
Former Student Body President Matt Tepper was confused by the rules of the Carolina Cardboard Boatrace: Instead of competing with two people in one boat, he attempts to win by himself, with two boats.



Peter Parker, AKA Spider-Man, swings into Top of Lenoir for a quick bite to eat. "My Spidey Sense is tingling! The ice cream machine is broken...again."



"My name is Matt Calabria. People call me Matt Calabria. You can call me Matt Calabria. Would you like a box of chocolates?"



Cartoon by Regenia Bowman



LIBERAL EYE FOR THE SOUTHERN WHITE GUY



Cartoons courtesy of the USBIC Educational Foundation (800) 767-2267

Paradigms & Principles

Hateful Oppression Disclaimer

WARNING: This page displays words and phrases that represent hate and oppression. These words may contain discriminatory slurs, verbal violence, hate speech, and curse words. If this happens to offend or disturb you, great! Please share it with your friends.

The Writing on the Wall Project

It's been years since we've seen something this brilliant. Several student organizations made a wall where students can paint every insensitive thing said or done in human history, including, naturally, CAROLINA REVIEW.

As touring parents and prospective students walk by Davis, Lenoir and the Student Union, their gazes were diverted to the eyesore that screams, "Hypersensitive liberals were here!" The huge cube painted with "slurs" and "bad things" and "meanings" was supposed to raise awareness and promote love. But we all know it's really just a good way to teach little kids cool words like #\$\$%@ and @#\$\$%.

Radical Feminist Women's Week

This group came up with such a good name on its own that we couldn't have made it any better – or, shall we say, worse. After turning the annual Women's Week into a big conflict because of some political disagreements, the organizers of "Radical Feminist Women's Week" proceeded to schedule their "radical, feminist" events to counter the already scheduled events in an attempt to further divide attendees between the events.

We can't come up with any explanation for this, except to say that their actions echo those of many liberals before them. That is why radicals will never run anything in this country – they are so busy fighting about ideological disagreements that they can't even run their own organizations.

I'm Embarrassed By My Liberals Day

A flier that recently circulated in town asked, "Are you embarrassed by the arrogance, greed, shortsightedness, and outright lies told by George W. Bush?"

No. Actually, we're embarrassed by the arrogance, greed, shortsightedness, and outright poopiness of the liberals who circulated the flier, which instructed readers to sport a brown ribbon, brown armband, or brown clothing on April 1 "to protest the BS coming out of the White house."

Like typical protesters in Chapel Hill, the participants in this sewagey movement didn't realize that the call to dress as "in honor of all the brown material flowing so freely from the White House and stinking up the nation" was actually a big April Fools' Day joke. The only crap they were smelling was their own.

The Halls of Academia

With high (or low) expectations, we ventured out into the classroom buildings of UNC. Our targets were professors' office door decorations that would demonstrate, in our estimation, egregiously bad taste. So, for a good hour and a half, two CAROLINA REVIEW staffers roamed the halls of academia in search of these fabled portals.

Alas, our efforts were for naught. We were unable to find *any* terribly offensive office door decorations. Granted, there were the scattered few anti-Bush political cartoons and the odd photo-shopped image of President Bush as a Taliban member. None of this was sufficient to raise any ire, even that of our intrepid field operatives.

With a happily renewed idea of the positive image of Carolina being presented to the public (and, admittedly, a twinge of regret at not being able to write anything "juicy" on this subject), the REVIEW can report that professors' doors are, if not aesthetically pleasing, refreshingly non-politicized. Either that, or they just heard we were coming.

Skeletons in the Closet

We were quite surprised (and a little embarrassed) to learn while looking through old issues of CAROLINA REVIEW that newly inaugurated student body president Matt Calabria was once listed in our staff registry. To our knowledge, this YD politico never actually wrote any articles, but he must've shown up at meetings at least a few times. Which just goes to show that you can never trust a politician.

Long Live Rubush II

Farewell to Matt Rubush, our departing editor – even if he did come to that position through heredity. We forgive him for his assertion of—according to Elyse Crystall—heterosexist white Christian male privilege because of his great service to the conservative cause.

He is now off to *Civitas Aeterna* — Rome, Italy — to study why the rest of us are schismatic heretics, devoid of any grace. We wish him the best of luck, with the qualification that if he ever uses his future religious authority to burn any of us, we take it back.

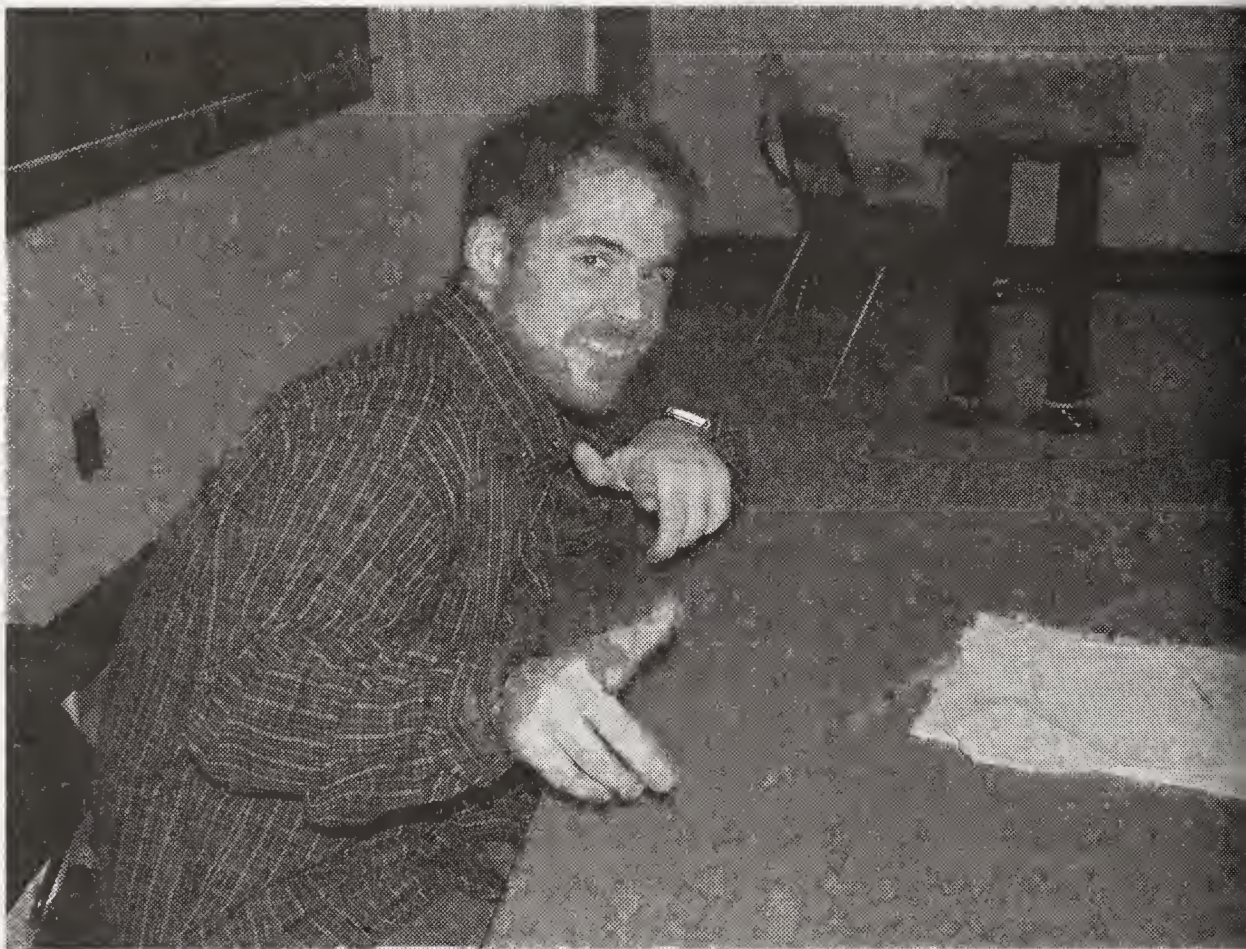


Photo by Deb McCown



Photo by Ashley Murph

All Women Belong in the Kitchen

We had to think long and hard about making Deb McCown the next editor because we realized that, in order to live up to our image as a conservative publication, we couldn't very well have a female editor. After all, we feel the need to set a good example, and such a move might have indicated erroneously that we think a woman belongs somewhere other than in the kitchen.

So, to compromise, we made her promise to write all her articles while sitting within 20 feet of a stove. It's only a short walk with her laptop from her dorm room on the 3rd floor to the kitchen on the 2nd floor, and we thought it was important to ensure that her work as editor would never take away from time spent in the kitchen. Because she will not actually have to leave the kitchen to be editor, we felt it was ok. So, with the publication of this issue, the torch is being passed to our first female editor.

We determined that editing in the laundry room is also acceptable.

THE LAST WORD

“It is the nature of all greatness not to be exact.”

-Edmund Burke

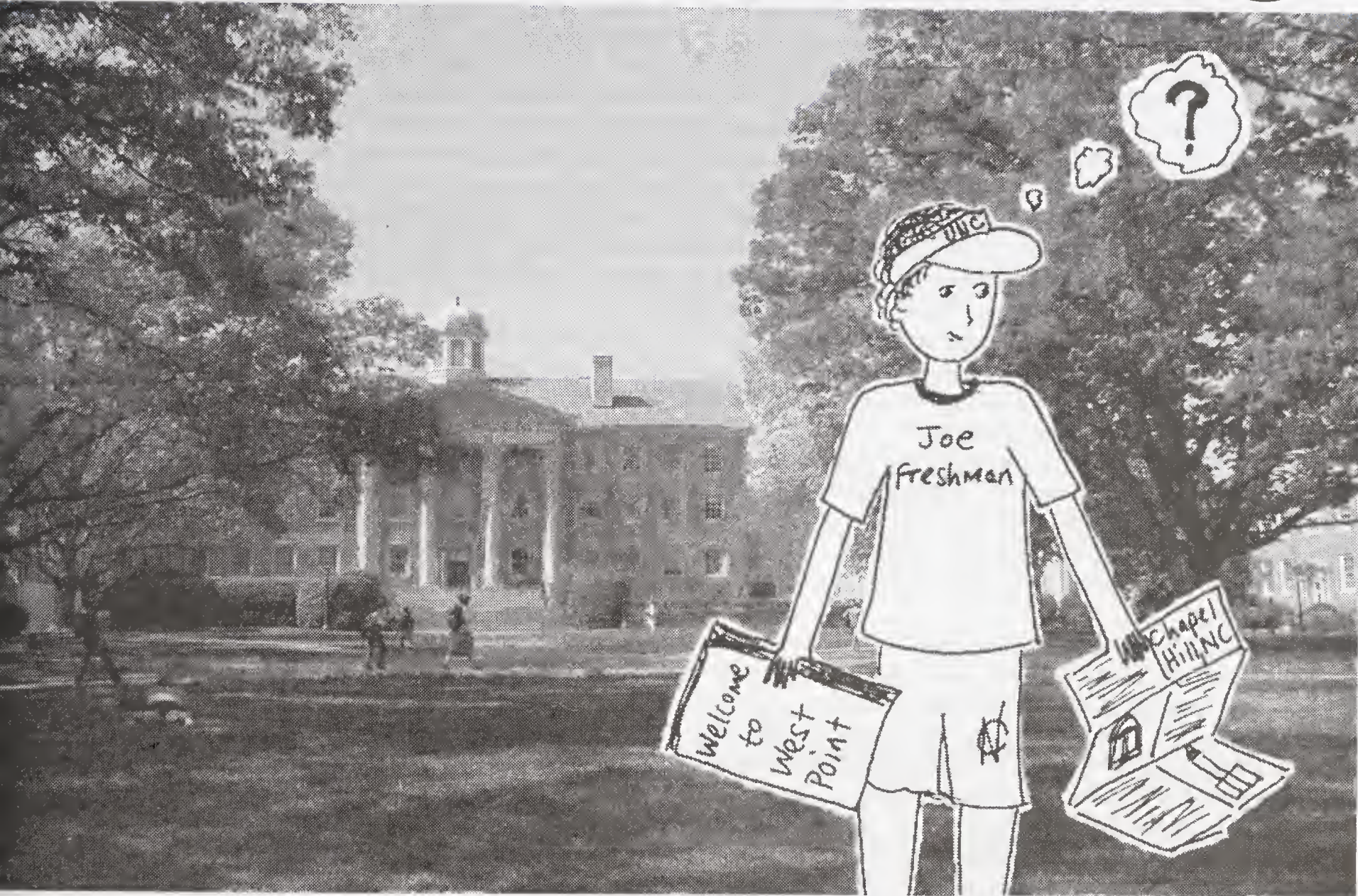
Carolina Review

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Absolutely Failing



The Summer Reading Program: Still Not Living Up to Its Purpose

Inside: The Growth of Conservatism on Campus, UNC NRA, Student Organization Guide, Letters from a Young Conservative, and more

Every day, it seems, there is another “diversity milestone.” The first woman to do anything – no matter how mundane the task – is celebrated, it seems, as if she has learned to walk on water. I don’t appreciate this hypocritical assumption that women are less capable than men. I also don’t feel like I’m breaking tradition – though I must admit it never occurred to me until after the fact that girls weren’t supposed to drive tractors, skid loaders, or trucks – let alone edit magazines. But I suppose my ignorance has worked in my favor because here I am. I hope my gender is not an issue except perhaps to demonstrate to the liberal establishment that this magazine is not merely the voice of rich white men – and it’s time to stop snickering that, as conservatives, we believe women are only good for frying bacon and suckling babies.

First, I assure you that no affirmative action was involved in my selection. Second, you should know that I am not a party-line Republican, nor am I an agent of any corporate conspiracy. If anything, I am a rural brand of conservative, with little use for the set of theories often used to justify unjust actions of corporations against individuals. Rather, I am the sort of stubborn, contentious individual who stands for live and let live, minimal government, property rights, gun rights, and conservation, with a bit of a libertarian bent. I value hard work above birthright and passion above money. I also think kids should be allowed to pray in school.

While I’m putting in my two cents, a “well-regulated militia” consists of all armed, able-bodied citizens. In other words, you should be ready to fight off tyranny at any moment. In our time, of course, fighting the tyranny of flawed ideas and liberal bias becomes the task of the press – but I take my words no less seriously than bullets. And, speaking of bullets, it would do us all well to consider, especially in discussions of the summer reading book, *Absolutely American*, what our nation’s soldiers past and present have done to preserve our liberty – and not forget that we all have a duty to back them up when they need it.

In this era of hero bashing, where professors openly condemn ROTC students and hold up the homeless as examples, our irresponsible society seems to have confused “victimhood” with the commission of great deeds. Many of our own professors prefer liberal platitudes to true compassion, heroism, and dedication.

Some professors are so caught up in their opinions that they actively suppress students’ dissenting views in the classroom. One such professor is Elyse Crystall, who is being investigated by the federal Department of Education for alleged civil rights violations. The investigation stemmed from an incident in the spring in which a student explained a Biblical view of homosexuality and Crystall e-mailed the rest of the class attacking him and expressly forbidding such opinions.

Prior to that, she had attempted to discredit him by telling the class that his viewpoints came from “privilege” (because he is white, male, heterosexual, and Christian), and she refused to accept a paper that he wrote on the controversy. Her later response was that she was guiding class discussion, a poor excuse for using intimidation to force her viewpoint. She stepped way out of line in disallowing students’ right to disagree. Her response also included her assertion that civil rights laws are useless if they protect people who are not women or members of minority groups. In other words, she believes such laws should allow for exactly what they were created to prevent – discrimination on the basis of race and gender.

CAROLINA REVIEW is here to present an alternative viewpoint to the liberal establishment and, by so doing, to encourage open intellectual discussion among students – that is, after all, what a university is supposed to be about.

So, as you stretch toward one of your nearest milestones – the start of the semester or the start of college – remember that the milestones worth reaching are the ones you go after on your own. As you carry the stones to where you will, remember that their placement is based on what you do, not what category you fit into. Good luck.

Sincerely,



Deb McCown
Editor

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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the war of ideas and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.



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The Rise of Campus Conservatism

By Brian Sopp
Associate Editor

The year is 2004, and the political climate at UNC is as tumultuous as ever. There are more than ten liberal activist organizations on campus, backed by \$55,000 in student fees, and with the high percentage of liberal professors throughout the university, the administrative claim that UNC contains true academic freedom is, to say the least, erroneous.

But the conservative movement is gaining ground. Not only are CAROLINA REVIEW and the College Republicans going strong, but so are the Committee for a Better Carolina, Carolina Students for Life, and the Federalist Society. There are also a conservative environmental club and a conservative women's organization in the works.

Is conservatism at Carolina gaining ground? Before assumptions are made, another scene should be remembered.

The year was 1994. As always, political tensions were severe. But, for the first time in modern history, the conservative movement at UNC seemed strong. There were two conservative publications and two Republican organizations, together boasting a membership of 700 students.

During the previous fall semester, plans for the Black Cultural Center had been set, and the tentative funding of B-GLAD (which has since evolved into GLBTSA) had caused a political stir.

The UNC chapter of the Young Republicans and *The Critic*, a libertarian/conservative publication, had been doing their best to fight the liberal agenda for years when these issues sparked further conservative interest.

The controversy over whether or not the university would build a Black Cultural Center was the concentration of the first issue of CAROLINA REVIEW in October of 1993.

Started by Charleton Allen, who was also the Young Republicans President, CAROLINA REVIEW was intended to be a purely conservative publication. Its second issue focused on the B-GLAD debate and would lead to many more controversial articles.

During the same school year, fresh-

man Amanda Scoggins started a chapter of the College Republicans, which would concentrate solely on the campus conservative movement.

In the December 1993 issue of *The Critic*, Scoggins said, "We hope to start this big conservative revolution on campus." The group made a trip to Washington, D.C., to meet Oliver North that fall and had plans for a Conservative Awareness Week to follow Lesbian Awareness Week in the fall of 1994.

So, did this surge in conservatism lead to political equality and long-lasting conservative gains? No, it did not. Eventually, things became worse for the movement than they were before 1993. Within a few years, *The Critic* went under, along with the Young Republicans and College Republicans.

In the mid-1990's, the sole voice of conservatism was CAROLINA REVIEW. This meant that it was also the sole target of liberal hate.

Why did such promising growth end? The answer is not clear-cut, but the demise was due, at least in part, to factionalism within the movement. In the March 1994 edition of *The Critic*, Tadd Wilson wrote an article entitled "Conservative Factionalism on Campus."

In the article, he highlighted the hostility between the two conservative publications and between the two Republican organizations. Allen was quoted saying, "*The Critic* on rare occasions has been consistently conservative."

Jennifer Durham, editor of *The Critic* at the time, asserted in subtle retaliation, "*The Critic* shows that there are still some intelligent conservatives." Similarly, Allen showed a dislike for Scoggins' efforts by asserting, "The split [between the Young Republicans and College Republicans] hurts the conservative movement."

All the details of the subsequent decline of conservatism at UNC are not known for certain. What is known for sure is that despite students' best efforts, the BCC was built, B-GLAD was funded, and conservative activism temporarily disappeared. This should be a lesson to

the leadership of the current conservative movement: A house divided against itself cannot stand.

Fast-forward to the present. The College Republicans, which was restarted several years ago, has grown significantly. It maintains a listserve of approximately 800 students.

College Republicans Chairman Jordan Selleck said he is excited about the group's success. "The Republican message grows each day, and UNC students continue to answer its call," he said.

In the fall, Oliver North is coming to speak on campus. The College Republicans are sponsoring a massive voter registration project, and conservatives are committed to the growth of the cause on campus. The success and planning sound promising, but it also sounds familiar.

To avoid the same fate as its predecessor, members of the current conservative movement, must cooperate. The liberal bias at Carolina is too strong. Conservatives will not be able to gain political ground if petty power struggles ensue.

To foster cooperation, Committee for a Better Carolina President Trey Winslow is behind the effort to create a conservative calendar, which would inform students about conservative events on campus and make it easier for the organizations so that activities do not overlap.

Also, some have discussed the idea of a conservative union, an umbrella organization intended to coordinate all of the campus conservative groups. Furthermore, many students feel that conservatism is gaining ground on campus.

After four years as an undergraduate and one year at the law school, CAROLINA REVIEW publisher Steve Russell said he has seen the extremism of campus liberals slow down. "Conservatism is working," he said.

The potential for change is real, and the conservative movement is poised to make those changes. It is essential for conservatives on campus to ensure the problems that plagued a similar movement a decade ago do not destroy the current one.

CR

Brian Sopp is a rising sophomore from Winston-Salem, North Carolina.
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'm Conservative! Now What?

Conservative Clubs Are on the Rise at UNC

By Meagan Griffin
Staff Writer

While UNC's large and vocal "progressive" student movement has spawned lots of leftist campus organizations, the conservative movement is also large and growing stronger.

There are several choices for conservative students wishing to join a partisan or ideological organization, ranging from the large and well-known College Republicans and Committee for a Better Carolina to the newer CFACT and Carolina Women's Voice. Take a look around at what the conservative scene at UNC has to offer.

College Republicans

Chairman: Jordan Selleck
www.unc.edu/unccr

One of the largest bastions of conservatism at Carolina is the College Republicans. The CRs are gearing up for an active fall semester, with various speakers, debates, social activities and voter registration drives.

Speakers planned for the 2004-2005 school year include Oliver North, David Abbaugh, Star Parker and former mayor of San Diego Roger Hedgecock. The College Republicans have traditionally ended in debates with other campus political organizations, and these debates take on an even more exciting feel as the presidential election nears.

Voter registration will be a major focus in the fall, with the intent of registering as many students as possible to vote in the November election. To join this organization, visit the College Republicans table at Fallfest or contact Sarah Swiles at swiles@email.unc.edu to be added to the listserve.

There are also two groups supporting individual candidates for the national and senatorial elections in the fall, Students for Bush and Students for Burr (who is running to fill John Edwards' Senate seat). They will focus on getting the word out about these candidates.

Carolina Students for Life

President: Stephanie Evans
www.unc.edu/sfl

Carolina Students for Life is UNC's pro-life and women's health organization. CSFL advocates the pro-life message while pointing out the health risks associated with abortion and working to help women who are dealing with crisis pregnancies. The organization's goal is to actively engage the UNC community in the abortion debate while helping women learn more about the risks of and alternatives to abortion.

In addition to other speakers and events planned for next year, CSFL will be bringing Scott Klusendorf to speak in October. He is a well known pro-life leader who has worked with Stand to Reason, an organization that trains Christians to use logical arguments in debates and to provide facts about abortion.

CSFL will also be working with Choice USA and other groups to assemble an abortion debate. Because of members' recent success in gaining access to the Carolina Women's Center, which for years has championed a pro-abortion message, they will be working closely with CWC as well.

UNC Law Pro-Life Society

President: Shana M. Starnes

The Law Pro-Life Society focuses on the legal ramifications of *Roe v. Wade*, the 1973 Supreme Court case that struck down anti-abortion laws, as well as providing outreach to women in crisis pregnancies and working to raise awareness of abortion issues. This organization is open to all students, undergraduate as well as

graduate.

The group works to bring many pro-life speakers to the UNC and UNC Law School campuses and in the fall plans to put together pro-bono work for law students to do at the local Crisis Pregnancy Center. They will be able to help clients who need legal assistance with regards to abortion issues.

Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow

President: Kris Wampler

Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow is a new campus organization that advocates free market solutions to common environmental problems. Unlike the leftist environmental movement, which focuses on heavy government regulation and intervention, CFACT believes environmental problems are best overcome by harnessing the power of free enterprise. It is also a community service-based group that works to activate local volunteers to take part in cleaning up the environment.

CFACT takes a critical look at the traditional environmental movement and emphasizes the role of science, technology and property rights in overcoming environmental issues. This past spring, CFACT sponsored a speech by Paul Driessen from the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow (the national affiliate of CFACT), who discussed how environmental policies affect people living in third world nations, focusing on how environmental groups have denied the world's most impoverished people the ability to make their lives better and how this could be accomplished without compromising the environment.

This fall, CFACT will be launching a study of UNC's new Green Energy program and hopes to assemble a panel of local environmentalists to discuss Green Energy on Earth Day 2005. Since CFACT is so new, this organization is very interested in recruiting dedicated new members, especially for leadership roles. To learn more about their message, visit the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow at www.cfact.org.

Conservative Women's Voice

President: Kat Rodgers

The Conservative Women's Voice is another new campus organization and is dedicated to upholding and promoting conservative ideals while proactively focusing on women's issues on the UNC campus. Members of this club believe that women have the opportunity, ability and duty to step forward and make their beliefs and values known, while at the same time serving the community in a positive and compassionate manner. Possible speakers for the 2004-2005 school year include Elizabeth Dole, Fern Shubert and Phyllis Schlafly. CWV is also dedicated to community service, and possible projects include a benefit concert for the local battered women's shelter and More Than Words, a children's book drive in affiliation with the Barbara Bush Literacy Action Program. To join, email Kat at mkrodger@email.unc.edu.

Committee for a Better Carolina

President: Michael McKnight
www.carolinablueprint.com

The Committee for a Better Carolina was founded in March 2002 by a group of students interested in promoting academic fairness, intellectual honesty and balance in education at UNC. Though a non-partisan organization, they promote conservatism and free-market ideals on the UNC campus. Their national affiliate is the Leadership Institute in Washington, D.C., which may be accessed at www.leadershipinstitute.org.

Past projects include a 1,200-signature petition, published in *The Daily Tar Heel* supporting the troops in Iraq, a campaign to promote fair and balanced selections for the Summer Reading Program and most recently a petition to include ideological affiliation in the University non-discrimination code.

This last item is indicative of a new task the CBC has taken on: reporting classroom bias. Events of the last year

have indicated that some level of liberal bias exists in classrooms on the UNC campus; CBC provides a forum on its website that allows students to report such bias. Students wishing to join CBC can visit its website, www.carolinablueprint.com and fill out an online form.

In addition to these, there are also other organizations that might interest the conservative student, including the Federalist Society, Carolina Troop Supporters, the Carolina Law School Republicans and the UNC NRA (see page 6). Also, the landscape of campus organizations is constantly changing, and you can take a look at what else is available on the student organizations website at http://carolinaunion.unc.edu/activities_orgs_index.html.

CR

Meagan Griffin is a rising sophomore from Raleigh, North Carolina
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UNC Arms

Students Promote Guns and Liberty

By Deb McCown
Editor

Plink. Plink. Plink. That is the sound of UNC's rifle team, shooting competition-quality air rifles in the basement of Reynolds Coliseum in Raleigh. The sound might not be impressive, but some of the targets are. And behind the shooters are some big ideas.

"I felt that conservative law-abiding UNC students who supported our right to bear arms deserved a place to voice their opinions and affirm their constitutional liberties," said club president Josh Boudreau.

With the start of its rifle team, the UNC NRA has really taken off in the year since it was founded. The organization has grown to include more than 130 members judging by the listserve, and Boudreau is well on his way to re-establishing the UNC shooting team.

He set up the team because of students' expressed interest, and with the help of NC State coach Keith Miller, he was able to set up joint practice sessions and competitions with State's rifle team.

Boudreau, a rising junior from Harkers Island and also the recently elected executive vice chair of the UNC College Republicans, is responsible for the UNC NRA's success.

"If we can continue to have matches with NC State and other nearby teams, I see us eventually achieving enough funding to establish ourselves as an NCAA level organization," he said. "Funds could come from the NRA, the ACC, our school, from private contributions, or a combination of sources. Maybe one day we'll be on the same footing as other Carolina athletic programs."

The next step, Boudreau said, is to obtain official recognition as a sport club and permission to practice on campus. His other plans for the fall include bringing a speaker to campus to talk about gun issues. He hopes that speaker will be Wayne LaPierre, the executive vice president of the National Rifle Association.

Boudreau said that while he hopes bringing these issues into the spotlight does not create controversy, he expects that challenges will arise.

"With such strong 'progressive' groups on campus that have 'progressed' to the point where they oppose our basic freedoms laid out in our bill of rights, it is only inevitable that they will oppose a group that supports the Second Amendment," he said.

But, he said, "Wayne LaPierre knows more about our Second Amendment rights and the struggle to keep them than I could learn in a lifetime. His presence could boost interest in our group, raise support for gun rights, and, like other conservative speakers, add to the intellectual diversity that Carolina has striven to achieve throughout its history."

The Second Amendment

The Foundation of American Freedom

By Josh Bourdreau
UNC NRA President

In addition to competitive shooting, Bourdreau said he also hopes to provide other activities to club members. "I'm always open to anyone with ties in the gun industry that wants to help us with safety and/or concealed carry classes," he said.

He also hopes to bring discussion of gun issues to campus. He criticized factual inaccuracies in the film "Bowling for Columbine," which generated controversy in 2003 for its portrayal of the NRA and other gun supporters.

"Michael Moore and other propagandists like him who edit history for political reasons belong writing Cold War era Soviet history books," he said.

The campus needs an NRA club, he said, "To provide a balanced, reasonable look at current issues relating to the Second Amendment and provide a means through which students can learn, talk about, and exercise those rights."

The UNC NRA is just one group that, in growing strength, is beginning to serve as a counterbalance to the liberal establishment on campus.

CR

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Exercise your
2nd Amendment
Rights!

Join the

UNC NRA

Competitive Rifle Team
Gun Safety & Education
Pro-Gun Activism

For more information,
Contact Josh Bourdreau:
bourdreau@email.unc.edu



On stifling hot Chapel Hill afternoons, a busy schedule always seems to put me in the same situation – stuck at a stoplight, surrounded by buses and Toyotas. Somehow, I always find myself peering out the front glass of my Chevy pickup through the vapors of our planet's self-destroying resources at the back of some Carrborite's hatchback, covered with way too many political stickers.

However, among this misinformed voters life story of Weaver Street Market, Blink 182, and Kucinich for President, I find some common ground: "I love my country, but I fear my government."

Maybe the nut in front of me thinks that the CIA is out to get him and the thin piece of plastic will warn his stalkers that "I know you're after me," but I like to think that a glimmer of intelligence was gained sometime during childhood church services or a high school civics course that has put him on the lookout for an expansionist Big Brother.

My hippie friend and I share some common ground with some folks who lived over 200 years ago as well. Our forefathers had enough foresight to fear the institution they were setting up and therefore establish a basic list of rights (the most important ones in their opinion) that would insure the preservation of the freedoms we all cherish so dearly.

But, like all realists, they reached the conclusion that a right we're not able or allowed to defend is no right at all. It is upon the right to keep and bear arms that all the rest listed in the Bill of Rights depend.

For those who don't know, the Second Amendment reads, "A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms shall not be infringed."

Many who would have us all living in an unarmed "utopia" like Orwell's 1984 like to consider "well-regulated militia" to be the stopping point.

Some radicals fully support the National Guard having guns but think average citizens don't need any way to defend themselves. Some "moderates" favor universal gun registration so that the government could take away the guns in a time of crisis.

We are currently living in an era of preventable crisis. Four pilots armed with pistols could have prevented the attacks of 9-11. I'd take a Taurus over a box cutter any day. The security of our state depends on our ability to defend ourselves day in and day out.

Thieves and murderers could sleep snugly every night if they knew that no one besides them had guns, but they can't. Currently they have to commit their crimes with the constant fear that their next victim may be armed and choosing not to be a victim. The most important part of the Second Amendment the second clause: "Necessary to the security of a free State."

"The People" are clearly named as the beneficiary of the Second Amendment. Not the army, or the militias, or the states, but "the people" have a right "to keep and bear Arms."

Without that basic right, we lose all freedom to defend ourselves against all enemies, whether in the form of terrorists or our fellow citizens who would stifle free speech. One of the most infamous supporters of gun regulation has already been proven wrong:

"This year will go down in history. For the first time, a civilized nation has full gun registration. Our streets will be safer, police more efficient, and the world will follow our lead into the future!"

-Adolph Hitler, 1935

CR

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Another Year, Another Failure

Summer Reading Program Still Fails to Challenge Minds

By Steve Russell
Publisher

Welcome to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Now, read about West Point.

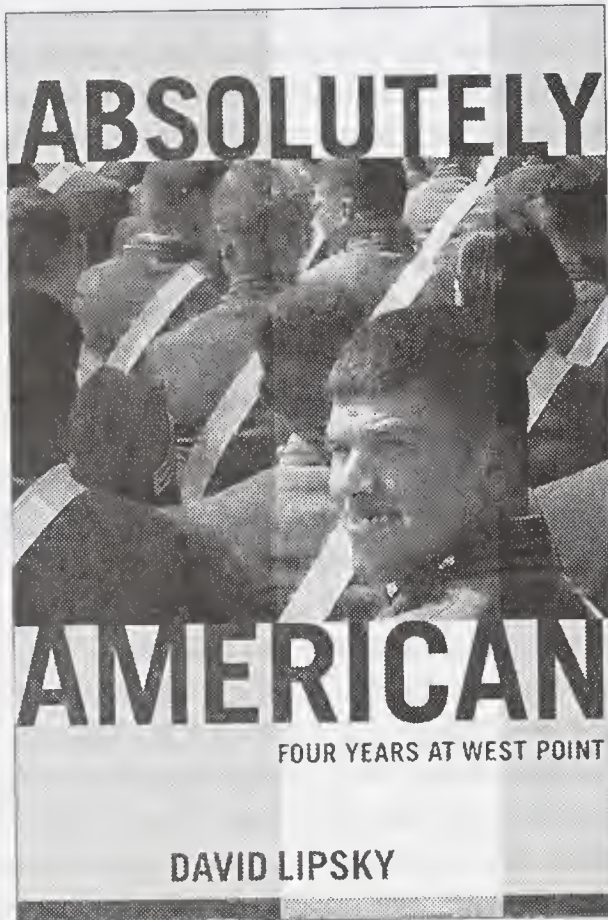
That is the message UNC is sending with this year's book selection for the Summer Reading Program. The program, which enters its sixth year in 2004, is "designed to introduce [incoming students] to the intellectual life of Carolina." For the fifth time in six years, the program has missed the mark.

Many critics of UNC cheered when administrators announced the selection of *Absolutely American: Four Years at West Point*. Finally, a book that, at the least, has a chance of being objective. In fact, part of the selection committee's motivation for choosing this book was to silence the national controversy created in the last several years by previous choices.

Let's review the history of the program that caused such controversy. In 1999, the program began with *There Are No Children Here* by Alex Kotlowitz, the story of two poor youths from Chicago's west side. A program with a stated goal of improving UNC's intellectual climate instead only furthered the faculty's thirst for race-conscious indoctrination.

In 2000, Tony Horwitz's *Confederates in the Attic: Dispatches from the Unfinished Civil War* focused, in a negative light, on the South. In 2001, *The Spirit Catches You and You Fall Down: A Hmong Child, Her American Doctors, and the Collision of Two Cultures*, by Anne Fadiman, introduced incoming students to post-Vietnam guilt, the challenges of refugees in America, and the supposedly serious problems of modern medicine. All with, of course, the standard overt criticism of America we expect from the Left.

After the 9-11 attacks, UNC chose *Approaching the Qur'an: The Early Revelations*, by Michael Sells, for the 2002 program. This book, which excerpted and discussed 35 passages from



Islam's holy book, sparked the loudest controversy. Conservative critics were correct that UNC would never choose a book discussing Christianity. Certainly, the selection of this book and the nature of UNC's defense of it hinted at arrogance.

In actuality, the book looked more at the beauty and poetry of the passages instead of their religious meaning. In other words, this book had academic value. UNC got it right. The backlash from the Right, however, obscured this. For example, Bill O'Reilly compared the program to forcing students to read *Mein Kampf* at the height of World War II. A poor analogy, but one that unfortunately stuck. Last year, UNC abandoned all pretense of fostering an intellectual climate by choosing *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in America* by Barbara Ehrenreich. The author, who could probably be mistaken for most card-carrying socialists, wrote about her experiences taking various minimum-wage jobs around the country. Conservatives were again out-

raged at the book's "social justice" agenda (if you don't know, "social justice" is what liberals say they want when they want to take your money).

While the Anthropology and Sociology departments surely appreciated most of the Summer Reading Program books, since they set the stage for the routine indoctrination of freshmen-level classes in those departments, the intellectual climate at UNC suffered. This year, incoming students are introduced to the intellectual climate at UNC through a look at the current climate at West Point.

In other words, while *Absolutely American* looks like an interesting read, it fails to further the goal of improving the intellectual climate. Quite frankly, it is not an intellectual exercise, but rather one designed to spark the same kinds of discussions you hear on talk radio. This is not the level of intellectual discourse that should occupy a university.

The Summer Reading Program ignores the fact that an intellectual exercise should be just that, an *intellectual* exercise. It should introduce students to the best of knowledge and should challenge those students. A challenge should not require a guilt trip. And it does not require a social science exercise.

Yes, looking at the culture of the American military, and especially at its major intellectual institution, is valuable. Hopefully those who choose to read the book will gain a greater appreciation of and respect for, our military. But it does not reach into the reader's soul or truly challenge the reader to think about truth or about beauty.

This does not mean that incoming students should spend their summer with Plato or Aristotle, but it couldn't hurt. Neither could a few hours with Shakespeare, or numerous other greats from the past. These are the primary sources of our intellectual tradition, not the compiled thoughts of a social scientist with a large grant.

Perhaps the lesson, then, is that reading the sort of pithy drivel that the committee has selected in the past is what students at UNC should get ready for. And if you are not careful, that is indeed the curriculum you will find. But look hard, past the cobwebs of Sexu-

ity Studies, and African-American studies, and Women's Studies, and various cultural studies, and Anthropology, and Sociology, and all the other disciplines that promise easy "A"s and little else. Look hard, and UNC's intellectual climate will reveal itself. That, however, is a story for another day.

In the meantime, enjoy reading and discussing *Absolutely American*. Do not

let discussion group leaders twist the discussion into an attack on America's foreign policy. Do not let a peer's assault on President Bush go unanswered. And, most of all, resist the impression that the Summer Reading Program is a shining example of UNC's intellectual climate.

One more thing. If you ever want your book chosen for UNC's Summer Reading Program, be sure to put a colon

in the title. The committee seems to love long titles with colons. It makes everything sound so...intellectual, doesn't it?

CR

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Summer Reading Program Guidelines

How Following Summer Reading Guidelines Could Have Prevented a Professor's Mistakes

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

While this year's Summer Reading Program questions were not written in time for publication, the guidelines for discussion leaders were available.

Amazingly enough for the university that employs professors like Elyse Crystall, who sparked a controversy during the spring semester when she attacked a student and his opinions in an e-mail to her class, these rules are surprisingly comprehensive and clearly state that teachers must in the classroom to promote discussion instead of dictate to their students what right and wrong thoughts are.

CAROLINA REVIEW commends the folks who developed these guidelines, and it would do the University well if they were applied across the board rather than only to the Summer Reading Program.

The very first guideline provided on the webpage reads, "Students will engage in intellectual discourse, where diverse perspectives are welcomed and encouraged."

According to this guideline, attacking a student for his belief and publicly shaming him for his background are certainly forbidden. If the University exists to elicit deep thought, as was said during past Summer Reading Program controversies, actions like Crystall's should not be permitted.

Next on the list, the guidelines read, "discussion leaders will 'lead' discussion rather than serve as 'conversation cops'." This is the standard that instructors are

held to bear, why then did Crystall state in an announcement that she believes "Instructors have both a right and an obligation to set the terms for discussion in their classes and to determine what constitutes relevant and appropriate content"? If instructors have an unchecked right to determine what constitutes "relevant and appropriate" content, where is there room for student opinion? Or, as Crystall would probably prefer, are students simply to take the opinion of their instructor as the only "relevant and appropriate" way of thinking?

The last and most blatantly ignored guideline for classroom discussion is, "Discussion sessions will have a positive tone and allow for students to gain comfort in discussing a complex set of issues in a group with whom they are not familiar."

Simultaneously attacking a student's opinion, gender, ethnicity, religion and social class in front of this "group with whom they are not familiar" is one sure-fire way to destroy a positive tone and any comfort that a student might have in discussing any issue in which he has a different opinion than his instructor.

The learning outcomes, listed on the same page as the guidelines for discussion leaders, explain the necessity for an open-minded classroom, the first of which being that "Students will have a greater understanding (personal definition) of their 'place' in society."

Apparently, Crystall was attempting

to help the student she so openly criticized understand his role in society as an oppressive, shunned and ashamed member of an overwhelmingly evil culture. I suppose in a way she accomplished this goal.

The second hoped outcome from the program is that "Students will be challenged to understand why they think and/or feel the way they do..." Granted, the student she attacked certainly was challenged, but not in the way expected by the folks who wrote the guidelines.

So, to help those Summer Reading Program officials along with their question writing endeavors, CAROLINA REVIEW offers its first suggestion: "How can Elyse Crystall keep her job at an institution that supposedly holds its instructors to these guidelines?"

CR

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CAROLINA REVIEW ONLINE

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Discussion Forum,
Archives & more...**

Letters from a Young Conservative

As a freshman beginning college at UNC-Chapel Hill, Brian Sopp had a lot on his mind. Signing up for classes, finding his way around campus, and all the typical freshman difficulties were certainly some of them. But, in the midst of all this, he also had ideas in mind, and when campus and national events didn't sit well with him, he spoke out via letters to the editor of the *Daily Tar Heel*, the campus newspaper.

Some of the letters were published, and some were not, but they all reveal the voice of a freshman who, despite his youth and relative inexperience, has tried to make a difference on campus – and you can, too. Here are some of his letters.

Criticism of Coulter's speech example of liberal hypocrisy September 18, 2003 (printed in DTH)

Dear Editor,

In the Wednesday issue of *The Daily Tar Heel*, there was a letter condemning Student Congress for allocating funds for the Ann Coulter speech. There was also a letter from a student that is very pleased Barbara Ehrenreich is coming to speak. From these two letters I noticed once again the hypocrisy of the liberals on campus.

Jon Lepofsky's letter pointed out that at the same time students are debating about *Nickel and Dimed: On (Not) Getting By in America*, all UNC-system chancellors "may receive up to a 12 percent pay raise." Furthermore, the chancellor's task force that is looking into the needs of low-wage workers is not allowed to discuss money issues. These are two valid points that evoked a great deal of thought.

Isn't it interesting that Ehrenreich thrives in the societal structure she loves to condemn? Isn't it interesting that it is exactly the people Ehrenreich despises, white Middle America, that is forced by the state-run university system to boost her book sales and subsequently increase her wealth? It is not interesting. It is infuriating.

It is also infuriating that the same people who bask in the thought of Ehrenreich visiting UNC condemn Student Congress for funding part of Coulter's speech.

This university is full of liberals and full of hypocrisy. I am forced to put the two together, but I haven't lost hope in the system. Contrary to popular liberal belief, this is the greatest country in the world. And this is one of its best Universities. One day things will change and conservatives will be given an equal footing. There will be true "diversity of thought."

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

Editorial cartoon typical of liberals' criticisms of Bush October 1, 2003 (printed in DTH)

Dear Editor,

In typical liberal style, the *Daily Tar Heel* printed an editorial cartoon on Sept. 30 that mocked President George W.

Bush. Instead of being behind the 8-ball, Bush supposedly makes policy decisions by looking into an 8-ball. Quite clever...or not.

Every time a politician comes along who actually stands for something and holds a belief in good and evil, liberals, especially the ones at this university, portray him or her as incompetent, unintelligent and dumb.

This is a recurring historical theme. Abraham Lincoln was a simpleton, Theodore Roosevelt was just a cowboy and Ronald Reagan was a warm-hearted imbecile.

Presently, the Left claims that not only is Bush a moron but that he is a conniving one. Well, they can't have it both ways. Either he is this evil man plotting to make money off of the suffering of Third World nations and American minorities, or he is an ignorant puppet of the hawks.

I say he is neither. This incessant squabbling of the left is proof of his obvious ability to make lasting changes.

Liberals of the world and especially of this campus keep calling Bush an idiot, and you won't have to actually debate any issues. You can just sit back and watch him win a landslide victory in 2004. And many years from now, you will be able to look back with whatever emotion you like on the precedents he set.

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

Response to Columbus Day letter October 13, 2003

Dear Editor,

Yesterday, there was a letter to the editor printed in the DTH that discussed the meaning of Columbus Day. Brooks and Locklear remind readers that "the portrayal of Columbus as a hero is not only naïve but incorrect."

They then assert that Columbus was a murderer of peaceful peoples and conclude that "this day should be used to memorialize the indigenous people who lost their lives because of this invasion." Though I concede the point that Columbus' accomplishments are misunderstood, I must disagree wholeheartedly with the letter.

First of all, not since the '60s have elementary school textbooks portrayed Columbus as a hero and the "illustrious dis-

overer of our country." As everyone knows, he landed in the Caribbean. The textbooks that I was forced to read spend many pages on the damage that men like Columbus and Cortez did to local populations.

Secondly, the emphasis on the killings of Native Americans by the first discoverers is misguided. Yes, Columbus killed natives. And men like Cortez came shortly after to kill many more. But the native people were not exactly as they have been portrayed in popular movies like *Pocahontas* and *Dances with Wolves*.

Tribes warred with one another, pillaged, and did what they could to survive. When Cortez conquered the Aztecs, it was not the violent group destroying another group of high morals. It was the conquering of a people that believed in human sacrifice by a technologically superior group of people. It had been going on for thousands of years in Europe.

Columbus Day is not about a hero or a murderer. It is a day that commemorates the uniting of the world. It is a day that highlights the beginning of globalization, a turning point in the progress of human kind. If Columbus had not made his famous journey, another man would have at a later time.

Therefore, no one should be irked by these celebrations. And those leftists who would say that Columbus' misdeeds are representative of the history of the United States are sorely mistaken. The actions of an Italian explorer do not taint the character of a nation founded 250 years later.

This country has a list of its own sins, but let us only consider Columbus Day, a commemoration of a "New World," not the holiday of a nation or the kindling flame of a grieving people.

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

Sam is Silent
October 15, 2003

Dear Editor,

Sam is silent because he is tired of the debate. Liberals curse and deface him. One class leaves, and another takes its place, chanting, "tear down that monument of hatred." Yet, Sam stands strong, as full of melancholic resolve as when he was first erected.

He realized long ago that some people understand and some don't. In the words of Adam Herring, who was quoted in the *TH* article, "How many students...would be willing to take up arms and fight for a cause?" Not many. Maybe that's why not many fully understand.

Sam is not a defense of the acts of Southern slaveholders. He is not a representation of Confederate ideals. He does not even commemorate the war aims of the Confederacy or the Southern cause. And he is not simply a marker, placed like a gravestone, to remind us of death.

Abraham Lincoln said many times that the Lord had brought a reckoning onto this country because of the sin of

slavery. Suffering was caused by suffering, but the United States was able to repent for its sins and become freer, a recurring theme in our history that is unique among nations of the world.

Silent Sam evokes sorrow for the lost, hope for the living, and a love of future freedom. In a sense, he is the United States. Tear him down, and you tear down our history and our freedom.

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

USA PATRIOT Act
October 28, 2003

Dear Editor,

Yesterday, there was a letter to the editor opposing the Patriot Act. Tana Hartman told readers, "Dissent is patriotic, and now is the time for the dissent of the governed." Yet, she failed to point out any specific clause in the act that people should dissent against.

There were insults directed at the Bush administration, a whimsical call to action, and a definition of the constitution. But the author did not describe the actual act at all. This is a theme present in many newspaper articles and decreed by approximately 200 town councils in the last year.

Groups like the ACLU are spearheading a movement that calls the law "an attack on our civil liberties" but fails to highlight any specific clause. They avoid discussing the actual content of the act.

This is probably because they don't know what the actual content is. This outrage against the Patriot Act is just one more way for the Left to attack Bush, a scare tactic to boost support of the Democratic Party.

People need to read through this piece of legislation in order to form a sound opinion. Then they would know that the Patriot Act provides money for the families of police and firemen who die in terrorist attacks, for more border patrols, and for local and state agencies. It increases the penalties for assisting or harboring terrorists as well as trying to crack down on money laundering, which funds terrorism.

Sections 203-225, the clauses that increase surveillance capabilities, must be the parts of the act that its opponents are wary of, but these measures do not seem as egregious as they have been portrayed. It is also interesting to note that the ability of terrorist investigators to look into library, bookstore and business records, has yet to be used.

Dissent may be patriotic, but debate on both sides is what ensures freedom, not baseless emotional upheaval. And effective debate and dialogue require facts.

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

Freezing of funds for Stein speech an egregious act

November 18, 2003 (printed in DTH)

Dear Editor,

The actions of student government, in regards to Ben Stein's speech, are an absolute outrage. They show a lack of professionalism and a power-craven mentality. They also hint at a prejudice against conservatives.

First off, Tripp Costas and the College Republicans did nothing wrong. The seats that were reserved were for donors and community leaders. Almost \$11,000 of Stein's \$15,000 speaking fee was raised by outside groups. Their members should have the ability to hear Ben Stein. Other reserved seats were taken by professors and people such as N.C. Sen. Hugh Webster (R-Alamance). In the end, most of the seating was open to students anyway.

Secondly, and more importantly, it is extremely unprofessional to freeze a person's payment due to the actions of a group. The Finance Committee authorized \$4,000 for the speech. Stein came and did a superb job, and the committee wants to wait to pay him. That is preposterous, and it is not how business is done. In the real world this would be called a breach of contract, and the treasurer would be prosecuted.

But, of course, this is not the real world. This is Chapel Hill, where people try use petty positions to wreak havoc upon their enemies. I think this is a stunt instigated by people who have something against Tripp Costas and/or College Republicans. Even if they don't have the ability to recognize the service Tripp has done for the school in bringing Stein to campus, I hope they have the decency to rectify such an egregious act.

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

SBP Race

February 4, 2004

Dear Editor,

The DTH editorial page's endorsement of Matt Compton was an abomination. Instead of simply stating his attributes, the article criticized the competition and went as far as slandering one of the candidates.

For example, in the effort to destroy Laura Thomas' support, the editorial board wrote, "The Thomas platform reflects a disdain for the interests of the University and reads like a page out of the Committee for a Better Carolina playbook."

This assertion is undeniably unfair. Students can visit Thomas's website at www.unc.edu/laura and see that her platform calls for equality of thought. It is because of her pride in this University that she wishes to serve it.

I think that the inability of editorial board to support its statement shows that it is baseless and that someone at the DTH has "disdain" for a fellow student. Therefore, I believe they should formally apologize for their statements. But I realize

that this probably won't happen.

As the editors so astutely pointed out when they said "Laura Thomas undeniably brings an agenda to the table," students here have agendas. And though it seems logical that a political candidate would have an agenda, it is infuriating that journalists would have such a disrespectful one.

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

Basketball Protesting

February 19, 2004

Dear Editor,

Friday's "Readers' Forum" opened with a short letter about free speech. A UNC alumnus claimed that the charges against those who interrupted the UNC-Virginia basketball game last year violated the first amendment.

The writer then claimed, "The person to prosecute is the one who lied and sent our young men and women to invade and occupy Iraq, not those who went to extremes to warn Americans about the lies."

I must comment on these rash remarks.

First off, anyone who interrupts a UNC basketball game to protest a war simply wants attention. They obviously do not have a strong understanding of our political system. UNC basketball coach Matt Doherty couldn't even get us to the NCAA tournament. I doubt he could get us out of a war.

Secondly, our President is no liar. The findings of Dr. David Kay show that Saddam Hussein was not complying with UN weapons restrictions. The mass graves and prisons that have been found reaffirm previously held beliefs that Hussein was a demented tyrant. And the terrorism that continues in Iraq right now tells us that we must finish that which we have begun.

Also, how can UNC prosecute the President of the United States?

Finally and more importantly, why is this kind of letter being printed in the DTH? With over 20,000 intelligent readers, it should not be that difficult to cover the editorial page in thoughtful debate.

If I am incorrect in my assumption, then maybe we should protest at the next basketball game against the UNC administration and the hallow education that is being provided here.

Sincerely,
Brian Sopp

CR

*Brian Sopp is a rising sophomore
from Winston-Salem, NC.
Contact him at cr@unc.edu*

Retrosexuals Rule

By Chris Speck
Senior Writer

There is a glorious new word in the American lexicon: "Retrosexual." A retrosexual is the anti- metrosexual. According to www.wordspy.com, a retrosexual is a "man with an undeveloped aesthetic sense who spends as little time and money as possible on his appearance and lifestyle."

As an unrepentant band of retrosexuals ourselves, we at Carolina Review are curious as to what percentage of Carolina students fall into this category. We thus propose that our male readers take the following test of 25 questions, multiply their number of positive responses by 4, and then put a "%" at the end of the numbers they come up with to learn their retrosexual score.

Carolina Review Retrosexual Test:

Do you spend more time each day looking at your rear-view mirror than your bathroom mirror?

Do you stand up and offer ladies and senior citizens your seat on the bus and then glare balefully at all the "no-good punks" on the bus who didn't do the same?

Are you "dang proud" of the hair on your back or would be if you had any?

Have you not bought an article of clothing not found in a hunting, fishing, or sports store since 1997?

Are you still waiting for the original lineup of Guns n' Roses to get back together?

Do you shave and shower only when reminded, coerced, or prodded with a broom handle by a mother, girlfriend, or wife?

Do you neither know the difference between teal and aqua nor do you care?

Do you think "paella" is a fancy word for the bone on your knee you busted during football practice in high school?

Do you have at least one article of clothing in your closet designed to conceal you from prey?

Do you have to remind yourself not to use the term "Mrs." or a husband's last name when saying hello to a married woman?

Do you know of Placido Domingo as "the welterweight" rather than "the opera singer"?

Have you at least once in your life either sworn or hurled a projectile at a TV while watching a sporting event?

Do you "recycle" underwear by turning them inside out and then brag about the money you save at the laundromat?

Do you frown disapprovingly at men who wear hair jell, cologne, baby powder, moisturizing cream, or excessive jewelry?

15. Do you refuse to watch movies with subtitles because you insist on "buying American"?

16. Have you never seen a Woody Allen movie?

17. When someone says Q-tip, do you think of the little ends of pool sticks you put chalk on?

18. Do you never let a woman drive, pay for a date, or pass through a doorway unassisted no matter how much she insists she do so?

19. Do you use fractions only when referring to wrench sizes; the metric system only when referring to bullets?

20. Do all the baseball caps you own have dark brown sweat stains around the rim?

21. As much as you would like to, do you never, ever, swear in polite (read: female) company.

22. Do you still visit barbers, and when you do, do you invariably get crew cuts since they will postpone your next barber visit as much as possible?

23. Would you consider yourself a "complete and utter failure as a man" if your son grew up to be a soccer player?

24. Do you love your country and will gladly fight for it if you had to?

25. Are you a conservative and do not give a rat's rear end who knows about it?

(Give yourself an extra point if you answered "yes" to either 24 or 25).

Thanks to <http://www.geocities.com/phatforrest/retro.html> for numbers 2, 9, and 18.

Thanks to <http://www.wordspy.com/words/retrosexual.asp> for number 7.

Join CAROLINA STUDENTS FOR LIFE, an enthusiastic organization working against abortion. You can make a very significant impact now by saving lives and caring for people. We need leaders and members who enjoy working with ideas and with people. Contact Stephanie Evans at sevens@email.unc.edu.

Simply Satire



We ate this stray critter while we were putting this issue together. It was delicious, and our editor made its skin into a cute throw pillow for her dorm room.



Be warned: A recent study done at UNC Hospitals has shown that eating late at night can be hazardous to your health. Correlation with eating at Time Out has not yet been determined.

Dook students stare as a Carolina boy drives by, on his way to take the job they all wanted after graduation. They're not sure whether to laugh or cry.



Carolina Review staff members supervise as our slaves (the former staff of Bounce) work in the humid, buggy heat. After we discovered they were still producing a magazine despite working 16-hour days in our sweatshop to produce the athletic gear we sell to the University, we increased their daily hours to 18 and shipped them to India to pick cotton. A few select Carolina Review staff members, while learning the valuable skills of supervising and abusing workers, are enjoying a leisurely "study abroad" program, complete with croquet, mint juleps, and a formal ball each weekend.

Top 10 Things That Should Make You Feel “Uncomfortable”

Students who missed UNC-Wilmington professor Mike Adams' speech April 19 missed quite an entertaining opportunity. Adams spoke about the idea of “comfort” on campus and how he was reprimanded for allegedly causing “discomfort” to his co-worker because of his opinions.

Inspired by the incidents, he made a list of more than 200 things that make him feel uncomfortable. Here are the top ten:

10. A fellow professor's assertion that a job candidate should not be hired because he was “a little too ‘white male’”

9. The fact that saying “white trash” is acceptable, while saying “black trash” would result in unimaginable consequences

8. The fact that a female job candidate was looked down upon for bringing her husband with her to a dinner interview and was criticized because she did not appear to be the dominant partner in the marriage

7. The assertion that another job candidate was “too religious” because he had attended a religious institution

6. The frequent use of the phrase “Jesus f***ing Christ”

5. Advice given to him upon breaking up with his girlfriend: “You should consider switching to bisexuality. That way you double your chances.”

4. Sociology department meetings in which his fellow professors screamed and cursed at each other

3. Continued presence of insanely paranoid professor who accused him four years ago of putting tear gas in her office to kill her

2. Being accused of libel for replying to a student that that her e-mail blaming the 9-11 attacks on President Bush was protected free speech because the Constitution “has protected unintelligent, bigoted, immature speech for years.”

1. Repeatedly being asked to discriminate among job candidates based on race, gender, and religion despite the fact that it is against the law.

Adams then declared May 10 the National Day of Comfort, at which time he said that everyone who has ever been made to feel uncomfortable on campus should file a formal complaint.

CR

Top 10 Things That Make Liberals Feel Uncomfortable.

In light of all this discussion on comfort we've compiled a list of things that may make some liberals feel uncomfortable, and while we're listing them for your general amusement we're not sorry for any of them. If they make you feel uncomfortable, too bad. Deal with it!

10. George W. Bush

9. Women who wear dresses, especially pink ones

8. Men who open the door for women or give up their seat on the bus

7. People who use the word “sin” and not the word “f***”

6. Women who intend to get married and have children

5. Country music

4. The name of every building on campus (Except for the Sonja Haynes Stone Black Cultural Center)

3. Mentioning race in any context

2. Men who wear cowboy hats and/or boots on a regular basis

**How else to make liberals uncomfortable?
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Summer Reading Should Be Full Of Pooh, Not Poo

Although Summer Reading Program selections seem to be improving, the program has a long way to go. It should force freshmen to contemplate life at its deepest level. It should inspire discourse about the human condition. That is why for next year's selection, we plan to suggest Winnie-the-Pooh. A.A. Milne's cherished classic has a great deal to offer academia and could possibly put the UNC community beyond petty political battles.

The lineage of Winnie-the-Pooh is one aspect of the book that accentuates understanding for the human condition and thusly helps its cause. The story opens with something like this: "Bump, bump, bump comes Edward Bear down the stairs on his head. For this is the only way he knows how to come down the stairs. He often thinks that there must be a better way, but being a bear of very little brain, can not find the answer."

Here we see that Pooh's surname is Edward, passed on to him until his caretaker can come up with some better name for him, according to that caretaker's understanding of bear nomenclature. Then the narrator asks Christopher Robin if he has picked a name for the bear. Christopher says "Winnie-the-Pooh." The narrator replies, "But I thought it was a boy." "His name is Winnie-ther-Pooh," says Christopher. "Don't you know what 'ther' means?"

It doesn't get much deeper than that.

Don't Force Your Morality On Me

On April 25, a coalition of organizations, including Pro-Choice USA and Voices for Planned Parenthood, led a march on Washington, D.C. They came together to protect "reproductive rights," which the current administration has tried so "callously" to take away. Of course this is nothing new or interesting. But what is interesting is the way they represented the event.

Fliers around the university encouraged people to "March for Women's Lives." Isn't it strange that the same people who insist that abortion is not a moral issue are treating it as one? They scoff at religious groups who believe that the unborn child is a sacred human life and should be protected. But after partial birth abortion, a gruesome procedure, has been banned, they feel the need to speak out by playing to women's emotions. Abortion may be wrong, they say, but if it is illegalized, millions of young girls will die.

Well if the anti-lifers want it this way, fine. If they choose to make abortion a moral issue, then we will meet them on the battleground of ideas. We will point out that the pleas of forty million deceased children are more powerful than the exaggerated concern over back alley abortions.

Porn Is Great; Just Don't Use Any Bad Words

Carnegie Mellon University's student newspaper temporarily suspended publication in April. Why? The April Fools' Day edition was a little over the top, featuring "images of female genitalia and poems about rape and mutilation" according to a Pennsylvania newspaper, as well as a cartoon that included the word "nigger."

Yes, that word is also in great classics of American literature like Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn, but never mind that. We live in the Age of Revisionism, and free speech does not apply. Despite the worse elements of the April Fools' Day edition of the paper (namely the pornographic images and poems encouraging violence against women), a protest organized by a historically black fraternity focused on that single, solitary word.

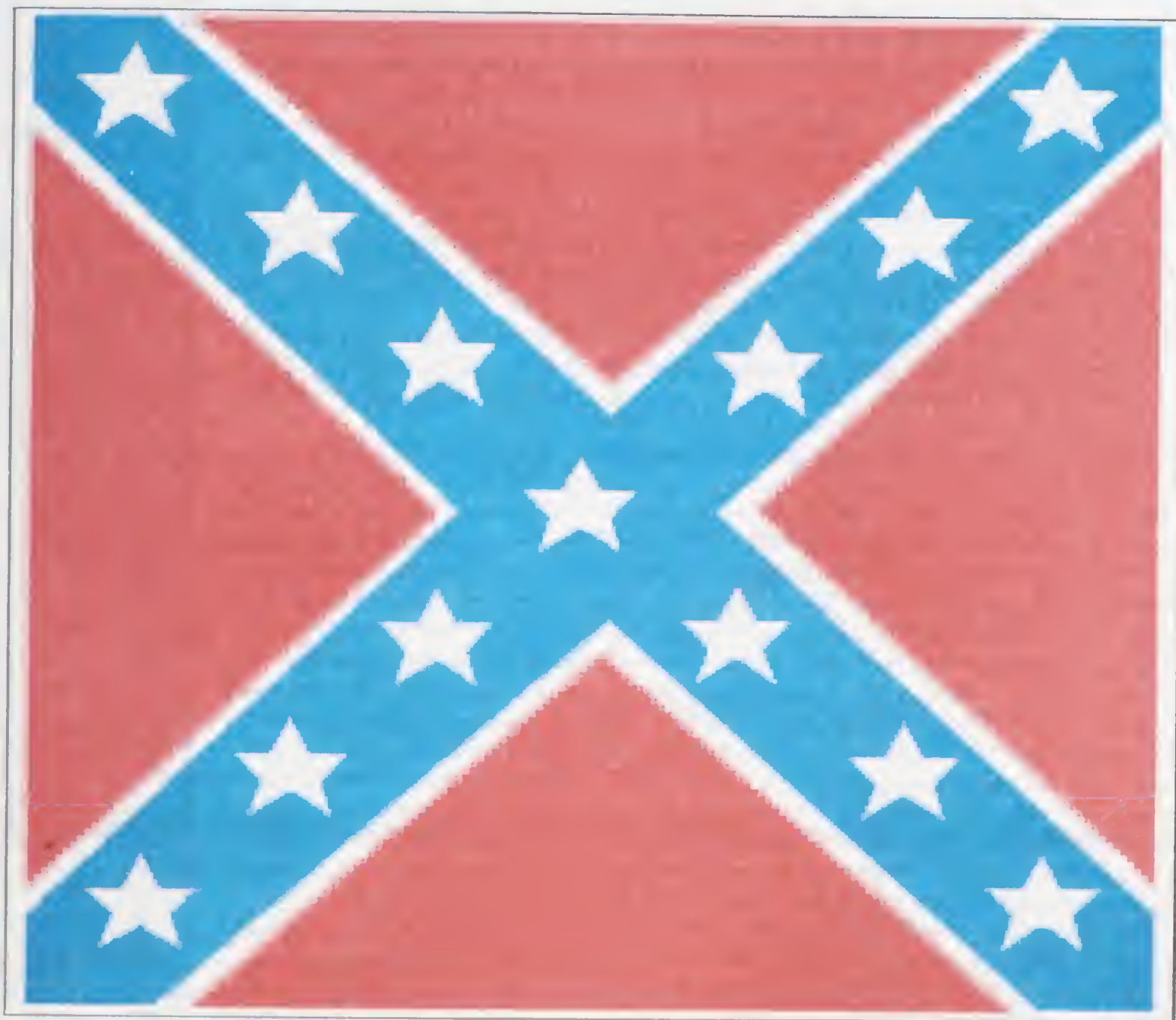
The joke in the cartoon was pretty unclear, and we suspect a bit of alcohol abuse was taking place while the newspaper edition was being put together. The editors of the paper certainly exercised bad judgment. But it's disturbing that protesters gathered to demand suspension of the newspaper's publication and even expulsion of the students involved in the publication of one particular word in a cartoon.

Perhaps the editors should have made better decisions, but people do have the right to make mistakes – especially students – and the idea that the newspaper would be shut down over something so silly as a controversial cartoon makes about as much sense as shutting down the University because one professor says something inappropriate in her classroom.

THE LAST WORD

"It is becoming increasingly difficult to be tolerant of a society which has sympathy only for the misfits, the maladjusted, the criminal, the loser.... Don't you think it's time we stood and cheered the doer, the leader the winner, someone who looks to do something extra for God, his family, his community, his country?" -Vince Lombardi

Anti-History 101



The Organized Effort To Trash America's History

side: Another Discrimination Fight, Tribute to the Unsung Founders,
A "Minor" Problem, How To Exploit the Working Class, and more

Heritage or hate? Such a dilemma will never be solved because the two are inextricably intertwined. The fact is that this flag represents the South in its best and its worst – there are stories of chivalry, courage, self-sacrificing defense of beloved home; there are stories of fire hoses, attack dogs and little girls burned to death in church. I know the history of this flag as well as you do, and that is why I felt the need to put it on the cover of this magazine. I believe we need to know about both – those who died defending the honor of their nation, and those who died from the vicious hatred of the ignorant. The only way for us to come to grips with our history is to confront it.

A lot of issues have arisen on campus lately about the political correctness (or lack thereof) of history. There have been arguments over the name of a scholarship because its namesake was allegedly racist; there have been ongoing complaints about the men for whom campus buildings are named, many of whom were slave owners; there was a fairly hushed controversy over plaques listing the names of UNC students and alumni who died in the War Between the States; there was vandalism of a monument and a professor's call to tear it down.

The typical demands are easily summarized. The complainants want the names changed, the monuments destroyed and replaced. These are not isolated incidents, but part of a conscious and consistent agenda to reduce the campus – and, in a larger sense, the nation – to a politically correct haven, a place without such complicating elements as history. The trouble with such a philosophy is that it attempts to remove the debate altogether, as if the unpleasant parts of history can be erased, just like that, for the benefit of everyone's self-esteem. But we cannot erase the way history has shaped who we are, as individuals and as a society, good and bad.

Though history can inspire strong feelings, it is important to remember that, despite being politically incorrect by modern standards, the people for whom buildings are named did admirable things in the context of their own time. Removing a name, plaque or statue accomplishes nothing but to stifle any debate on the original namesake. And it leaves the task of re-naming to a few.

As George Orwell wrote in his classic dystopian novel *1984*, "He who controls the past controls the future." If you aren't worried about what might happen when centuries of history, created over generations, are re-written and re-interpreted in hindsight, with a handful of modern sentiments chosen for representation by a handful of politically correct folks, you should be.

The controversy surrounding English professor Elyse Cyrstall, who took a lot of heat for condemning a student's beliefs, is also a question of putting into one person's hands the power to decide which views will be heard and which will not. A university is meant to be not only a bearer of culture and history but a place of intellectual discourse, of free and open debate. The same problem is present in the controversy of a Christian fraternity to which officials seek to deny recognition because principle precludes its members from signing loyalty to a liberal doctrine that contradicts their Biblical beliefs. It seems ironic for a university to forget that the likes of Socrates, or of Copernicus and Galileo, were similarly stifled by official opinion; few great thinkers of the past were politically correct in their time.

The point here is that whether we are talking about the past or the present, more than one side deserves to be heard. It is only right that, with many buildings named after slave-owning aristocrats of the 18th and 19th century, there will soon be a monument to honor the unsung founders, the slaves who built our University. Such a monument can easily coexist alongside, rather than replace, the other monuments. The same is true of speech on campus. There can be more than one view in a classroom, and professors need to accept that, just as they need to accept that historical markers they might not like still deserve to stand. No educational goal is attained when a student is silenced in class because the professor disagrees with his viewpoint or a student group denied its existence because of its Christian religion.

The attitude on campus of late, whether in regard to history or current political and social issues, seems to be that good ends are to be achieved by stifling debate. But any goals this supports are not well thought out. Without the object of controversy, without the opportunity for debate, everything runs more calmly, more smoothly, and completely in opposition to the principles on which our nation was founded — and the principles on which a university should operate.

When you see this flag, whatever emotions it brings forth, remember that the controversy it stirs up is the sound of a well-functioning society. If everything that someone deemed offensive were removed from public view, all historical reminders purged and inconvenient words silenced, we would no longer live in a democratic society. Whether you like a symbol or not, you have no right to suppress it – and neither does your professor, your university, or your government.

Sincerely,



Deb McCown
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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1973. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address above or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student organization at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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The Other Side of the Nickel

How To Exploit the Working Class

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

Last year about this time I wrote an article about my first summer on my own in the real world. By listing my income and expenses in an unbiased and scientific manner, I found myself in the midst of a storm of controversy surrounding the Summer Reading Program.

Apparently, the fact of my experience living and working in the United States completely contradicted the hypothesis laid out by the author of the now infamous *Nickel and Dimed*.

This summer I was presented with an interesting opportunity as a follow up. No, I didn't feel the need to prove that surviving in the world's wealthiest nation was doable a second time. After all, the two hundred and fifty-plus million Americans who didn't starve to death homeless on the streets had already done that.

Instead, I began to delve in to the world of the American employer. And, as few would argue, it was no surprise to find that running a business in a society that increasingly rewards slothfulness, pities the loser and makes excuses for those who fail to even attempt at being productive members of society is much more difficult than working in one.

My second venture in to the real world away from academia began when I accepted an internship at the infamous College Works Painting (if you are considering joining this company, hit yourself in the head with a book until all of those thoughts have left your consciousness). After a brief stint with the company, I left.

Working in a contracting firm allowed me to deal with the kinds of people Ehrenreich was trying to portray herself as in her notable book. These are

working class men and women without the benefit of higher education, normally of underprivileged backgrounds. The case studies will show for themselves as to how they managed individually.

Here you will find a brief recount of my experiences with various issues brought up by Ehrenreich, as well as a number of political hot potatoes concerning small businesses like mine.

The Burden of Taxation

What most employees do not realize is that a company has to pay a good deal more than their individual salary to hire someone. I quickly found out the costs that are hidden to employees that make the employer's job all the more difficult very quickly. In the state of North Carolina, the city, county, state and federal taxes for having an employee amount to 85 cents for every dollar. That is to say for a company to hire someone at \$7 an hour, they must pay roughly \$12.95.

Keep this in mind every time you hear Ted Kennedy talk about raising the minimum wage to \$7 an hour. The added cost of raising the minimum wage from \$5.25 to \$7 is over \$3.

Now consider the industries that pay minimum wage, such as fast food. These industries already operate on extremely low profit margins per unit of production (i.e., the McDonalds corporation makes pennies on the dollar for every cheeseburger it sells). The sizeable jump in expenses caused by such a pay increase would obliterate that profit line, forcing McDonalds to raise the prices in proportion in order to survive. (In economics we call this inflation, Mr. Kennedy; it is not a good thing).

The effects of taxation on my business were crippling. While working with College Works, all of my employees had to be insured under my policy, and the government had to receive a sizeable amount of any profit I hoped to make. In an industry characterized by people willing to do business illegally, like painting, this means I had to take money from somewhere else in order to remain competitively priced.

Unfortunately for my customers, my employees and I this meant that I had



Photo by Matthew Pulley

Benito Puente Eguía, an employee of Triangle Student Painters, stretches to scrape in preparation for painting at a house in Chapel Hill.

salaries considerably lower than I would have been able to without this burden while charging significantly higher fees in order to cover the cost.

To avoid this, when I split from College Works I began to hire individually licensed and insured workers and paying them as a subcontractor. This allowed me to avoid a good deal of governmental regulation since everyone was now technically self-employed. Unfortunately, this meant they could not enjoy the benefits of individual workman's compensation, unemployment insurance and, possibly most important, avoiding group rates on health insurance.

The cost of labor would once again exponentially increase should the socialized health care that Clinton, Edwards and Kerry dream of take form in the United States. Many employers, myself included, would no longer be able to handle the overwhelming costs of hiring labor in this country.

Myth of the Underpaid Worker

Very quickly learned that in the mind of the American employer there is such thing as an underpaid worker. Different people have a different level of experience, dedication, character and ability to offer to an employer, and thus are paid different salary levels. As any economics major will tell you, the real value of an employee is set by a number of market forces, not the individual employer looking to exploit his poor work-

For evidence I offer the following stories of people who have worked for me over the last six months. The details have been changed, of course, but the experiences are quite true.

Davis Arthurson, an African-American painter of 15 years' experience working with his son and stepson. These gentlemen showed up to work on time, worked extremely hard and were very skilled at the respective jobs they were handed. I truly believe that Davis and his sons could succeed quite well in business on their own were it not for lack of business experience.

Unfortunately for me, however, they realized that working to their ability

in the hot June sun was worth more than the \$12/hour average salary that I could afford while still working with College Works Painting. Unable to compete with firms paying higher wages due to the nature of the CWP franchise, the three left my employment and quickly found work elsewhere.

Robert Davidson and Mike Sapp were a pair of unskilled laborers I put together with minimal experience. I figured by equipping and training them I would be able to deliver the quality service I advertised while making up for the overwhelming overhead charged by the franchise.

Unfortunately, as I soon discovered, lower waged workers usually are that way for a reason. Mike had never worked in

the painting business before and was slow to learn, while Robert was experienced, but it was impossible to teach him anything new. This combination often leads to poor quality work that no customer appreciates at any price.

A number of other factors played in to my release of the two from my employment, namely Robert's criminal record and attitude problem, which came out during an argument with the customer and ended with our termination. Soon thereafter I ended my term as a CWP branch operator and my association with these two workers.

I took the lessons that I learned with CWP with me when I started my own company, namely that quality labor is worth the extra cost and cheap labor usually equates to cheap output. The following are people that I or my partner, Alex Leet, worked or work with at Triangle

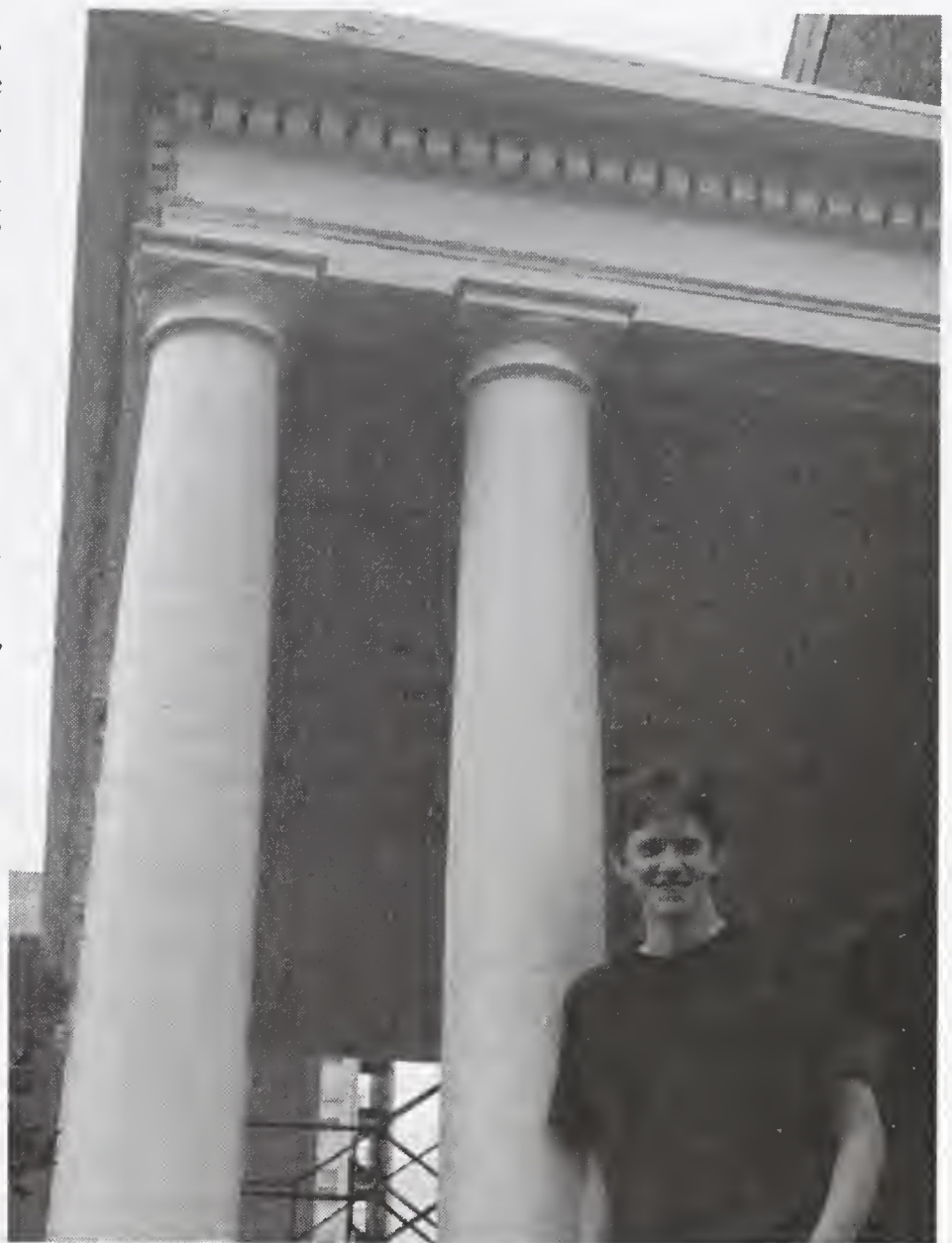


Photo by Deb McCown

Matthew Pulley, a UNC junior, runs a painting business while attending college. His employees have worked on buildings around the Triangle, including the Zeta Psi fraternity house on Cameron Avenue.

Student Painters.

Christian Sumter was one of the more painful experiences that I had with the "underprivileged blue collar worker". As the first true subcontractor that I worked with, he excited me with his promises to work with a professional, well-equipped and experienced crew. Granted, the average pay turned out to be around \$17.50/hour, but my earlier experiences with CWP had taught me a good worker was worth the money.

Unfortunately, it became obvious that Christian was another disappointment. His "crew", turned out to be his cousin Jerry, who showed up hours late on many occasions. Christian himself never showed up to do any work, often citing poor, obviously made-up excuses. Though I often suspected drug abuse was one of the reasons behind his disappearance, I have no sympathy for him.

Jerry Housholder, despite his often tardiness, did do everything he told me he was going to do. Though the jobs I gave him took considerably longer for him than for the other crews I would subsequently hire, he was a good man who often took his son with him to work. While I never worked with Christian again after the first home I hired him to work on, Jerry and my working relationship continued for some time after this.

It should also be noted that Christian was never paid for the work that he didn't do; Jerry was. How much of that Christian received from his cousin is still a mystery to me, but I hope it wasn't much.

Jose Carlos and his crews consisting of friends and family were my first Hispanic employees. Despite popular myth, they do not work for any deal cheaper than people of other ethnicities doing the same job (as listed above).

The notable differences, however, were overwhelming. There was never a one of them who showed up late for work, skipped out on doing what he was assigned to do or questioned the way in which I asked them to do it. They worked faster and harder than all of my previous employees to and command my utmost respect to this day.

Benito Lee and his brother are the other of the two crews continuing to work for Triangle Student Painters currently. Their speed and experience are second to none, and I have trusted them with my own home as well as my father's home.

A Few Further Notes

On Affirmative Action:

By now you might have realized that 100 percent of my work force is Hispanic. While this was by no means planned, and I gave considerable opportunity to people of all races, it just worked out that way.

The idea that employers need to be forced to hire quotas of people of different races is complete hogwash. An employer in this or any free-market society will hire someone who can do the job that they need done well, regardless of ethnicity.

The thought that some white kid could be able to sue me because my workforce consists of zero members of his ethnicity at the moment scares the living daylights out of me to this day.

On Immigrant Labor:

I cannot stress how wholeheartedly I am behind our president in his plans to help immigrant labor come to the country, to protect these men and women and support their right to chase the same American dream that brought our forefathers to this land as immigrants.

For our protection, Triangle Student Painters does not have working relations

"The fixed cost of setting up the company was \$5,656.60. What kind of risk did the employees have? None."

with any known illegal aliens, but we have met a number of them as they have come looking for work. These people who have come to the United States trying to make a better life for themselves and their families have my deepest sympathies and sincerest prayers for their success.

Risk in the Market Economy

Many spectators fail to realize the risk involved in the business world. Starting a business takes much more than hours and hours of work; it also takes a considerable financial investment. In our case, we needed to create our own logo, contracts, business cards, brochures, website, etc. We bought a pressure washer, a truck, ladders, and other miscellaneous painting supplies.

The fixed cost of setting up the company was \$5,656.60. That's money spent *before* we had even produced our first job. What if the business didn't succeed? Most of these costs would be outright losses.

Aside from Chapter 11 bankruptcy,

there's no "safety net" to help unsuccessful start-up businesses. We were taking substantial financial risk based solely on our determination to succeed. Eighty percent of businesses fail within their first year, and this was one statistic we didn't want to be part of.

What kind of risk did the employees have? None. If our business was unsuccessful, they weren't out \$5,600. Sure, we filed Chapter 11 maybe they'd be out of a week's worth of wages, but nothing compared to the sizeable investment needed to get the company going in the first place.

Entrepreneurs take risks, and successful entrepreneurs are rewarded for their management skills in the market economy. Ehrenreich speaks of blue-collar workers earning minimum wage, but rarely do these workers risk losing something through their work.

In the end our venture in to the world of capitalism was successful. Being able to speak as someone who has now been on both ends of the employer/employee spectrum, I can say from personal experience that taking the risks, responsibilities and financial and legal obligations of business ownership was a far more daunting task than any assigned to me by someone else.

Liberals sympathize with the waitress who earns minimum wage at the diner but not the owner of the diner who worked as a waitress for thirty years before buying her own place.

They attempt to create a society in which the waitress Ehrenreich so poorly plays the part and enjoys a quality of life higher than that of the risk-taking entrepreneur.

This is why American jobs are shipped overseas. Government interference with free market enterprise cripples the spirit that founded the world's most industrious nation: ours.

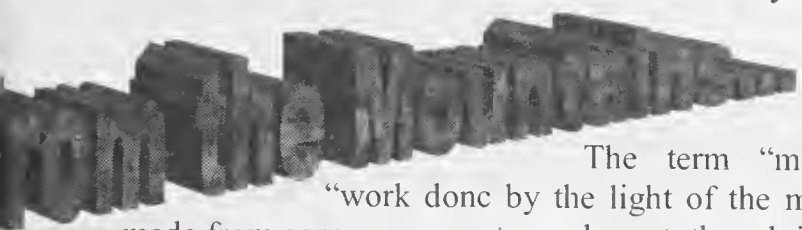
CR

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North Carolina

Culture Corner

By Taylor Stanford
Staff Writer



What is Moonshine?

The term "moonshine," originally meaning "work done by the light of the moon," usually refers to whiskey made from corn, sugar, water and yeast, though it can mean any liquor distilled at Other ingredients, such as lye, rubbing alcohol, bleach, paint thinner and the occasional animal, have also found their way into this alcoholic concoction. Lead is also a common minant. In a time before modern roads were available to transport corn to market, moon- was a more effective way for farmers to make money on their crops, and the largest mar- r illegal liquor remains unlicensed bars in coastal cities.

ven before Prohibition, the federal government has always wanted a piece of this sinful pie, passed the first domestic liquor tax in 1791. When the taxes increased, producers began to them. The government began strictly enforcing the liquor tax in 1894. Temperance move- in the late 1890s only spurred the demand for moonshine, and its makers were not about o fulfilling their duty. Locally, moonshine was sold by word-of-mouth or with bell hung in If you were interested in buying a drink, you simply had to ring the bell.

Interestingly enough, this illicit beverage managed to spark yet another famous piece of na culture. To evade the police during the 1920s, bootleggers began to soup up their car es, making them run faster than anyone thought possible, leading to yet another North na hobby: NASCAR. Which might explain why people drink so much at the races.

Mmmm...Doughnuts

ocolate iced, kreme-filled, cruller, glazed. Winston-Salem is the birthplace of America's of choice: Krispy Kreme doughnuts.

ter buying the recipe off of a French chef in 1933, Vernon Rudolph started his small busi- with just \$25 in his pocket and an ingredient loan from a local grocer. Not long after he selling his creations to area grocery stores, loyal patrons began asking if they could buy resh doughnuts directly from the maker. It was then that Rudolph literally cut a hole in the f his downtown bakery and began selling doughnuts directly to the public.

e business flourished, eventually branching out to franchise stores while still retaining the e recipe and baking techniques of the original. When Rudolph died in 1973, his company to the hands of Beatrice Foods, which did not keep the productivity and quality up to par, usiness declined until 1982, when a group of early associates bought the company back turned it to its former glory. Krispy Kreme doughnuts can now be found up throughout ited States and of Canada.

The Lost Colony: How Lost Is It?

ree years after the first English settlers reached North Carolina, the settlement was in and inhabitants unaccounted for. The only clue was the word "Croatoan" carved in a tree. st explored by an expedition under Sir Walter Raleigh, Roanoke Island, with its thick lands and towering oak trees, was thought perfect for a colony. First a man by the name of d Lane was sent to the island, but he and his men abandoned their mission by 1586. It en that Raleigh recruited 117 citizens and sent them to the island.

the fall of 1587, a pioneer named John White returned to England for supplies. His travels ed by the Spanish Armada, he returned to the colony almost three years later to find all of onists gone.

me believe that they were assimilated into the Croatoan tribe and that the carving was a ost. Others believe they were killed by the same tribe. There is no concrete evidence to t or refute either theory, which begs the question, was the Lost Colony really lost, or did ly become something else?

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Another Discrimination Battle

Christian Frat and University Dig In Their Heels

Kris Wampler
Staff Writer

Religion and a federal lawsuit; a Christian organization vs. a non-discrimination policy. We have been down this road before.

The Alpha Iota Omega fraternity is at the center of a political – and now legal – storm here at UNC. For refusing to adopt the university's non-discrimination policy governing student organizations, AIO's official recognition was terminated.

It is now an outlaw group – all three of the members – illegal in the sense that they cannot use student fees or university facilities or resources.

After the fraternity was denied its status as an officially recognized group, the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE) got involved. FIRE, a Philadelphia-based group, is dedicated to protecting civil liberties on our nation's college campuses.

In 2002, FIRE convinced UNC to restore the rights and privileges of the InterVarsity Christian Fellowship. The issue then was whether the group could deny leadership positions to non-Christians, and UNC backed down.

Unlike the IVCF case, the University has refused to back down to AIO. So, on Aug. 25, the Alliance Defense Fund filed a federal lawsuit against UNC, asking a judge to force the University to reinstate recognition for the group.

The controversy began last year. As FIRE reported in an Aug. 12 press release, AIO president Segun Olagunju met with Jon Curtis, UNC's assistant director for student activities and organizations, in the fall of 2003.

Olagunju expressed his concerns about applying for recognition, the non-discrimination policy, which reads, in part, "[M]embership and participation in your organization must be open without regard to age, race, color, national origin, religion, disability, veteran status, or sexual orientation."

Olagunju objected to the prohibition against religion as a determining factor for membership. Believing the policy would hinder the group's ability to maintain its essential Christian nature, he proposed to submit the application, along with an objection to the clause.

Curtis rejected the offer and told Olagunju that his group would either accept the policy or be denied recognition. AIO refused to relent; the University then

"The fact that AIO is a religious group in a public setting does not detract from its First Amendment freedom of association."

withdrew its recognition.

The story undoubtedly raises interesting questions of fairness. Chancellor James Moeser, in a letter to FIRE, expressed his belief that the University "acted appropriately." Moeser also wrote, "We strive to be fair and reasonable."

However, as FIRE notes, AIO's web access was removed without warning, and its privately raised (not student fee) funds were frozen.

The legal issue at stake is essentially a conflict between equal treatment under the 14th Amendment and freedom of religion and association under the First Amendment. UNC believes it strikes a proper balance between the two constitutional requirements.

Additionally, university officials cite North Carolina's constitution, which provides, "No person shall be denied the equal protection of the laws; nor shall any person be subjected to discrimination by the State because of race, color, religion, or national origin."

FIRE contends that UNC cannot force

AIO to accept members it does not want.

Quoting from *Boy Scouts v. Dale* (2000), FIRE notes that "forced inclusion of an unwanted person infringes the group's freedom of expressive association if the presence of that person affects in a significant way the group's ability to advocate public or private viewpoints."

"As I read the law," says Kevin McGuire, a UNC political science professor, "I think what's relevant there is that the Scouts wanted to exclude someone because they regarded homosexual scoutmasters as interfering with carrying out their message."

On its website, FIRE argues, "The equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment only requires the government to provide its citizens with equal protection of the law; it does not apply to private, religious organizations like AIO."

The fact that AIO is a religious group in a public setting does not detract from its First Amendment freedom of association.

During the debate over the Boy Scouts case in 2000, critics pointed out that the group uses public facilities – for example, schools. It would seem, at first glance, that use of publicly financed resources would require government to prohibit discriminatory practices.

In the case of AIO, some may argue it is entirely reasonable to forbid access to university resources since the organization uses the Christian religion as a criterion for membership.

However, in the Boy Scouts case, the Supreme Court rejected this argument. According to the court's decision, "Government actions that unconstitutionally burden that right may take many forms, one of which is intrusion into a group's internal affairs by forcing it to accept a member it does not desire."

FIRE is making very much the same argument here, and the similarities between the Boy Scouts case and the current controversy are hard to avoid. In both cases, the legal issue was whether a religious organization in a public setting still retains its freedom of association and hence its right to determine its membership qualifications.

"UNC is right to pursue non-discrimination, but the Supreme Court suggests you cannot force a group to open its membership," says McGuire.

Legal issues aside, the University's own response to RE suggests a Catch-22 situation. Moeser, in his letter to the civil liberties group, wrote that "[a]n organization whose activities center around a core of beliefs may require that its officers subscribe to the tenets of the organization." In light of the 2002 InterVarsity case, this is indeed true: a group can restrict leadership positions to only those subscribing to a core of beliefs."

Keep in mind that this applies only to officers and not to members in general. At the same time, however, organizations using University resources must be "open for full membership and participation by any student."

Full membership and participation means that *any* member has the possibility of becoming a group leader. Apparently, then, an organization must extend to *all* of its members the ability to become an officer; but at the same time, the group can restrict officer positions to only those who adhere to a "core of beliefs." UNC is talking out of both sides of its mouth.

As a matter of common sense, it seems logical that a Christian group would only want Christian members. The presence of non-Christians would hinder the AIO's mission. The basis of evangelical work is that Christians spread their faith. Can atheists do this effectively? What about Muslims and Jews? It's doubtful.

It remains to be seen whether this issue will end up in the Supreme Court. The administration has dug its heels into the ground, but AIO isn't relenting either.

History and the law suggest that UNC is on the wrong side.

For the past three school years, the University has struggled to draw the line between religious liberty and equal treatment. If neither side backs down, perhaps the Court will be forced to draw that line.

CR

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Pre-Orientation Alienation

By Liz Thomas
Staff Writer

A few months before I planned to move into my dorm, I received a short letter announcing my invitation to Pre-Orientation (Pre-O).

At first the letter looked like another reminder to add Wachovia to my One Card, but when I did get around to reading it, I immediately knew I wanted to attend Pre-O. I wanted to take advantage of moving in a day early, attending socials (especially since I didn't know a single North Carolinian) and learning about the cultural program and opportunities.

For those who didn't receive an invitation, Pre-O is a freshman orientation program specifically designed to target minority students and run through the Office for Minority Affairs.

After unpacking Aug. 20, I found the Great Hall for the opening session of Pre-Orientation 2004. Glancing at the crowded room, I wondered if I had missed some note in my folder stating that each minority was assigned a different area. I was the only non-black in the room.

Not one to easily feel out of place, I sat down anyway.

The guys behind me asked if I was lost, and I responded, "Is there some designated section for Hispanics I missed?"

They smiled and said I was in the right place.

As the speakers addressed various topics as to where to get your hair braided, find good home-style cooking or "get yo' preach on," I continued scanning the rows in search of a non-black minority. I spotted two Hispanics in the front row, one lonely Native American, and no Asians (they obviously weren't invited).

From one of the booklets I had with me, I discovered that The Office of Minority Affairs defined Pre-O as "designed to assist African American, Native American, Hispanic and other new students from historically underrepresented populations with their transition to Carolina."

I guess that explains the void of Asians and Middle-Easterners.

How strange it seemed that a program built to assist the needs of minorities would fail to include real help to the minority of the minorities.

While Pre-O ended up being a semi-pleasant experience for me, it was an ironic entrance into a university preaching about making sure no race or ethnicity felt alienated.

CR

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Anti-History 101

The Organized Effort To Trash America's History

By Adam Herring
Staff Writer

"History is the version of past events that people have decided to agree upon."
-Napoleon Bonaparte

What if all the events of the past turned out to be well-constructed lies? People generations from now may be forced to ask this sort of questions because of present-day efforts to alter the way in which the past is perceived; that is, to simply deny that certain unpleasant events ever even occurred.

History is defined as "a chronological record of significant events (as affecting a nation or institution) often including an explanation of their causes" (according to Merriam-Webster). The willingness of many to completely discount the past demonstrates a disturbing rejection of historic fact.

It should be noted that there are two distinct types of revisionism. There are times when knowledge of history can and should be changed because of changes in fact. New theories and new evidence, when proven to be accurate, should be incorporated into history and should be used to change perceptions of it when necessary.

What is dangerous, and what should be avoided, are attempts to change the course of history in the interests of politi-

cal correctness. There is a growing trend to gloss over or completely erase reminders of various unpleasant events in the past, or to change recorded history to suit various political vagaries.

The Destruction of Fact

Serious academic efforts are made openly by "historians" like Howard Zinn to alter the study of history. Zinn has made his name as a pacifist, activist, and radical revisionist.

In a speech at the University of Missouri Zinn said, "We the people did not establish the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution was written by 55 rich white men." This is typical of Zinn's rhetorical, liberally skewed view of history.

Zinn's books, such as *A People's History of the United States*, have been extremely popular, are increasingly used as high school textbooks, and are evidence of a disturbing trend to alter objective views of history in order to serve liberal political agendas.

For example, in an interview with *Digress Magazine*, an online pop culture publication, Zinn says, "...my intent is not to do an 'objective' history of wars. My objective is to cause people to be anti-war."

This modern idea of history being taught in order to serve an activist purpose is quite dangerous, as it removes the aura of objectivity that surrounds the very nature of the study of history. It allows for facts to be twisted or completely altered in order to suit whatever activist message the historian wishes.

On the other hand, though, no perspective on history should be unquestionably accepted. Zinn's perspective is one of many that contribute to the scholarly understanding of history. His perspective, however, includes the rejection of previous perspectives in favor of a single new paradigm.

It is important to recognize the variety of scholarly viewpoints on history without simply assuming that the traditional ones are either correct or incorrect.

The other trend in altering history to suit political purposes is to completely erase public evidence of potentially "offensive" history. In the United States this has centered on reminders of the Civil War and of slavery.

In Missouri, Democrats face a political crisis over the Democratic governor's decision to remove Confederate flags from two state historic sites. According to an Associated Press article from January 14, 2003, the move was made in response to an anti-flag comment made by



Photos by Andrew Hughes

Saunders Hall, the Caldwell monument and Silent Sam have all been criticized as politically incorrect.

sen-presidential candidate Richard
ephardt.

In Prince William County, Maryland,
county official made efforts to have
plaques commemorating President
Woodrow Wilson kept off of the
county's side of the bridge bearing Wil-
son's name. The claim made by the offi-
cial was that Wilson was a "throwback"
on racial matters. The issue was dropped
after the official responsible for the effort
resigned.

These are two of many instances
where the race card has been played (or
at least attempted) in the interest of po-
litical gain.

School renaming has been a particu-
larly high-profile and contentious means
of erasing reminders of history. There
have been efforts to remove the names of
high-profile leaders of the Confederacy
such as Jefferson Davis and Robert E.
Lee from public schools.

School renaming, however, has
tended to be focused only on Confederate
leaders and has expanded to include
founding fathers of the United States.

In New Orleans, for instance, a policy
to rename schools named after slavehold-
ers went so far as to remove George
Washington's name from an elementary
school. The sole reason for this change
was that the first President held slaves at
the time when such was common and ac-
cepted.

To attempt to erase the names of
patriots as Washington and Jeffer-
son from the public view is an egregious
mistake on some of the men who are
among the most revered men in American
history. While it is true that they may
have been slaveholders, they did nothing
that was considered wrong *at the time*
they lived. It is simply wrong to
completely deny the glory they deserve
for actions that are the reason that the
United States exists today.

Neo-Nazi white supremacist
groups, both in this country and else-
where, demonstrate a particularly blatant
and savage form of revisionism when
they attempt to deny that the Holocaust
occurred. These extremist racists go
so far as to claim that the death camps
were mere props in a sick conspiracy.
No rational people these claims would



Photo by Andrew Hughes

*As Memorial Hall is reconstructed, a controversy arose over the plaques that were
displayed in the old building containing the names of men who died fighting for the*

be laughable were they not so cruel; yet
this is only an extreme example of a
wider trend in society.

While neo-Nazis spout revisionism in
a bid to spread their hate, a tamer igno-
rance of history is advocated by (at least
ostensibly) well-meaning groups in the
interests of political correctness.

To these revisionists the best ap-
proach to healing the wounds of time is
to forget that these wounds ever were
inflicted. But the lessons of history can-
not be learned and cannot be remem-
bered once they have been forgotten.

Revisionism at UNC

It seems wholly inappropriate for the
University to be the site of revisionism;
yet, there has been a great deal of contro-
versy about history at UNC, stemming
from a concerted effort by revisionist
activists to change a number of things on
campus that are considered offensive.

The best known and most talked
about controversial object on campus is
Silent Sam. All students know the leg-
ends; all have seen Sam standing his si-

lent vigil on Polk Place. Despite the
statue's position as a part of UNC lore,
more than once there have been calls to
tear the statue down because of its depic-
tion of a Confederate soldier and its pur-
pose as a Confederate monument.

The debate over the statue was
sparked again in April, when the "D"TH
printed a letter from communication pro-
fessor Gerald Horne comparing Sam to
statues of Saddam Hussein being torn
down in Iraq. Horne wrote, "... if any-
thing, rather than cheering the pulling
down of statues in Iraq, residents of
Chapel Hill should be insisting on re-
moving these Confederate eyesores that
dominate this campus, this state and this
region."

The statue's detractors erroneously
state that the statue is a monument
erected to slavery. The statue is, in fact, a
memorial to those associated with the
University who perished during the Civil
War. Were the statue to be torn down,
this marker to the "sons of the Univer-
sity" who perished during the bloodiest
conflict in American history would be
lost.

In the same vein, some universities (though fortunately not this one) have been so intent on suppressing reminders of that era that they have enacted speech code policies that expressly forbid students from displaying a Confederate flag anywhere on campus.

Another attempt to erase the past here at UNC is the recent effort to rename the Cornelia Phillips Spencer Bell award. This award is given to women who have made outstanding contributions to the University. The award is under fire because of claims that its namesake, Cornelia Phillips Spencer, was a racist.

Spencer is one of the most important figures in University history. She spearheaded the effort to reopen UNC after the Civil War and is famous for ringing the bell in South Building to signal the

University's reopening in 1875. Her personal beliefs should be immaterial when her contribution to the University is considered.

The award is for contributions to the University, and Spencer's contribution was undeniable and crucial. Her story is a part of University lore. It isn't a fair approach to judge her opinions on a standard some 129 years old, and it would be a shame for her acts to be lost in the history of the University she helped to save.

Two other sites on campus that have been under fire: Saunders Hall and the Caldwell Monument. Saunders Hall is controversial because it is named after a former Ku Klux Klan leader who was also influential at UNC in the post-Civil War period. The Caldwell Monument has been under fire before as well because its

namesake was a slaveholder.

Ironically, that namesake, Joseph Caldwell, was also the first president of the University, and the monument bearing his name actually marks his gravesite. Revisionists are willing to go so far as to remove the name of UNC's first president from his own tombstone. This is a prime example of the extreme and impractical lengths to which revisionists can be taken.

A Dangerous Strategy

"Progress, far from consisting in change, depends on retentiveness. Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

-George Santayana

[continued on next page]

The Meaning of Heritage

By E. Nelson Griffin
Staff Writer

In October of 1863, my then 17-year-old second-great-grandfather, Thomas Wood Uzzell, was named the Fifth Sergeant of Company I in the 66th North Carolina Infantry and was sent with his brother Mathew to Morehead City to try and stop Union advancement into North Carolina.

He served until the surrender at Bennett Place in western Durham County (then Orange County) and fought at Cold Harbor (outside of Richmond), Fort Fisher (at the time the largest land and sea battle in the history of the world), and Bentonville (in Johnston County).

He lost two brothers during the War, and according to Confederate records he served valiantly and honorably and was commended for his service to his country and state.

His story and legacy were passed on to me through my grandmother and one of my aunts, our unofficial family historian. My grandmother knew Thomas (her grandfather) when she was young, and she is alive today, having just celebrated her 87th birthday.

My connection to my second-great-grandfather Thomas is not that far away, and I am proud of his heroic defense of his land, especially because he was only seventeen. The blemish on Thomas's record, according to a sizable group of Americans, is that the Uzzells were from the planter class, which made them slaveowners.

This was never discussed by my family growing up because everyone grew up in a post-Reconstruction "New South" where slavery had been abolished. Within a few generations there was no person left in my family, or in America for that

matter, who actually remembered the atrocity of slavery in the South.

I also had the luxury and privilege of growing up in the integrated "Modern South." I never saw Jim Crow's nasty laws oppress a large minority of the population and systematically deprive Americans of basic rights.

I do not have any relatives who fought against the Civil Rights movement, and I was not raised in a household that tolerated racism in any way.

I can read about that South, hear the testimonies of those who survived that era and do my best to empathize with those who suffered, but it is easy for me to have a lot of pride in my ancestors' accomplishments because I do not connect them with slavery or the denial of civil rights to African-Americans.

My reverence for the Confederacy is something deeply personal, and I will always be proud of where I came from. The pride I have in the South and in my home state of North Carolina is a point of heritage for me and for my family, as well as for many white Southerners of my generation.

For me, a problem lies in the notion that history needs to be politically correct in order to properly study it.

My ancestors fought and died for what they believed in, and even if that is not considered to be on the "right" side of history, I believe I have a right to honor them without being labeled a bigot.

CR

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Those who seek to change the reminders of the past that hearken back to unpleasant occurrences (for the most part) mean well. They wish to bring closure and healing for past wrongs by eliminating all memory of them. This strategy, while it may seem superficially reasonable, actually risks doing far more harm than good.

If the assertion is true that historical events like monuments and names serve as reminders of past atrocities and cause grief, careful consideration should still be made before eliminating all reminders of a painful past. The value of memory must be considered before acceding to the demands of political correctness.

As mentioned previously, Holocaust deniers represent the most extreme of revisionists. This example also represents the threat of revisionism most vividly. The effect would be devastating if society were willing to accept wholesale such an egregious falsehood. The effect of smaller revisions, while not as shocking, can be just as devastating in the long run.

When society is made to forget the horrors of past events, over time it may cease to feel that similar acts are wrong. Decades or centuries from now, society has forgotten about the Holocaust or about slavery, if they have forgotten about why these things were horrible and about the terrible human cost of such atrocities, they may risk being repeated.

As George Santayana famously expressed, there are long-term risks in ignoring the past. History is not just the pleasant. It is a testament to both the successes and the follies of man. It is the present reminder of past atrocities. If society wishes to strive towards some beneficial end, it must be reminded of both victory and disaster.

CR

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Tribute to the Unsung Founders

By David Walker
Staff Writer

This spring, yet another statue will be erected among the trees of the upper quad. Already initial work has begun on the planned Unsung Founders Memorial, which will represent the minority influence on Carolina's origin.

For 91 years that brazen image of a Confederate soldier has stood guard over Chapel Hill in the upper quad, holding his ground in an age where even the Confederate battle flag is no longer politically correct. On his pedestal is a tribute to those who died to defend their country and their families and to uphold their duties.

To some, it is a symbol of the heritage of our state and our country, but it does not tell the entire story of our history.

"As a campus that was built by slaves, it will give acknowledgement to the past that UNC has not properly recognized...It will visually display a sense of history about the foundation on which this school was built," says Erika Barrera, the Minority Affairs Chair for student government.

She and many others also hope the memorial will serve as a remembrance to what injustices the university has committed in the past and what they believe should be done to rectify the situation in present and future policies, something that may be even greater in the minds of current minorities and the numerous organizations that support them.

"The monument will encompass blacks of the past, but more importantly challenge and serve as a constant reminder to the present and future minority students and staff that one can never settle or become complacent at UNC," Barrera said.

The monument, designed by artist Do-Ho Suh to be a table supported by a colonnade of bronzed figures, is meant

to remind students of the slaves who built the campus at the end of the 18th century, whose unmarked graves remain in the Old Chapel Hill Cemetery.

A majority of students in the class of 2002 approved the student government's plans for a new memorial that would pay homage to the long overlooked side of the campus's hand-laid foundations.

The memorial, now simply a mound of dirt, is set to be built in the upper quad outside the Alumni building, a location well within the sight and range of Silent Sam, the Confederate monument that would seem to rise in opposition of the coming tribute.

Yet, in the same way the two will share the grasses along Franklin Street, the monuments will share a place in the history of Chapel Hill as two distinct, unique, and deserving facets of the rich past that encapsulates this campus and its students.

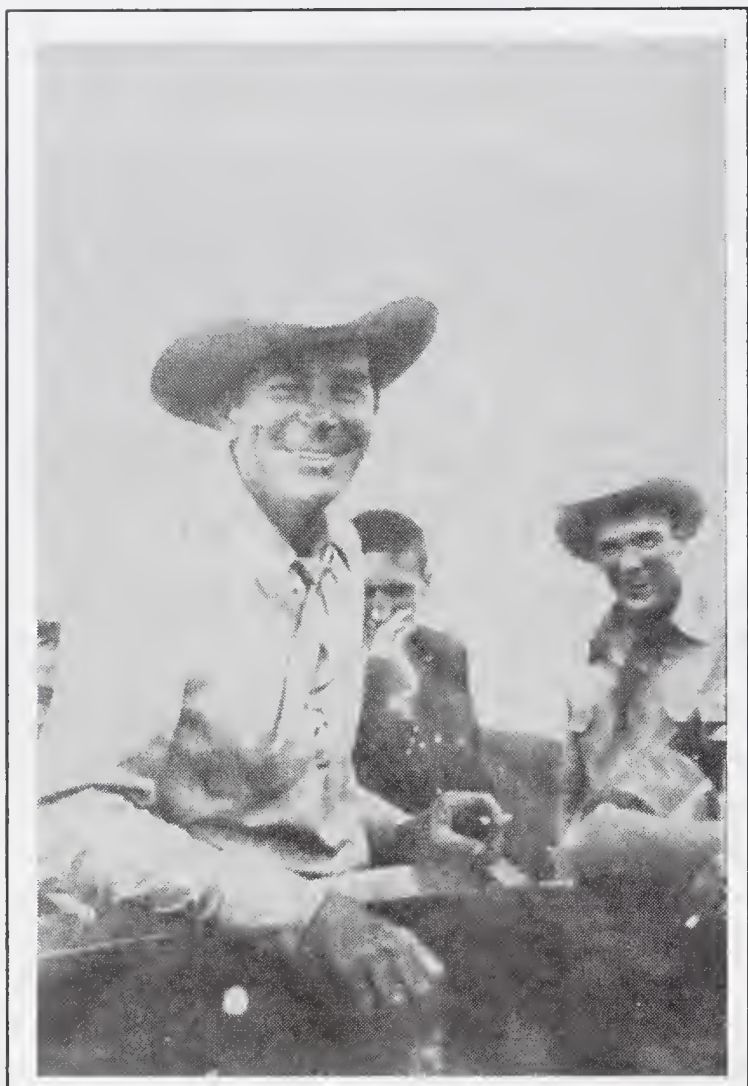
Just as the Alumni Association and Daughters of the Confederacy sought to honor those who would uphold their duty to their country and companions, the class of 2002, together with numerous groups and administrators, seek to pay respect to the workers who literally made the first public university in America.

Even as debate continues over the political correctness and racial sensitivity of Silent Sam, soon he will be keeping watch over another piece of history that represents an equal part of this university, his musket ready to defend the unsung founders who gave the soldiers of the Confederacy a place for which they might fight and return.

CR

David Walker is a freshman Computer Science major from Charlotte, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

To Ronald Reagan: A Great Man



*"Government is not the solution;
it's the problem."
Inaugural address, Jan. 20, 1981*

*"I've always stated that the nearest thing to
eternal life we'll ever see on this earth
is a government program."
Apr. 9, 1986*

*"To those who think they hurt us today,
you didn't.
To those who think you can make us yield,
you can't.
To those who think we will run scared,
we won't.
To those who think we won't find you,
we will.
You can run, but you can't hide."
-Ronald Reagan*

Mr. Reagan, We Salute You

By Brian Sopp
Associate Editor

On June 5, Ronald Reagan, the 40th president of the United States, passed away after a ten-year struggle with Alzheimer's disease. He had been out of the public eye for a decade, and yet the outpouring of emotion by the American people was astounding.

Even many liberals were eager to share their memories of the fallen President, but the events following his death led those to the far Left and many of America's youth to ask the question "why."

Why was everyone so distraught over the death of a 93-year-old man? What was so great about Reagan?

True greatness is measured in the nature of one's message. Shakespeare is still studied today because his works comment on the timeless nature of the human condition. America's founding fathers are held in high esteem because liberty is the best form of human existence.

Likewise, Reagan's message of freedom and hope to the world and pride in America will always be remembered because they are expressions of timeless truths.

Dinesh D'souza, in his book *Letters to a Young Conservative*, tries to explain the Reagan legacy by alluding to the as-

sertion by diplomat Clare Booth Luce that history remembers every president by one line.

D'souza's one line for Reagan is as follows: "Reagan won the cold war and revived the American economy and the American spirit."

If our 40th president could be summed up in a short epitaph, this is one upon which many Americans would readily agree, but in reality it will be an egregious injustice if Reagan is given only one line in the national memory. His greatness cannot be expressed in a single phrase.

The implications of his actions will be felt around the world for a hundred years. The least we can do for our fallen hero is remember the last words he said to us, the last thanks he gave, and then return that thanks to him.

"In closing let me thank you, the American people, for giving me the great honor of allowing me to serve as your President. When the Lord calls me home, whenever that might be, I will leave with the greatest love for this country of ours and eternal optimism for its future. I now begin this journey that will lead me into the sunset of my life. I know that for America there will always be a bright dawn ahead. Thank you, my friends. May God always bless you." -Nov. 5, 1994

CR

Brian Sopp is a sophomore journalism and political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

Greenpeace

"...a band of scientific illiterates who use Gestapo tactics..."

—Patrick Moore, Greenpeace Co-Founder, describing his former organization



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A “Minor” Problem

The Trouble with Sexuality Studies

By Brian Sopp
Associate Editor

“Beginning Fall Semester 2004, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill will offer a minor in Sexuality Studies...”

This minor is designed for students interested in exploring the study of sexual/gender identities – such as gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, and heterosexual – as well as the full range of human sexual behaviors and identities in diverse cultures and historical periods.”

Thus reads the UNC sexuality studies website and thus ends the life of conservative rationale on American campuses.

According to the LGBT (the office of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender affairs) website, gender identity is defined as “One’s psychological sense of oneself as a male or female.” Therefore, in the midst of a budget crisis, UNC has launched a new program that explores sexual behavior and the ‘psychological sense of oneself as a male or female.’

Despite a \$27 million budget cut in the UNC system, Chapel Hill has chosen to expand “diversity” one step further. Perhaps the recent tuition hikes can be thanked for making this possible.

Unfortunately for conservatives and professors who wish to expand departments such as history and science, the new sexuality studies minor is not an isolated development. It is one more step on a path that liberals have been paving for over a decade.

Homosexuals can be identified throughout history, but it was not until the last half-century that homosexuals formed a culture and banned together to fight for the equality of that culture.

In recent history, men and women of homosexual orientation fought and defeated significant pockets of discrimination in America. The repercussions of this can be seen in the inclusion of sexual orientation in the nondiscrimination policies of companies and universities all over the country.

The inalienable rights of every

American must be granted, and thus this state of affairs should be heartily applauded.

However, since their acceptance into the greater American culture, the homosexual movement, at least in academia, has taken things one step too far. They not only want other Americans to accept their lifestyle, but they are forcing people to agree with and support it.

Those that do not agree with the moral neutrality of homosexual behavior, especially at UNC, are labeled “bigots.”

This is illustrated well in the privilege of the Left to define the terms that govern the debate over homosexuality.

“For the last ten years, not only have traditional conservatives been forced to accept the LGBT presence on campus, but they have been forced to fund it.”

On the LGBT website, homophobia is defined as “the irrational fear or hatred of, aversion to, or discrimination against homosexuals or homosexual behavior.” On the other hand, the American Heritage Dictionary defines the term simply as “fear of homosexuals or homosexuality.”

Looking at the two definitions, it is easy to understand why last spring in a literature discussion class professor Elyse Crystall labeled a student’s opposition to homosexual behavior “hate speech.” According to LGBT, an office of student affairs, anyone who has an aversion to homosexual behavior is a homophobe.

Along the same lines, it can be assumed that anyone who has an aversion

to drugs, alcohol, fornication, or swearing is a pot-o-phobe, alcophobe, sexophobe, or free-speechphobe. Anyone who believes in traditional values must be a bigot.

The birth of this attitude at UNC can be traced to a decade ago. In the January 1994 issue of *Carolina Review*, Kristin Myerson expressed her opposition to the homosexual lifestyle. The debate was spawned by the desire of B-GLAD, a forebear of LGBT, to be funded by student government.

Because of her belief that “What someone does in the bedroom will not be an issue...so long as they keep it in their bedroom,” Myerson was against the funding of B-GLAD. She and many students like her did not want their student fees funding a cause they were against.

Despite the best efforts of conservative opposition, homosexual-oriented organizations have been funded by student fees ever since.

For the last ten years, not only have traditional conservatives been forced to accept the LGBT presence on campus but they have been forced to fund it. They have been forced to fund the promulgation of behavior with which they do not agree.

This is a far cry from the University’s response to Christian groups, with which some students also disagree – the University has repeatedly tried to prevent them from operating on campus because of their religion – and it would certainly never open an office on their behalf.

Later, Dr. Charles Williamson left \$200,000 to UNC to encourage gay and lesbian studies. Starting in 1996, much of this money was allotted as \$4,000 course development grants to faculty members interested in developing Sexual Studies courses. A wide range of course offerings in a number of departments resulted.

According to an article by Sarah Carrucci in the spring issue of LAMDA, the campus LGBT publication, “In the fall of 2000, Provost Robert Shelton appointed a committee to review the campus climate in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity... The Provost’s LGBT Advisory Board was created out of the report’s recommendations.” This advisory board was put in charge of develop-

ing the Sexual Studies minor.

As a result of continued efforts by the advisory board, the UNC Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) Office opened its doors full-time in spring of 2003. The office is located in the Steele building, the same building which houses the advising offices, and is staffed by a full-time employee and several volunteers.

Nine years after students began being forced to fund the homosexual movement, university funds were being used to pay for the full-time operation of a LGBT office. And its placement in Steele building gave it legitimacy within the university community.

Finally, as if the funding of the homosexual movement with student and university funds wasn't enough, Students can minor in Sexuality Studies.

Students may not be able to get into a business or economics class they need to

graduate, but they can listen to interesting lectures in classes like *Homoeroticism in British Literature*, *Queer Latina/o Literature*, *Performance*, and *Visual Art*, or *Queer Latina/o Photography & Literature*.

Now, in the fall of 2004, not only are traditionally minded students forced to fund the promulgation of homosexual behavior, not only does the university support promiscuity, not only does the academic community believe that homosexuality is a culture like any other that can be studied, but the student who believes otherwise and voices his opinion will be looked down upon as "close-minded." His views are considered antediluvian, and he will be ostracized for them.

This is the most egregious development of all, and it is what conservatives must focus on in the coming years. Conservatives must band together and fight

the discrimination against their traditional values.

When a student is labeled a "bigot" for calling homosexual behavior morally wrong, his right to speak needs to be defended. When a Christian organization is denied university recognition and funding, others must help.

And whenever a debate takes place, the conservative viewpoint should be voiced. Otherwise, one day the only thing that will be left of traditional values is the depiction of the villain in classes taken by sexuality studies majors.

CR

Brian Sopp is a sophomore journalism and political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

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Take Back the Night!

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

In March each year is UNC's annual Take Back the Night rally on campus. A group of 100 or more students gather in the pit and proceeded to march around campus yelling slogans and blowing whistles in an attempt to stop sexual violence against women.

As it turns out, the march as a whole has interrupted zero rapes in progress and has done little more than deprive a few slumbering students of sleep.

Take Back the Night is one of several ineffective measures taken by university staff and students to curb sexual violence across the nation.

Others include emergency call boxes, a policy that assumes a student being assaulted has the capability of making it to the box and the time to wait for campus police to arrive. This is also assuming that the prospect of an unarmed campus police officer arriving via golf cart will do more than simply scare an assailant away.

Unarmed self-defense classes are also offered on campus in case your average 120-

pound UNC female wants to stand and slug it out with an attacker.

Lighted pathways exist all throughout campus, presumably limiting the places of a likely attack. However, since most women are raped by men that they know, (at least according to Take Back the Night's sponsor, the White Ribbon Campaign), the chance of streetlights stopping rapes are slim to none.

It seems that the University and state officials have tried everything to stop this horrendous crime from occurring to our beloved students. That is, everything save allowing them to defend themselves in an effective manner.

The University's anti-weapon stance makes females easy targets for rapists and muggers every year. Criminals know that wealthy, attractive students will be unarmed and incapable of defense so long as they target liberal campuses.

Conversely, since the introduction of CCW laws, which allow citizens of North Carolina to own and conceal firearms, incidents of forcible rape have dropped dramatically. Within five years of its enactment in

1995, incidents of forcible rape per 100,000 inhabitants plummeted from 32.2 to 27.1 in 2000.

Compare that to Washington, D.C., which vehemently denies its inhabitants from possessing any weapons. The reports of rape actually increased from 1995 to 2002.

It seems as though criminals realize when their victims might have a chance to fight back. The thought of a potential victim having the means to defend herself has done more to stop rapists than whistles, slogans or yelling in the Pit ever has.

So while the Left cries out against terrible crimes such as rape, it also opposes one of the most incredibly effective methods of stopping them.

However, it is doubtful that university policymakers will do anything towards legalizing the students' ability to protect themselves. If you are being raped, you could always try and make it across campus to a call-box. Either that or hope that the Take Back the Night march is coming around soon.

Anything but fight back.

CR

Matthew Pulley is a junior biology major from Raleigh, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

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Vote for Liberty

By Jordan Selleck
Chairman, UNC College Republicans

Over the last couple of years, I have come across individuals who proclaim to be apolitical, and it seems as if their common thread is the notion that they cannot affect government, and everything will be OK if they just dodge the political crossfire.

Alternatively, I urge every student to heed with me the words of John Adams: "Liberty, once lost, is lost forever."

Friends, apathy erodes liberty – every vote, and every voice, counts. Make this the year to begin accessing your *privilege* to partake in America's future. Part of that privilege is getting involved in the political process – vote, sure, but political participation in a larger sense, of going out, making your voice heard, and showing support for your candidate of choice is also a cornerstone of our democracy.

Now let us explore one reason why *socially liberal* people like Rudolf Giuliani, Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger, and New York Governor George Pataki support the President and denounce the "girlie-man" economics commonly known as "fiscal liberalism."

Conservatism's main tenet rests on the notion that *individuals* can make better personal economic decisions than the government. Who knows how to spend your money better, the government or you?

Take Social Security as one example of the government's propensity to erode your liberty and, more specifically, your ability to choose. When Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced Social Security, he promised:

1) Participation would be *completely* voluntary

2) Money put into the program would be deductible from income for tax purposes

3) Money would go into a "Trust Fund" rather than into the general operating fund so that no other government

program could use *your* retirement money

4) Upon retirement, the money you received would *never* be taxed as income

Unfortunately, Democrats have nullified all four of FDR's promises.

Which party put your money into the general operating fund so Congress could spend it? Lyndon Johnson and the Democrat-controlled House and Senate. Which party eliminated the income tax deduction for Social Security withholding? The Democratic Party. Which party started taxing your retirement pay? The Democratic Party, with Al Gore casting the tie-breaking vote as President of the Senate.

Examine the logic behind this: the government saves *for you* by taxing your income during your working years, then they tax you again on the money they were setting aside.

This is just one of many examples of how government, in general, wastes taxpayers' hard-earned money. Conservatives want to empower each individual to choose his or her own retirement and future, while liberals have a history of slowly eroding *your* ability to choose *your* retirement. So much for Pro-Choice!

When you vote this election, ask yourself who should manage your money, you or Uncle Sam?

Join President Bush in his effort to put the Federal government back in its place within its Constitutional limits. Your vote counts!

CR

Jordan Selleck is a sophomore communications major from Hendersonville, North Carolina.

To join the College Republicans in their grassroots effort to re-elect the President, please email Selleck@email.unc.edu.

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Paradigms and Principles

The Big #1

Somehow, in our summer issue list of the top 10 things that make liberals uncomfortable, we mistakenly left out #1, doubtlessly leaving thousands of our readers on the edge of their seats. But, no worries. Here it is, finally.

The #1 thing that makes liberals uncomfortable is the Bible (especially passages like Leviticus 20:13, which reads, “If there is a man who lies with a male as those who lie with a woman, both of them have committed a detestable act; they shall surely be put to death.”)

Elementary Homosexuality

“A book on same-sex marriage would not itself go against our policies and actually fits in with our diversity policy,” said Chapel Hill-Carrboro City Schools spokesman Kim Hoke last spring, according to the News & Observer and the Independent, which reprinted the quote with praise. U.S. Rep. Walter Jones, R-Farmville, had protested, to state school superintendent Mike Ward, the use of the book *King & King*, which is about same-sex marriage, in a Wilmington elementary school.

In other news, a resolution came up at the Southern Baptist Convention this summer instructing believers to remove their children from public schools. It was strongly worded, including the assertion that “the education offered by the government schools is officially Godless.” It also decried the fact that “the government schools are adopting curricula and policies teaching that the homosexual lifestyle is acceptable.” The resolution didn’t pass, but when the nation’s largest Protestant denomination, representing some 17 million members, is discussing a boycott of public schools, it could be a sign that the schools might be moving in the wrong direction.

You Go, Girl!

Congratulations to North Carolina’s own Fantasia Barrino, this summer’s winner of American Idol. This nationally famous diva was once the kind of person branded by society as another single mother – a candidate for welfare or at the very least a bad example. Her talent and perseverance show how it’s possible for anyone to achieve the American Dream, whatever their previous choices or life circumstances. Maybe not everyone is a future American Idol star, but Fantasia’s success just goes to show how anyone can turn her life around. You go, girl!

The Politics of Beheading

Doesn’t it seem strange to anybody that pictures of so-called prisoner abuse – which anyone else would define merely as glorified (and perhaps expensive) embarrassment – have been plastered all over the media, while the video of American businessman Nick Berg screaming in pain as his head is cut off with a knife is not only not covered on the news but inaccessible online?

We know why they prison “abuse” photos get more coverage – because clearly even our own liberal media holds Americans to a different standard. They, like most Americans, perhaps in age-old stereotypes, expect to hear about barbaric Middle Easterners beheading people. Meanwhile, also like many others, they hold America to a standard of sacred ideals, from which we are not to stray in the slightest. The liberals will find a way to claim we have strayed whether we have or not, but no one will believe for a second that we are on the level of these cowards who would brutally murder an innocent man just to demonstrate their capacity for cruelty.

The only reason we can afford to criticize our nation for embarrassing prisoners is that, while others in the world are chopping off heads and hands, blowing up cars in neighborhoods and calling others to kill and maim, the worst dirt they have on America is that someone with a camera took a few embarrassing photos. And, of all the horrors in the world, that’s one that we believe we can live with.

A New Ethnic Minority?

Ron Wilson, former national Commander of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, recently ran for South Carolina State Senate Anderson County on a platform that “Confederate Southern Americans” should be designated a specific minority group. He finished third in a field of three in the local Republican primary, receiving 26 percent of the vote.

Wilson is on the Southern Poverty Law Center’s Radical Right Top Forty, which also includes a couple of black supremacists (Hey, we didn’t know they were on the Right!). Wilson is seen as offensive by left-wingers across the United States and particularly in the South for using Civil Rights strategies to his advantage, much in the same way that radio commentator Bob Thomas did with his “Heterosexual Pride Parade” in Chapel Hill.

However, there may be some truth in Wilson’s case, as UNC Professor of Sociology emeritus John Shelton Reed concluded a chapter in his book *My Tears Spoiled My Aim* entitled “Southerners as an American Ethnic Group.”

The Importance of Manners

Amidst all the numerous bills, most of which legislators do not have time to read, the General Assembly did not lower our tuition. However, it did apparently (and inadvertently) pass a law that requires all people who make rude use of their car horn traffic be deported to New Jersey, effective immediately. We might not have housing, we might not have parking, and we might not have funding for our university, but, by God, we WILL have politeness in traffic.

Cate and the Three Kerrys

If you want to talk about exploitation, imagine being a politician’s kid. While daddy gets to visit all the cool cities, you get stuck with second-rate towns like Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

“We’ve got a lot of kids that wanna talk,” proclaimed Cate Edwards, the daughter of vice presidential candidate John Edwards, proclaimed, referring to the Kerry kin on stage behind her, as she declared, “We’re huge Tar Heel fans” and “I think we’re gonna go get some sweet tea afterwards.”

Presidential candidate John Kerry’s stepson Andre Heinz, wearing jeans and an old t-shirt, focused on the message that college students should expect to get lots of free money for college if his dad makes it to the White House. Alexandra Kerry, dressed in a long-sleeve, casual black pantsuit in the blazing heat, dazzled the audience by swinging her hand in circles, illustrating, presumably, a speech that did the same.

The only one who had it all together was 27-year-old Venessa Kerry, who was almost convincing in her cute-skirt-pen-rough-the-ponytail college girl look. Of course, she too is still riding on campaign training wheels and declared emphatically, “maybe you can actually go to the movies” and “maybe you can actually go on a road trip somewhere.” She stopped short of promising free kegs in campus residence halls.

When she asked who wanted a job waiting for them when they graduated, the Kerry/Edwards supporters cheered. Of course, when she asked who was confident they’d have a job upon graduation, she got an unexpected response – a different part of the crowd cheered loud and clear. There has to be a lesson in there somewhere.

Harvard Keeps it Real

The day before graduation, Harvard’s class of 2004 enjoyed listening to a speech by British comedian ALI G. He told parents and students “you is da most cleverestest students in America,” right before applauding the school for “that really fit honey from Star Wars.” This may seem like a strange choice of speakers for such an occasion, but at Harvard it’s not unusual.

On class day 2003, Will Ferrell came to Harvard and did his best impersonation of President Bush. He reminded graduates that, “You can always remember what year you graduated, because 2002 is a palindrome.” One year earlier Al Franken began Harvard Class Day by saying, “I was all set to give a speech today entitled ‘American Jihad.’ But after receiving several complaints, I’ve decided instead to give a less controversial speech entitled ‘The Case for Profiling Young Arab Men.’”

You get the picture; America’s top university believes in continuing traditions.

The Birth of Modern Government

On September 17, 1787, members of the Constitutional Convention signed the final draft of the US Constitution. Within that document the framers expressed a desire to “secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.” Over 200 years later many of our forebears’ “posterity” sit in class and enjoy the blessings of liberty which the founders fought so dearly to secure.

And yet, somewhere on this campus, on September 17, a teaching assistant, professor, or student has most likely desecrated the aforementioned document. An utter disdain for the current administration or a misunderstanding of conservatism in general will have blurred their vision and lead to the bold labeling of America as a country loaded with jingoists, bigots, and warmongers. And their solution: socialism. The irony of such a scene is striking.

Anti-Lifers Never Cease to Amaze

On the editorial page in the Sept. 3 issue of the “D”TH, Emily Batchelder made an interesting comment in her column entitled “Campaign should be called ‘W Stands for...What?!?’” Facetiously expressing the “Conservative” view, she said, “Saving babies is okay. Saving the lives and health of actual women, not so much.”

Surprisingly, this comment implies that the fetus is actually a “baby.” Many anti-lifers used to insist on calling the unborn child a fetus because denying the child’s humanity made the “choice” that much easier. However, now it seems that the Left no longer needs to hide behind this assertion. They are not afraid to admit their lack of concern for innocent human life.

Fighting for the right to “choose” is okay. Fighting to save babies, not so much. Maybe, in the words of Batchelder, this is what a feminist looks like.

Really, Who/Is This Guy?

While stumping at a Kerry/Edwards rally in Racine, West Virginia, over Labor Day Weekend, Democratic presidential nominee Senator John Kerry was presented with a shotgun as a token of affection from one of his loyal followers. As he was posing with the gun, Kerry, ever the witty comic, lamented to the crowd that he was sorry, but he would not be able to take the weapon with him to the debate.

Although the crowd of Kerry supporters roared with laughter and cheers in response to the senator’s jest, I couldn’t help but wonder if any of them was as perplexed and confused as I was. Isn’t this the same guy who, just last year, co-sponsored a bill on the senate floor that would have banned that very weapon he was hoisting in the air had it passed? Not only that, but Kerry wouldn’t have even been able to receive the Remington Model 1187 shotgun as a gift under the failed legislation. Come on!

The Kerry campaign is clearly banking on the assumption that its supporters will be so blinded by their hatred of our president that such painfully obvious evidence of the total contradiction between what the senator says and what he does will simply pass, unnoticed, by the wayside.

Instead of merely regurgitating the same shrill and irate anti-Bush spew of fellow liberals like former Vice-President Gore and Senator Ted Kennedy, could just ONE Kerry supporter please get out there and tell the American people why they think this man of many faces should be the next leader of the free world?

Only Losers Vote for Democrats

A famous, outspoken African American leader recently reversed decades of Democratic party politics at the Republican Convention and threw his wholehearted endorsement behind George W. Bush. That’s right, Don King is backing the president. King, who is arguably the most famous man for making poor minorities into millionaires, said in an interview on *Your World* with Neil Cavuto that he was “working for the president because he’s the man with the plan to make America better -- black and white, alike.”

Of course, coming from a man whose catch phrase is “only in America”, it is no surprise that a believer in the American Dream would lend his support to its caretaker.

“Daily” Tar Heel Bias

Once again the front page of the “D”TH goes on about conservatives accusing UNC of having liberal bias (implying that, clearly, there is none). Of course, the DTH itself might be a bit biased. How do we know this?

Some evidence might be found in the words of Justin Michael Goble, a senior journalism major from Lenoir, North Carolina, who felt the need to comment on a discussion he overheard among his classmates on the Aug. 24 issue of the “D”TH.

“They’re too liberal for me, even though I’m not really conservative,” Goble explained. He also said he plans to vote for John Kerry for president in November. Sorry, “D”TH, but when even members of your own party talk about your bias, it could be an indication that it actually exists.

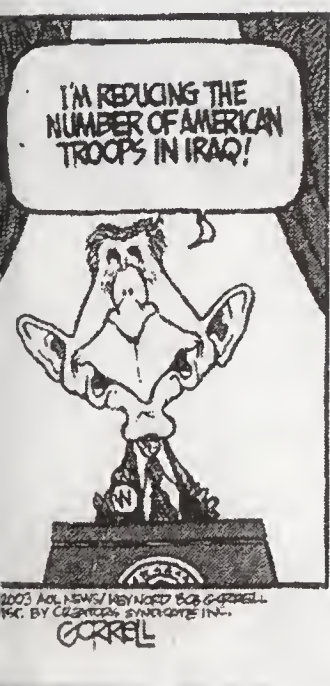
Oops...“D”TH Did It Again

As Hamilton 100 filled almost to capacity for the year’s first College Republicans meeting, a loud event brimming with enthusiasm, the “Daily” Tar Heel was across campus watching U.S. Senate candidate Erskine Bowles speak at the Young Democrats meeting. The next day a 512-word article appeared in the paper on the YD meeting and nothing on the biggest, most energized College Republicans club ever. Let’s hear it for unbiased news.

Beware of Chemical Pollution!

Dihydrogen monoxide, according to a number of web sites, is the cause of a silent crisis! Contact with the chemical has been responsible for hundreds of Americans’ deaths and countless injuries. Despite all this, dihydrogen monoxide (DHMO) is being given to milk cows, and tests confirm the presence of DHMO in milk being sold to American consumers. The Bush administration has been shockingly silent on research that suggests DHMO is also in beer, which is sold in massive quantities by oil corporations to the students that populate college campuses just like this one.

High concentrations of DHMO have also been found in air samples in the southeastern United States, especially during the summer months. If you believe Dihydrogen monoxide presents a crisis for America, go protest right now! Make sure everyone knows that you stand behind this important cause. Make your voice heard!



Cartoons Courtesy of the USBIC Educational Foundation (800) 767-2267

The Last Word:



“True reconciliation does not consist
In merely forgetting the past.”

-Nelson Mandela

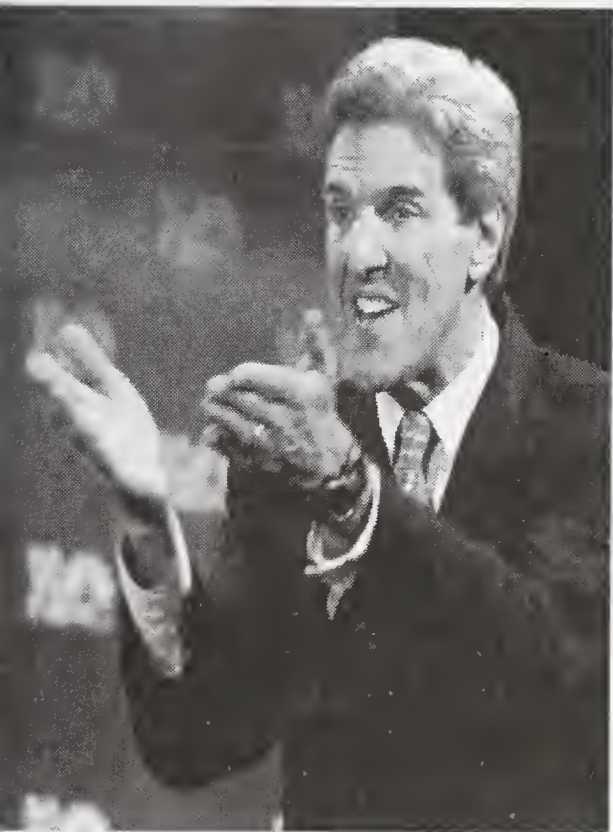
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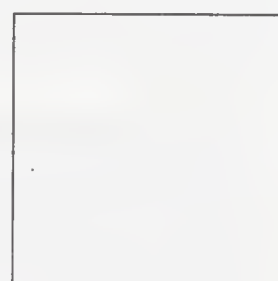
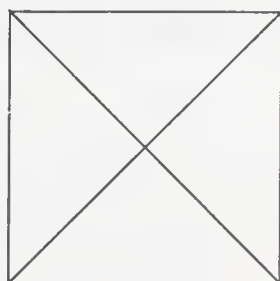
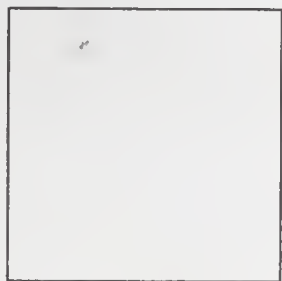
Election 2004



John Kerry

Roy Williams

George Bush



Special Issue

Inside: The Presidential Election, The Elyse Crystall Investigation, Dinesh D'Souza, Course Reviews, Campus Bureaucracy, and more...

Not long after the announcement that the 1996 summer Olympics would be held in Atlanta, some half-serious jokesters organized what would soon come to be one of the most revered contests in Georgia: the Redneck Games. My personal favorite among the events, which also include dumpster diving, pigs' feet bobbing, a toilet-seat toss and an armpit serenade, is the mud-pit belly flop.

The only reason I bring this up, aside from the fact that it's still a high-quality, high-culture form of annual entertainment, is that this is the best analogy I can think of for the current campaign season. In case you haven't noticed, the partisan political mud is flying, across campus and across the nation. As the sticky clay and garbage splatter, flatulent words surround you, and political ads leave a taste in your mouth not unlike that of raw pigs' feet, the best advice I can give you is to duck and cover until it's over.

Given this partisan political climate, a lot of folks are passionate in their support of one candidate or another. Ironically, the partisan nature of this year's election season also means that whichever of the two major contenders wins the White House, a few partisan issues will remain at the forefront while the underlying, self-perpetuating troubles of our system will continue – and debate on the ideological underpinning of our politics will be left out of the public eye.

Anyone can display a bumper sticker or stand in front of the post office with a sign; what takes a little more brainpower is looking beyond the hot-button "issues" and the party lines to determine who – if anyone – actually supports what you stand for and where you think the nation should be headed.

You should consider things like the endlessnesses of our system: endless spending, endless legislation, endless taxes, endless bureaucracy. You should wonder when was the last time anyone in our nation's capital read the Constitution. It should trouble you that when Mr. Smith goes to Washington in real life, he finds a lone Senator droning on the record with no audience and a whole lot of Congressmen voting on legislation that they haven't read or even listened to debate on. If we continue to lose sight of America in the name of "issues," our world isn't going to end in fire or ice – it's going to end far worse, in paperwork and red tape, and God help us when that judgment comes.

So go ahead and vote, whether for Bush, Kerry, a 3rd party candidate or your mom, but that is not the end of your civic responsibility. The running of our nation is not limited to choosing the next president or political party, but the function of our system and its underlying goals, values, and direction. It is easy to get so caught up in support for your candidate that you lose sign of the ideals that drive your concern with politics to begin with.

Beyond just working for your guy, you have to take stock of your values and be willing to criticize a candidate's faults regardless of his party. You have to look at politics from the standpoint of your basic values and goals – not merely from the standpoint of a party line. If you want to consider yourself a good and involved citizen, you have to start by looking beyond the sound bytes. You also need to consider the fact that not everyone agrees with you – and not everyone is wrong.

Whether you are on the right or the left, sitting on the fence or just disgusted with it all, it's important to remember that when it's all over, the mud settles back into the pit and the garbage is once again confined to the dumpster, we're all still going to live together in this great state and nation. Try to remember, even if you zealously support your choice for office, and even if he loses, the things that nevertheless bring us together across political lines: the delicious fruits of the harvest season, the sublime beauty of Chapel Hill in the fall, America, barbecue and Carolina basketball. Go Heels!

Sincerely,



Deb McCown
Editor

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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* could be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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Carolina Review Mailbag

Take Back the Night

Although I understand your point that rallies are not the most effective way to prevent sexual assault crimes, I believe that your using Take Back the Night as an example of failed crime prevention measures is in error.

First of all, Take Back the Night is not "the Left." It is a diverse community of people from the Left, Right and all parts of the spectrum who have been affected by the tragedy of sexual assault. The political views of Take Back the Night participants on proper prevention policies vary from supporting the death penalty for assailants and use of weapons as self-defense to strictly non-violent punishment and simple safety measures. The march itself does not have a specific policy agenda to promote on crime prevention, only an agenda to promote awareness to invoke discussion and creation of policy to address the problem of these crimes.

Yes, one stated goal of the rally is sexual assault prevention - to all members of the community, men and children, as well as women. But the primary reasons for the rally are to create public awareness of the widespread nature of sexual assault crime and, most significantly, to provide a forum for the survivors of these crimes, their friends and family to comfortably express these experiences in a community atmosphere. The stigma placed on survivors of sexual assault is unique; society often views these people as being at fault for a crime that happened to them. Often the accusers are as reviled as the accused. It is a difficult position for a victim of a crime to have. The combination of shame, fear and social pressure often leads to silence about the terrible pain survivors have suffered and, thus, leads to more criminals going unpunished.

Take Back the Night may not be the most effective or only tool in deterring sexual assault crimes; but it is an important element in encouraging survivors of these crimes to report them, to share their experiences with the community so that

others can learn from them as well as give support to these survivors. Any policy of crime prevention - whether it be gun possession, lighted walkways, or even the death penalty - has to be informed by the experiences of those who have been victimized by those crimes. If the survivors stay silent, how can any policy begin to be adequate? Encouraging survivors to bring their deeply personal experiences in a public voice is very, very important.

Furthermore, Take Back the Night is about supporting an assaulted person in a process of overcoming his or her fears created by the assault. Survivors are encouraged not to let a crime keep them from living life; Take Back the Night helps individuals conquer these fears.

Lindsay Wilkes
UNC School of Law

Kudos

I literally just put down the CR after reading your article regarding sexuality studies (I haven't even finished the whole journal yet), and it was enough to make me want to applaud your opinion. Being at Carolina sometimes makes me feel like I'm in the minority, but I know I'm not, especially after reading articles like yours.

Rebecca C. Williams
Sophomore

The War on Terror

Despite frequent UNC campus sentiment to the contrary, George W. Bush's policies have strengthened democracies everywhere except in Spain and Philippines which have capitulated to terrorist demands and now will pay a dear price for years to come. There have been no terrorists attack in America in nearly three years, something no one predicted after 9/11. With 2100+ terrorist attacks on

the West since 1979, only fools will sit around and wait for the next one.

By any historical or objective standard, the Bush war on terror is a triumph, but don't bother trying convince liberals. They're caught up in reading self-serving polls about what other lay people think about the state of U.S. and World security. Meanwhile the facts are irrefutable: three years, no attacks. Do you want to bet U.S. security on John Kerry?

The campaign waged by the Democratic Party and a Democratic press against the Bush war policy is based not on analysis of the war itself, but on malicious assertions about the prewar justification for military action. For entirely political reasons, Democrats seek to convict the Bush administration of "misleading the American public" and wasting American lives through deception and fraud, and thus to defeat the President at the polls in November. History will not be kind to them.

The success of the Democrat's Big Lie hinges on enough people buying in. Iraq played a nuclear cat and mouse game that no responsible president could afford to allow continue. One little atomic bomb can spoil your whole day.... The findings of the 9-11 Commission all but spell out that pre-emptive strikes by the U.S. will be necessary if we are ever keep secure democracy. Liberals cannot grasp the reality that while more Islamo-fascists may want to kill us, far fewer will ever have the opportunity.

Some UNC readers need to know that outside of NY and LA and some college towns, George Bush is rightfully regarded as leader beyond what most presidents have ever exhibited, not unlike Lincoln. I racist, anti-Semitic, Europe does not agree with him, all the better. Bush in 2004. McCain in 2008. With luck, no liberals ever again!

Jeff Davidson
Chapel Hill

Habitat for Humanity

Activism Doesn't Always Mean Protesting

By Carrie Crespo
Staff Writer

This year, a group of 15 students give up part of their summer, as well as their spring break, to build homes for the needy.

UNC-Chapel Hill's affiliate of Habitat for Humanity volunteers throughout the year on local sites and to pay for a trip to Habitat sites abroad, but it's about more than just building houses for people.

"It's given me a better perspective on culture and wealth," said student volunteer Will Leonard. "Most people think things and money make people happy. They aren't seeking wealth, but happiness. I look forward to going back."

Leonard went on the Habitat trip last year to Thailand, and this year he goes back as the team captain.

"As a college student, [joining Habitat] had a lot to do with getting out of the room to do something meaningful, meet people and get involved," said Leonard.

There is a huge commitment involved to join this international team. The trip itself actually costs approximately \$5,000. In order to alleviate the cost, the leaders of the trip pick 12 students they think will work hard enough to earn the money.

The \$26,000 pays for travel expenses

and building materials for the houses. To earn the money, students going on the trip tutor students, usher at campus events and take tickets at games.

But just because Habitat works internationally doesn't mean they forget those in need here at home. On weekends, Habitat volunteers work at local sites in Efland and Pittsboro, and they pride themselves on not being a welfare service – on giving people a hand up rather than a handout.

"Habitat is not about giving away homes," said senior Amanda Sealy. "The families must help with the building process, and they must pay back the money spent on the house." Even with donations and volunteer work, costs can be high.

Priority is given to families living in substandard housing, although the families must earn between 25 and 50 percent of the counties' medium income. Though no profit is made and no interest is charged on the mortgage, Habitat houses cost an average of \$46,600 to construct.

But money alone is not enough, and the people who are to receive a house must, with the help of family and friends, put hundreds of hours of their own labor into the house. This "sweat equity" has a definite practical value, but the organiza-

tion also has a whole philosophy behind the way it operates.

"The way that Habitat does things helps people appreciate the value of a home more because they're building it themselves," Sealy said. "They are getting back on their feet with a little help, but most of it rests on their shoulders."

The idea of "sweat equity" was also part of the Habitat founders' vision.

Habitat for Humanity was started in 1976 by Millard and Linda Fuller. During a visit to Koinonia Farm in Americus, Ga., they came up with the idea of "partnership housing."

This means that those who need the house must work side by side those who are building it for them. According to the organization's website, Habitat has built more than 175,000 houses in 3,000 communities worldwide since its beginning.

Leonard said that once he was in Thailand, his whole perspective changed.

"I thought Thailand would be more developed having lived in Western civilization my entire life," he said. "I expected Thailand to be the same."

Instead, he said, "It was impoverished, had a low standard of living and had a grittier, dirty feel that I wasn't expecting."

The people, however, didn't reflect the poverty around them.

"They were extremely generous, kind and happy," he said. "It's as if that is how they are programmed. It was a pleasure working with them."

Another surprise for him was the fact that the only Western volunteers were some of the coordinators and the students. Every one else was foreign.

Leonard said Habitat may be a lot of work for both the volunteers as well as the people trying to get a house, but in the end it is worth it.

"It's not like doing service or fundraising for a not readily apparent cause," he said. "You are experiencing volunteer work along side the people. You get a unique opportunity to see firsthand how your efforts are helping."

CR

Carrie Crespo is a freshman journalism major from Charlotte, North Carolina..
Contact her at cr@unc.edu.

Need to Sound Off?

Comment on an article or any other campus issue

Send your Dear Sir submission
to cr@unc.edu.

Please limit comments to 400 words.

We reserve the right to edit
any submission before publication.

Professor Crystall Is Guilty!

UNC Lecturer Used Harassment and Discrimination

By Blair Dunlap
Staff Writer

After five months of thorough investigation, the Office for Civil Rights, Southern Division, found UNC English professor Elyse Crystall guilty of discrimination and harassment of her student Tim through comments made in an e-mail on her class listserve last spring.

"The e-mail message not only subjected the student to intentional discrimination and harassment, but also discouraged the robust exchange of ideas that is intrinsic to higher education and is at the very heart of the Constitution's protection of free speech," wrote Alice B. Wender, the southern regional director for civil rights, in a letter to Chancellor Moeser on the report's findings.

"Since it just happened, I am still trying to digest it all," Crystall said when approached by CAROLINA REVIEW. She indicated that she may release a statement later this month.

In March we wrote about the Feb. 5 class of Crystall's "Literature and Multicultural Diversity" seminar in which, during a discussion of homosexuality, a student named Tim gave his opinions. Tim said that through his Christian views he was opposed to homosexual relationships.

After class Crystall sent out an e-mail to the class listserve in response to Tim's remarks, chastising the student for his opinions.

"What we heard Thursday at the end of class...constitutes 'hate speech' and is completely unacceptable. It has created a hostile environment," she wrote. She went on in the e-mail to include Tim's name and referred to him as a "white, heterosexual, Christian male who can feel entitled to make violent, heterosexual comments and not feel marked or threatened or vulnerable."

Upset, Tim went to the English Department Chair about the e-mail. Soon after the incident, U.S. Rep. Walter B. Jones, a Republican who represents the 3rd district of North Carolina, learned of the situation and brought the issue to the

attention of Chancellor Moeser, the North Carolina Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights for investigation.

We promised not to use Tim's last name because he feared the publicity that would arise from disclosing his identity. Though his full name has since been

"The e-mail message not only subjected the student to intentional discrimination and harassment, but also discouraged the robust exchange of ideas that is intrinsic to higher education and is at the very heart of the Constitution's protection of free speech."

publicized in other publications, we are holding to our promise in order to avoid contributing to any additional unwanted publicity.

About a week before investigators' findings were released, representatives from the Office of Civil Rights and the Department of Education met with Jones to discuss them.

On Sept. 22, the day of the report's release, Jones said in a statement, "This thorough five-month investigation by federal authorities details the unchecked power of university professors. As a parent and concerned citizen I cannot see why this professor should be allowed to maintain her position of authority over students at one of the nation's most respected universities."

The report focused on Crystall's ac-

tions and commented on the University's handling of the situation. The report concluded that the University responded properly to the incident.

The University's response included a meeting between the English Department Chair, Crystall and Tim; an e-mailed apology by Crystall to the class, which only happened after persuasion from the English Department Chair; a monitor to sit in on Crystall's lecture class; and added sessions for teachers on responding appropriately to class discussions.

"We are pleased that the Office for Civil Rights' review found that the university acted appropriately in this case," Chancellor Moeser said in a statement after receiving the report.

Interestingly, our campus newspaper, the *Daily Tar Heel*, which was blatant in its support for Crystall after the incident, is the only newspaper covering the incident that did not mention the issue surrounding Crystall's guilt in its headline.

The Herald-Sun: "Report: lecture's e-mail harassment"

Raleigh News & Observer: "DoE says UNC OK on e-mail case; condemns religious discrimination"

The Washington Times: "Discrimination against white male found"

The Daily Tar Heel: "Civil rights controversy closes, UNC blameless in Crystall incident."

Looking at these headlines, the DTH was the only publication that failed to bring attention to the results of the primary cause of the investigation, Elyse Crystall's actions toward her student.

On Sept. 29, after the DTH had published the above piece as well as an opinion piece entitled "Closing the book," Jones wrote a letter to the editor in which he stressed the heart of the report's findings.

"The point was not that UNC was cleared," Jones wrote. "The point was that a student's constitutionally granted First Amendment right to free speech was trampled upon by an instructor with the power to intimidate."

Yes, the University may have acted appropriately, but what kind of message is sent to other faculty members and students when a lecturer essentially gets a

on the wrist for harassing and discriminating against a student? Will students look at this incident as a reason not to come forward if such a situation occurs with them?

When further comment was sought from the administration, Director of University Communications Michael Farland said, "We have no other information to share other than to confirm that the lecturer remains employed by the university and is teaching this fall."

In an e-mail obtained by the CAROLINA REVIEW, however, a situation involving Crystall and another student prior to the incident with Tim shows not only competition in Crystall's actions but also a fine example of a student's hesitation in speaking out against intimidating rhetoric from a teacher.

In this e-mail, Crystall gave a forceful response after the student addressed Crystall as "Mrs." in an e-mail. She wrote to the student that one "should never call a woman, no matter what her age is, Mrs. unless she asks."

"Many married women do not participate in conservative ritual of taking a man's name," Crystall continued in the e-mail. "Many women have male partners but do not take part in the discriminatory institution of marriage, many women are single, and many women are in same sex relationships. For all these reasons and more one should never assume that a woman is married. And that, if she is, she is using a man's name instead of her own. I have very strong feelings about this. For me, it is a critical social and political issue and not a personal preference."

When a professor continues to teach after repeatedly using her power to in-

timidate students, silence their viewpoints and even condemn them for using manners, how can the educational purpose of this institution possibly be served?

At any educational system, especially one with a reputation as prestigious as that of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, students should be encouraged to use their constitutional rights of free speech. It benefits not only themselves but also those around them and society as a whole.

The beauty of democracy is sharing a variety of ideas with others. If not in college, then when and where can students flourish in the marketplace of ideas?

CR

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What Is Hate Speech?

By Deb McCown
Editor

Much of the Elyse Crystall controversy has centered on "hate speech," a phrase that has been thrown around for quite a while with little attempt to define it. There is a definition, though, like the law generally, it's a bit complicated.

Michael Hoefges, a professor in the journalism school who teaches Media Law, addresses the concept of hate speech in his lectures. The right to free speech is not absolute, he says, and hate speech is a narrowly defined type of speech that is not protected by the First Amendment.

"Sometimes what some people think might be unprotected expression simply does not meet the requirements that the Supreme Court has set out to determine what types of speech fall into those categories," Hoefges said. "Those categories...should be interpreted very stringently."

According to the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the 1942 case of *Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire*, hate speech consists of "fighting" words – those which by their very utterance inflict injury or tend to incite an immediate breach of the peace." How this is to be applied in a particular case is up for interpretation. "Whether certain words or certain expression would fall into the category of fighting words or hate speech would always depend on the nature of the words themselves, and that's really something that judges have to decide," Hoefges said, "but the Supreme Court has said in cases that fighting words or hate speech as a type of expression has to be something more than words that are merely offensive or insulting."

Two important concepts in identifying hate speech are viewpoint discrimination and the public forum doctrine. The U.S. Supreme Court case of *R.A.V. v. City of St. Paul, Minnesota*, addressed these issues in 1992 in a case about a city ordinance

that banned certain expression.

"The ordinance, even as narrowly construed by the State Supreme Court, is facially unconstitutional because it imposes special prohibitions on those speakers who express views on the disfavored subjects of race, color, creed, religion or gender," the court wrote. "At the same time, it permits displays containing abusive invective if they are not addressed to those topics. Moreover, in its practical operation the ordinance goes beyond mere content, to actual viewpoint, discrimination."

Hoefges explained the concept of a public forum. "When the government creates what is called a public forum or a limited public forum in which people are allowed to express their viewpoints on various issues, the government is not permitted in that context to engage in viewpoint discrimination, meaning that it must allow a variety of viewpoints, even viewpoints that it does not agree with," he said. "Whether a classroom discussion would be considered either a public forum or a limited public forum...would certainly be an issue."

This doctrine operates on the age-old principle of the marketplace of ideas, the idea that only through all ideas being allowed into the public forum can the best ideas rise to the top.

The U.S. Supreme Court wrote in the 1967 decision of *Keyishian v. Board of Regents of New York*, "The vigilant protection of constitutional freedoms is nowhere more vital than in the community of American schools. The classroom is peculiarly the 'marketplace of ideas.' The Nation's future depends upon leaders trained through wide exposure to that robust exchange of ideas which discovers truth out of a multitude of tongues, [rather] than through any kind of authoritative selection."

Hoefges said universities can be role models in protecting free speech. "Generally speaking, I think it's very important to respect and protect free expression rights to the fullest extent possible because it's important for all of us to hear a variety of opinions, including those that we may not agree with and find objectionable," he said. "That's really the core of what the First Amendment stands for." **CR**

Before You Enter the Voting Booth...

Know This About the Presidential Candidates' Views

By Brian Sopp
Associate Editor

The 2004 election is rapidly approaching, and the anticipation is building for those on both sides of the political spectrum. However, many eligible voters remain pessimistic about the status of American politics. Even students at UNC can be heard to ask, "Why vote when you know your ballot can't affect the election?"

Such assertions are part of the reason that voter turnout in the United States is so low. In 2000, 51.3% of the electorate voted in the Presidential election. Maybe the 49.7% of the electorate that stayed home learned their lesson. Five hundred votes could have changed the outcome of that election, and this year's could turn out similarly.

Despite these facts, voter turnout in the United States will probably remain the lowest among the Western democracies because of the proliferation of pessimistic and fallacious assertions.

During the week of the Republican National Convention, network talk show host Bill O'Reilly had political satirist Bill Maher on his show. After Maher vociferously criticized Bush, O'Reilly countered by saying that Kerry and Bush were the same candidate. He believes that as the election grows closer, the two candidates will take the same stances on key positions and voters will not have a clear choice.

This is just one example of a fallacious assertion, but it is powerful and needs addressing. This year every vote does in fact matter, and it is important to understand that the 2004 presidential candidates are vastly different in their ideologies and actions. Examining a small sample of the issues at stake in this election, one can see how vastly the candidates differ.

The Economy

One of the only ways for the federal

government to affect the economy is by imposing or repealing taxes. Taxes affect college students in two ways: they dictate how much their parents earn and affect whether or not they or their family and friends will have a job upon graduation.

President Bush's tax cuts have been criticized by pundits and politicians alike

"This year every vote does in fact matter, and it is important to understand that the 2004 presidential candidates are vastly different in their ideologies and actions."

because they are "for the rich." But, in truth, they are for all classes. Liberals don't like the fact that the cuts are incremental. This means that although all tax brackets have received a break since 2000, those who pay more in taxes are going to get a larger cut in their rate.

Nonetheless, Kerry insists that Bush cut taxes for only the rich and is proposing an increase in the taxes of the top 2 percent of Americans. Many Americans naively applaud this plan, saying, "Sounds good to me. I'm not in the top 2 percent of America" without understanding what it actually calls for.

John Kerry's plan would repeal Bush's tax cuts for families making over \$200,000 a year. However, his plan fails to take into account the effect this will

have on small businesses. Many small business owners file their taxes as if their business income were their personal income. And a small business making less than 200,000 dollars a year is destined to struggle.

According to the Small Business Administration, small businesses employ half of the private sector work force in the United States. In addition, they generate 60 to 80 percent of net new jobs annually. The success of small businesses directly affects the unemployment rates and growth of the overall economy.

Ironically, by discouraging prospective small businesses the proposed tax increase would help "big business" in the long run. Large corporations can easily weather the storm of tax increases and swallow the market left behind by small businesses. Does this mean that Kerry is sneakily trying to help his "rich friends?"

Kerry claims that he could turn the economy around if elected. Despite the fact that his plan will hurt small business, it is expected to lower the unemployment rate and balance the national budget.

The projected 2004 deficit is \$422 billion. Kerry promises to cut the deficit in half by 2008. But, according to the Heritage Foundation, taking into account his proposed spending plans, the deficit would rise to \$525 billion by 2008. And, according to Democrats, a deficit is very detrimental to the economy.

On the other hand, it can be argued that Bush's highly controversial tax policies have helped the economy. Over 150,000 new jobs were created in August alone, causing the unemployment rate in the US to drop to 5.4%. At the same time, the North Carolina unemployment rate fell to 5%. Bush's tax proposal for his second term would be even more stimulating for the economy and would help citizens in all tax brackets.

Among other things, Bush's plan is to replace the current tax rates of 15, 28, 31, 36, and 39.6 percent with a simpli-

fixed rate structure of 10, 15, 25, and 33 percent. This means that everyone pays fewer taxes, not just the rich.

Furthermore, those families making around \$75,000 a year, the average income of a family with a child at UNC, would pay 25 percent instead of 28 percent.

Summarily, Bush's plan increases the chance for a student to have a job upon graduation and allows parents of UNC students to keep more of their own money.

Homeland Security

On the corner of South Road and South Columbia is the building that houses the ROTC program at UNC. Within that program are young men and women who have decided that they wish to serve our country. Many of them may be going to Iraq or Afghanistan upon graduation.

Of the 1.4 million men and women on active duty in the United States armed forces, 120,000 of them are stationed on North Carolina bases. All of these North Carolinians made the decision years ago to protect this country. Thousands of them are serving overseas right now.

Who should be responsible for the lives of these great Americans? Who should be responsible for wielding the great force that is the United States military?

On April 22, 1971, John Kerry testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about "crimes committed on a day-to-day basis" in Vietnam. He claimed that US soldiers had on a "day-to-day" basis "raped, cut off ears, cut off heads, taped wires from portable telephones to human genitals and turned up the power, cut off limbs, blown up bodies, randomly shot at civilians..."

The Vietnamese heard about Kerry's speech and used it as an excuse to torture American prisoners of war. Kerry's assertion brought joy to the communist cause in Vietnam and may have cost American soldiers' their lives.

Recently, during an interview with Tim Russert, Kerry was asked whether everything he said in 1971 was true. Kerry responded that he may have been a

little "over-the-top." He admits that he was not truthful, but yet he has never apologized. Instead, he constantly touts his war record as a reason to vote for him.

President Bush has continually asserted that the War in Iraq was just. It freed an oppressed people and protected the United States. However, Kerry called it "the wrong war, in the wrong place, at the wrong time." He claims that he will lead America to complete victory in Iraq even though the U.S. shouldn't be in Iraq.

During Vietnam, Kerry was a "little over-the-top," and subsequently Americans suffered. Now he claims that he will finish an "unjust" war. Is such a man fit to be commander-in-chief? Is such a man

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fit to lead North Carolina soldiers? Is such a man fit to protect North Carolina citizens?

Academic Freedom

John Kerry voted against the Partial Birth Abortion Ban of 2003. He believes that a process in which a partially born child's head is punctured and the child's brains sucked out should be legal. He also was one of 14 Senators who opposed the Defense of Marriage Act, which defined marriage as a union between a man and a woman and allowed states to decide whether to recognize other states' same-sex marriages, during the Clinton administration.

On the other hand, Bush has taken a

strong stance against homosexual marriage and abortion. Within his first 100 days of office, Bush halted the funding of overseas abortions and more recently signed a partial birth abortion ban into law.

One can easily see that the former candidate is against traditional values while the President will defend them. This has an effect on the intellectual climate on University campuses.

In recent years, a movement for the establishment of an Academic Bill of Rights has been spearheaded by such names as David Horowitz. The movement wants to protect students against the liberal bias in the classroom. It is doubtful that Kerry would look too fondly upon this idea if he became president.

Last semester, when Ellyse Crystall labeled a student's assertion that homosexuality was wrong as "hate-speech" a controversy ensued. Congressman Walter Jones brought the incident before the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Education and an investigation took place.

Incidents that require investigation are occurring in Universities all over the country. Proponents of academic freedom need an administration that supports academic freedom so that such cases can be looked into and students can be protected from the wrath of teachers like Crystall.

However, John Kerry most likely would not support such measures. He is not concerned with the freedom to hold traditional values. He will not protect the freedom of conservative students.

Vote, Vote, Vote!

On Oct. 1, a pro-Bush rally was held on Franklin Street in front of the post office. About 30 Bush supporters showed up to hold signs and show their support for the president. However, many Chapel Hill residents did not like seeing such support.

Between 4:15 p.m. and 6:00 p.m., 35 different people either yelled "F#\$% Bush," "F#\$% You," or gave the small crowd of demonstrators the middle finger. Ironically, only two people yelled "Go Kerry." This event shows how the utter

distain among the Left for Bush has blinded their logic.

During an election, voters must look at the two candidates and decide which candidate's views most coincide with their own and then support that candidate. However, this is not how many people view the 2004 election.

Some assert that their vote will not count or that the candidates are the same, while others are voting for Kerry simply

because they "hate" Bush.

Voters need to realize that their vote does count and that the candidates could not be more different. Furthermore, they need to put aside their emotions for a second to think logically about the issues.

On Nov. 2, those who desire economic growth and believe in freedom in the world and in the University should vote for George W. Bush. Those who do not should try to elect John F. Kerry. In the

end, those who fall victim to fallacious pessimism and fail to vote will simultaneously forfeit their right to complain about the outcome.

CR

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Generation W

More Young Voters Are Supporting Conservatives

By E. Nelson Griffin
Staff Writer

For years one of the best catch phrases that has been kicked around is "What's wrong with the youth of today?" You can hear this from just about any generation above the age of 30 as if it is a badge of honor.

As media continually increase, there is more bad news to go around than anyone in the world needs. Some of it is targeted toward the baby boom generation and some toward the World War II generation, and a lot of it talks about the problems that our generation faces and problems that we are creating.

A lot of this is purely false because our generation, which is sometimes referred to as "Generation Wh(Y)?," is poised to take over this country and change it for the better.

South Now, a UNC publication put out by the journalism school that looks at the South and its place in the nation, dealt in its August issue with young voters and their voting patterns.

Many of the results confirmed something I have known for a while: Our generation is more conservative than our parents' generation and is second in its conservatism only to the folks who are about ten years older than us.

This summer my dad, a lifelong Republican, called to tell me he had heard on the news that a report showed more people our age had attended church in the previous year than had attended the movies.

I was a little bit shocked because I

personally detest going to an overpriced movie that usually ain't that good and listening to folks talk throughout the whole thing. The fact that my peers wanted to go to church services more than the typical thing that people our age do was comforting.

After being constantly bombarded with claims that our generation is worse than the previous ones and our title of Generation Wh(Y)? because we question everything, this news gave me hope.

The issue of *South Now* reinforced this hope because of the trends that it showed among young voters and their leanings towards the Republican Party. According to Exit Polls in the 2002 election, nationally 40.9 percent of 18-to-24-year-olds favored the GOP, compared with 34 percent voting for Democrats and 16.5 percent voting independent.

This was the second largest gap between the two parties and also tied for the lowest group of independent voters in this research poll. Looking at just the South, among 18-to-24-year-olds, 48.1 percent favor Republicans, while only 25.8 percent favor Democrats, with 16.5 percent independent, by far the largest separation in the study.

This poll has a margin of error that is between 9 and 10 percentage points, which is unusually high, but that still does not change the fact that Southerners of this age group are overwhelmingly

Republican.

The same issue of *South Now* looked at African-American voters and groups that were trying to increase the vote of young Americans. African-American voters ages 18-25 were overwhelmingly Democrat, but they were also the largest block of independent voters, with 34 percent identifying themselves with neither party.

The data came from a 2002 nationwide poll by the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, a Washington, D.C.-based organization that focuses on issues pertaining to the black community.

It will be interesting to see who African-Americans in this independent block vote for in this year's election.

Another article mentioned the competing campus Republican and Democrat groups. The College Republicans have over 120,000 members on 1,148 college campuses, while the College Democrats have only 50,000 members.

At UNC, the Young Democrats like to brag about how many more members they have than the College Republicans, but nationally they are losing numerically.

So why are young people turning to the Republican Party? The GOP represents family values, which are important to our generation after the baby boom generation's high divorce rate and insistence on endorsing alternative lifestyles that frankly the majority of Americans are uncomfortable with.

The GOP represents the right to bear arms and reforms to an educational system that we experienced and know can do a lot better. The GOP represents lowering our taxes and ideas on how to reform a social security system that we know we will not see any benefit from.

The GOP represents the average passionate about social issues or economic issues, can look to Republicans. Young American who loves his family and his country, works hard, goes to church on Sunday and is grateful for what he has.

These are just a few of the many issues that touch America's youth and just a few of the reasons why young people are looking to a party (GOP) and candidate (Bush) of optimism and not pessimism. There is more room for disagreement in the Republican Party today than there is in the Democratic Party, and young people, whether they are more "enlightened" by their ideas.

If you agree with Republicans and President Bush and you are too afraid to speak up in class or to your friends, remember that you are in the majority and many of us feel the same way you do. Generation W, let's stand up for America and send them a message!

CR

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Students Speak: Why Do You Support the President?

Compiled by Staff Writer Carrie Crespo

"I support President Bush because I want a leader who is unwilling to yield when it comes to national security. I want a leader who understands that the key to economic security is putting money back into the hands of the individuals. I feel the country is headed in the right direction with the President Bush at its helm, and I hope for four more years of leadership."
~Christy Cutts, junior, history and political science, Greensboro, N.C.

George W. Bush does not cave to political pressure in the war on terror, even if it means he may lose his job."
Curt White, freshman, political science, Charlotte, N.C.

I support President Bush because he is a good leader. He has own firmness and resolve when faced with great challenges early in the presidency. He has put this country and the safety of its citizens above all else. I strongly believe that he will continue to lead this country in the current economic recovery, and I feel proud to be an American under his leadership and look forward to another strong four years." ~Solange-
arie Velazquez, junior business and economics, Miami, Fla.

George W. Bush is a man of integrity and morality. He does what he knows is right regardless of what others may think. He loves his country and is willing to do whatever it takes to protect it." ~Devin O'Shell, sophomore, elementary education, Kill Devil Hills, N.C.

"George W. Bush personifies the conservative values I hold dear. He has consistently demonstrated his commitment to securing our freedom and defending morality."
~Aaron Wallace, sophomore, political science, Hickory, N.C.

"President Bush is a man of integrity and honor. He has followed through many of the things he promised the American people, especially on the war on terror. He has stood firm on the things that really matter – the things that keep Americans safe – even under the harshest opposition. I truly believe that he is the best choice in the 2004 election and he has my complete support." ~Erin Wrenn, junior, elementary education, Greensboro, N.C.

"I support Bush because he stands up for what he believes in."
~Courtney Lambert, sophomore, philosophy, Atlanta, Ga.

One of the main reasons I support Bush, in a nutshell, is the fact that he is an outspoken Christian. I hold the highest for him because, in the face of adversity, he still manages to keep his priorities straight. He does not back down from what he believes in. His belief in God correlates with many of the decisions he makes concerning our country. He truly cares about our country, and I can rest assured in the fact that he will always make decisions for the good of the people.

~Charles Harold, freshman, Mt. Airy, N.C.

Bush Opposes Conservative Principles

This Year's Republican Candidate Loves Big Government

By Philip Hensley Jr.
Staff Writer

In this year's presidential election you have two choices for president.

On one hand you have a candidate who stands for big government. He thinks that the federal government should impose a one-size-fits all solution to education, retirement, health care, and virtually every other area of your life.

On the other hand, you have the Democrat, John Kerry.

If you were looking to vote for conservative, limited government in 2004, then maybe you should look somewhere else besides the two main parties.

Not only has government grown by a third under the "conservative" George W. Bush, he has not vetoed even *one* bill passed by his Republican Congress. Anyone who believes that Bush wants limited government probably hasn't been watching the news since 1999.

If you don't believe it, simply go to www.georgewbush.com and look at all the new spending that Bush has already done and proposes to do if he is elected to a second term. You wouldn't think that a conservative would brag about all he's done to expand government, but that's exactly what you'll find.

There is one respect in which Bush wants limited government; that is, government limited to whatever suits him politically.

In 2000, and now in 2004, Bush claims that the difference between him and his opponent is that he is for smaller, more limited government.

He says that individuals are better able to run their lives than government is. His actions, however, don't match up with his rhetoric, and, unfortunately, Republicans seem intent on excusing the President no matter what he does.

Mainstream Republican cheerleaders never demand that Bush explain why he's raping the Constitution with every one of his policies (how about a Constitutional amendment banning *that?*).

What matters to them is not reducing government, but making sure that their guy gets elected.

Social Security is supposedly an example of how Bush is going to let you make your own choices rather than having government do it for you.

He talks about all the things Democrats have done to erode all the supposed liberty and freedom that you used to have while you were being forced to participate in this compulsory system.

Gee, it's too bad that there hasn't been a Republican President and Repub-

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lican Congress in Washington the last four years to correct all the wrongs that have been done to this wonderful government program!

Well, at least Bush is going to make up for it and finally give you the chance to plan for your own retirement with his new Social Security plan, right? Actually, no, he isn't.

Bush believes that the government will still be better at planning your retirement than you are, so he's going to keep the program mandatory. Not only that, he's going to tell you how much of your income that you must set aside in order to participate.

And since you've been a good little

soldier in the crusade for limited government, he's going to give you a measly allowance (2 percent) that he claims you can invest however you want.

So at least he's going to give you some control over your own money, right? Not exactly. Not only will there be very strict rules that you must adhere to when investing your "own" money, you'll only be able to put it into investments that are approved by the government.

In other words, those investments run by the people with the most political influence. Expect the stock of oil companies and defense companies to be on the "approved" list.

Also, the most conservative estimates say it will be 2050 before the program is entirely "privatized," And no one has mentioned the possibility of Democrats altering the system whenever they get into power next.

But, hey, it's only 50 years. What else are you going to be doing for the next five decades? And, besides, we know that politicians always keep their promises, just like you do every January with your New Year's resolutions.

Fortunately, George W. Bush is going to give us "choice" in other areas of our lives as well.

After letting ultra-liberal Massachusetts Senator Ted Kennedy write the education bill and putting up a token fight for school vouchers, Bush is going to get serious and give us those in his second term. But do vouchers really promote school choice?

When the federal government started funding local education (an unconstitutional activity, since nowhere in the Constitution does it authorize the regulation of education), citizens were promised that it wouldn't lead to federal control of education.

Not surprisingly, that promise was broken, and now local schools must bow down to the education emperors in

Washington or else lose vital funding. And since this is the only place they get funding from, they have no choice.

So the government takes your money in the form of taxation in order to fund unconstitutional activity, and you only get the money back if you abide by the rules they lay down.

They break your leg, hand you a crutch and say, "Thankfully government is here, or else you wouldn't be able to walk."

Once private schools get addicted to federal tax dollars, why wouldn't the same thing happen to them? Why should we believe that same people who imposed "big-government is great" public schools on us won't do the same with private schools?

I know what you're saying. "Well maybe Bush hasn't been that successful, but at least he's better than Al Gore could have been. Gore would have tried implementing massive welfare programs and would have led us closer to socialized medicine like Hillary-care. So we had to elect Bush."

But, honestly, what has Bush done that Gore wouldn't have done? Bush has persistently extended unemployment benefits and given away massive amounts of corporate welfare.

When Bill Clinton was the President and introduced the national healthcare plan led by Hillary Clinton, Republicans were screaming bloody murder about the plan. But as soon as they came into power, Republicans started implementing the very same policy.

One of the major components of Hillary-care was a prescription drug benefit. After initially lying about its cost, Bush couldn't sign the bill fast enough to essentially give "free" or "discounted" prescription drugs to the wealthiest age group of citizens.

I could go on and on about Bush's first-term record and his second-term proposals, but the point is that they highlight two main problems with Republicans, who are supposed to be the ideological defenders of small government and individual liberty.

First, they don't bother explaining why, if George Bush truly is for Constitutional government, he didn't do any-

thing to reduce government in his first term.

Why didn't Bush get rid of the 20,000 unconstitutional gun laws currently on the books? Where does the Constitution give the President the authority to regulate education, to regulate healthcare to make it more "affordable," and to confiscate money from one group of citizens and give it to another group in vote-buying schemes called "disaster relief" and "AIDS relief"?

Secondly, they always have more excuses as to why they never do what they promised they were going to do if you elected them.

They say things like "Bush didn't have a big enough mandate to do what he *really* wanted to do, but this time he promises that things will be different" or "Yes, Republicans control the White

"If you truly want limited government, is Bush really the lesser of two evils? No, he isn't. In fact, he's the greater of two evils."

House and Congress, but they have *only* a small majority in the Senate".

Even if this is true, why isn't government at least staying the same size?

Maybe Bush didn't have a big mandate, and maybe Republicans do have trouble getting bills through a closely divided Senate. But if Republicans control the presidency and Congress, and legislation that would limit government can't get passed, then how is big-government legislation getting passed?

At this point most of you will probably say, "Well maybe you're right about Bush. But right now I'm more worried about foreign policy issues like terrorism and the Iraq War. After all, with Saddam

Hussein gone, the world is a much safer place."

First, we don't know what a Kerry administration would be like. We can only go by what he says he would do.

Bush told us in the 2000 campaign that he was for limited government, and none of that came true. So who's to say that Kerry wouldn't continue the same interventionist foreign policy of Clinton and Bush, while giving lip service to the U.N.? After all, Kerry voted to give Bush permission to do everything that he's doing.

So what should someone do if they really do believe in liberty? Should they vote for John Kerry? Of course not, since he isn't any better than Bush. The first way is to quit rewarding politicians like Bush and Kerry who keep taking away your liberties.

Most Bush supporters say that despite his shortcomings, they're still going to vote for him because he is "the lesser of two evils". First of all, whenever you vote for the lesser of two evils, you're still getting evil.

But if you truly want limited government, is Bush really the lesser of two evils? No, he isn't. In fact, he's the *greater* of two evils.

Why? Because if Bush is elected and Republicans still control Congress (which they most likely will), there isn't anyone left in Washington to oppose Bush's big-government policies.

If Kerry is elected, Republicans will suddenly remember what it means to be conservative and will oppose Kerry's big-government policies (that is, until their guy gets elected again, in which case they will attempt to implement the very same policies).

Besides, when you vote for Bush as the lesser of two evils, he doesn't interpret your vote that way. He doesn't say, "Well, I got 50 million votes, but 20 million of those people didn't really like me or my policies all that much, but voted for me anyway because they liked Kerry (or Gore) less."

You may have voted for limited government, but your vote for Bush gets interpreted as a vote for Bush's big-government policies.

The only way to vote for liberty is to

show Bush that you are not satisfied with his big-spending government-growth policies.

One way to do this is to not vote at all, based on the decision that you're not going to endorse either candidate in their contest to see who can make government bigger. If we really do live in a free country (some still say that we do), you're free to choose not to vote. Of course, this might be misinterpreted as laziness or apathy.

The other way to vote for true liberty is to do what I'll be doing, and vote Lib-

ertarian.

Sure, the candidate has no chance of winning, and on election night you won't have the pleasure of being able to tell everyone that you voted for the winner (as if voting were like betting on the presidential race).

But you will be able to leave the voting booth without feeling so disgusting that you immediately have to go home and shower. And, more importantly, the politicians won't be able to misinterpret your vote. No one can confuse your Libertarian vote as a vote for more govern-

ment.

By voting for someone else, you'll send a message to Republicans like Bush that you aren't going to support them just because they claim to be more conservative when they continue to oppose the principles of freedom and limited government.

CR

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Suffocating Bureaucracy

How Come No One Knows What's Going On?

By David Walker
Staff Writer

The prospect of coming to a school of 12,000 and a campus 30 minutes' walk across is enough to disorient even the most attentive C-TOPS veterans.

On my first day of class day both Phillips and Greenlaw somehow eluded me, and, against a veritable onslaught of hormones and childhood vacation memories, I actually stopped and asked for directions so that I could make it to Sitterson on time.

So maybe when I received the assignment to find out about the Unsung Founders Memorial I should not have expected it to be easy, especially for someone so directionally impaired. Simply finding out the location of the monument, however, turned out to be the easiest part.

That information already existed and was readily available, but finding out any new information on the memorial proved to be nearly impossible. Why? The bureaucracy at the university is too large and complicated for students, especially freshmen who do not know where to go, to find out any information about the school, even a project as large and public as a new monument.

The Unsung Founders Memorial is the 2002 Senior Class gift that intends to commemorate the role of the slaves in building this university. Therefore, when searching for information on the subject I surmised that three distinct groups had a genuine interest in knowing about this new monument.

The first party that should have been able to provide me with the information I desired, namely a date for its completion and some perspective on its meaning for the university, were the people of the African-American community on campus, so I initially headed over to the Sonya Hanes Stone Black Cultural Center.

Two secretaries, two student volunteers, and one staff member later, however, I left with only the statement that they had

no information and the promise that I would be called if they found out anything, as well as the distinct impression that they had never heard of the monument before.

That suspicion was confirmed the next day when the staff member I had talked to called to tell me she could not find any information on the memorial and thus could not comment on its relevance.

Disappointed but not disheartened by the complete failure of my first interview, I started looking into my next possible source of information: student government.

Upon my arrival at the student government office, I was warmly greeted with signs of confusion as a secretary and a student government member who leaned his chair back and stuck his head into the hallway informed me that they did not know anything relevant either.

At this point, I was beginning to wonder if I were the focus of some cruel practical joke by the veteran staff and whether the monument even existed at all.

Reassurance came via e-mail. The first response required two messages due to incorrect information on the university website, but after contacting someone who actually worked in the Department of Development and Alumni Affairs I discovered that the monument was likely to be finished in the spring.

This vague date was not the information I was hoping for, but at least it did confirm that I wasn't losing my mind and was indeed searching for this statue on the right campus.

The second response, which was no more enlightening in regards to the date but much more discouraging in terms of the purpose, came from the Minority Affairs chair in student government.

Because she is a minority student and a member of student government, I asked for her perspective on the importance of the memorial to the University, expecting an answer about how it would make conspicuous an important part of black history

campus.

However, she spoke mostly of how the memorial would serve as a constant reminder that UNC did terrible deeds in the past and that they should spend more money on minorities in the future.

Perhaps thinking that the monument was really about equality of ideas on campus was being too much of an idealist. Perhaps the Unsung Founders Memorial really is nothing but a 10,000 post-it note to remind the University of all the evils it committed centuries ago and all the money it should give in the future. Some students think so.

Despite being thoroughly disillusioned and acquiring only a sliver of what I was searching for, I was still left with the daunting task of discovering a specific timeframe for the monument's completion with only one source of information left.

Fortunately, that source was the one that not only had an interest in the information but whose job it was to know: the university administration.

Given that, I felt confident as I traveled to South Building that I would find either the date I needed or someone who could tell me where to go. A secretary inside sent me to the Associate Vice Chancellor for Facilities Planning, whom I found a few secretaries later, but he merely referred me to a member of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, whom he quickly located and said was the right person.

I left South Building with only the name and phone number of another relevant staff member, determined to be persistent despite my growing frustration.

So I went to the phone, hoping that the reason for my prior difficulty was simply my unkempt hair and uninspired e-mail address. I soon found, however, that the Unsung Founders Memorial was apparently not a building and not on the grounds, so I was searching the wrong place and needed to contact the

Campus Arts Department.

The only problem: the number I was given for the chairman was not correct. Yet, even after I managed to contact the Arts Department and obtained the correct number, the chairman was not available any of the numerous times I called him over the course of two afternoons.

At this point, the story was written, albeit vaguely, and the deadline had passed, but I was less discouraged about such shortcomings on my first article as I was about the difficulty which I encountered in the process. Three distinct groups all should have known the details of the project, but instead they all thought the next group was the one responsible.

And this was no ordinary project. Diversity is supreme on this campus, and what could possibly be more worthwhile to that end than a monument that will likely stand on the upper quad as long as the university itself?

But the bureaucracy, as I quickly learned, is so entangled that even projects of such magnitude and prominence are not known to the very people who should be responsible for them, much less the students.

I can only imagine how difficult it must be to find information about things that don't serve such celebrated goals.

Due to overlapping layers of bureaucracy, it is ultimately the students who are harmed, not only through the inherent inefficiencies of such a system but also the obstacles it raises for students seeking information that the university should readily provide.

CR

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The Best of Carolina

By CAROLINA REVIEW Staff and Readers

For freshmen, fall registration offers a time to narrow their academic concentrations and begin searching for potential majors; for seniors, it's a chance to get that last interesting class.

Regardless of a student's academic level, however, the huge array of Carolina classes and professors can be both exciting and daunting. Here to help students sift through the good from the bad, the enjoyable from the boring, and the challenging from the well, basket weaving, is CAROLINA REVIEW's *Best of Carolina* course recommendations.

While CAROLINA REVIEW is a magazine of conservative thought, our course recommendations are not limited to like-minded professors or conservative classes (we simply wouldn't have enough courses if that were the case). Instead, our recommendations attempt to highlight professors who strive to make their classes balanced, interesting, and enjoyable.

To that end, we appreciate professors who encourage insightful debate, entertain a variety of viewpoints, and enthusiastically teach their material instead of preaching one-sided liberal doctrine.

The list, of course, is not comprehensive. Each year, however, CAROLINA REVIEW collects student input to improve the list. If you have a course or professor recommendation that you feel should be included in the list, please e-mail us at cr@unc.edu.

AFAM 40 – Black Experience Until 1865, Prof. Tim McMillan

Another basic class that is enhanced by the energy of the professor. McMillan knows everything possible about humanity in general, and his discussions range to topics beyond that of the course material. In a class that deals with sensitive issues, McMillan tackles everything with a blunt and often humorous approach so that every student can voice his opinion.

ANTH 121 – Culture and Personality, Prof. Robert Daniels

This course is quite simply about everything—from information systems to Balinese dramatic productions—yet, strangely enough, the unity in all of these diverse subjects is the whole point of the class. The professor, Robert Daniels, has studied and lived in many parts of the world, and he draws on all his experience to create fascinating lectures. Attendance and readings are critical, and the course is almost completely lecture-based. Everybody should take this class!

ASTR 31 – Descriptive Astronomy, Prof. Daniel Reichart

Astronomy 31 is a great course to fulfill a laboratory science perspective. Professor Reichart's class is particularly enjoyable because he is passionate about the subject of astronomy. His lectures are well organized and informative. The exams, meanwhile, are challenging but fair. The laboratory portions of the class, while not taught by Professor Reichart, are very interesting and they include frequent visits to the Morehead Planetarium. Overall, Astronomy 31 is a great way to learn about human exploration of the universe and the amazing aspects of outer space.

BUSI 71 – Financial Accounting, Prof. C.J. Skender

While most students have little interest in accounting, Skender's financial accounting course turns out to be for many students their favorite class at UNC. He shows an enthusiasm for the subject and a genuine interest in the students, despite the fact that the class usually numbers over 400 students. The course is quite valuable for any matter financially related. Highly recommended.

ECON 10—Introduction to Economics, Prof. Ralph Byrns

I think the most glowing recommendation that I may give Professor Byrns is that I decided to remain in the 9 a.m. section of Econ 10 instead of switching to an afternoon one only because I did not want another professor. The workload is consistent, incorporating nightly reading along with weekly quizzes, homework assignments, and online practice sets. Although another professor may not assign as much work, I guarantee that Byrns' energetic attitude and willingness to interact with his students makes this course well worth it.

EDUC 41 – Education in American Society, Prof. Gerald Unks

This is simply one of the best classes at UNC! It is considered a notorious "slacker" class, which is unfortunate because Dr. Unks is a gifted and talented teacher, and the class is very interesting. The workload is manageable and there is an option to be a tutor for elementary students that is rewarding. Dr. Unks is opinionated but is open to discussion and actually enjoys dissent in his classroom. He never belittles students for their opinions, and the exam is based on class discussions.

GEOG 62 – Geography of North Carolina, Prof. John Florin and Prof. Peter Robinson

Every student from North Carolina should take this course. Professors Florin and Robinson present various geographical aspects of N.C. that will make you think more in-depth about your hometown.

HIST 63A – History of Sea Power, Prof. James Caddell

Professor Caddell's History of Sea Power is both informative and entertaining. Rarely a lecture passes without one of Professor Caddell's humorous stories that are somehow always relevant to the material. The reading is relatively light and Professor Caddell covers all-important material in class. In addition, he will read drafts of papers due in class – a kind offer considering the course normally has over two hundred enrolled students. For those interested in history or just concerned about filling a historical perspective, the History of Sea Power is worth enjoying.

Honors 32 – Elements of Politics, Prof. Larry Goldberg

This class, considered by many to be the best class offered at Carolina, is actually a multi-semester cycle covering the great works of political writing. The class should not be considered lightly; the readings are daunting and discussions are intense. For those who genuinely wish to learn, however, Dr. Goldberg offers an experience that is exemplary of what a university course should be.

JOMC 11 – World of Mass Communication, Prof. Anne Johnson

This is a fabulous class for anyone considering going into journalism or for someone who just wants to know more about communication in general. The class includes a basic survey of all types of mass communication (television, print, radio, internet, etc). Prof. Johnson makes lecture interesting with films and lots of class discussion. She also allows for group work within lecture in order to allow students to get a hands-on feel for the material and concepts introduced in class.

OMC 164 – Intro to Mass Communication Law, Prof. Ruth Walden

Every journalism student is required to pass this class in order to graduate. Although there are a number of great journalism professors, Prof. Walden exhibits qualities that set her apart from her counterparts. She takes a dreaded subject and makes it interesting by applying real-life examples to help students grasp the concepts.

USC 44 – The History of Country Music, Prof. Jocelyn R. Neal

This class looks at the commercial history of country music through the discipline of music by using songs and basic musical structure to look at the evolution of the music. Along the way, issues about American society in general are posed as country music parallels different historical periods of our history as a country. Dr. Neal's enthusiasm for the subject matter makes the class very exciting and assignments include going to a country music concert add to uniqueness of the course. Whether you are a hardcore country fan or a casual enjoyer of the music, this class will enhance your enjoyment and appreciation for it.

PHYS 16 – How Things Work, Prof. Richard Superfine

Dr. Superfine is a charismatic and informative professor who does a great job of engaging the whole class in his interesting lectures. He uses hilarious classroom demonstrations to illustrate his points and offers ample opportunities for good grades. He and his TAs also provide great office-hours that encourage student interaction. Overall, Physics 16 is a great course thanks to Dr. Superfine's positive teaching attitude and his clear explanation of the material.

POLI 42 – State Government in the United States, Prof. Virginia Gray

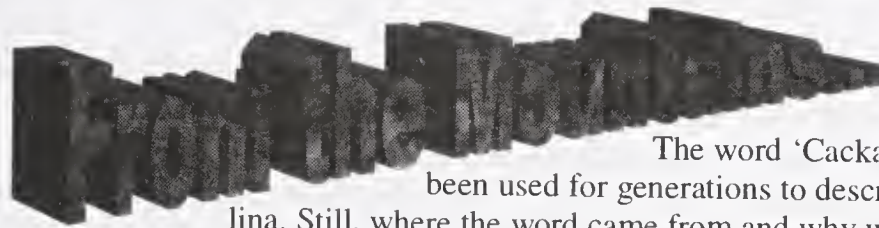
Although Professor Gray is somewhat boring, she knows her material. She tries to engage the class in discussions about the material using specific issues. The course requires much reading from two textbooks and the course reserves, but the requirements will only add to your knowledge of state governments.

North Carolina

Culture Corner

By Taylor Stanford

Staff Writer



I'm from Norf Cackalackey

The word 'Cackalackey' (in various spellings) has been used for generations to describe both North and South Carolina. Still, where the word came from and why we Carolinians use it to describe our beloved state remains a linguistic mystery.

Several theories have arisen as the word has gained popularity over the last decades. Some believe it was first used by East Coast fishermen to describe, with as little affection as possible, the location to which they were headed. Historians have suggested that traveling soldiers used the word for the same reason, with the same lack of fondness for the area.

However, perhaps the most plausible origin of the word 'Cackalackey' can be attributed to the Cherokee Indians. 'Tsalaki', pronounced cha-lak-ee, is the Cherokee word for Cherokee. It is thought that the word stuck with Carolina settlers and has been used to describe the area ever since. The word not only exists in Southern vocabulary but has spread west as the slang term for Carolina. It appears in songs, on clothing labels and is even the name of a Chapel Hill-based barbecue sauce company, all despite its lack of official history.

Tar Heel Born, Tar Heel Bred

We all say we are one, but what exactly is a "Tarheel"? One theory is that the nickname arose during the Revolutionary War, when North Carolina troops poured tar into what is today called the Tar River to impede the progress of Cornwallis's troops. When the British soldiers got out of the river, they discovered that their feet were coated with tar and made the generalization that anyone who walked in a North Carolina river would get tar on his heels. Another explanation dates back to the colonial era. North Carolinians made turpentine by burning pine trees, a slow process with a by-product of tar. The workers responsible for making the substance found themselves coated in the sticky substance, and the name nickname "tar heels," well, stuck.

The story that we Chapel Hill students are most familiar with is proudly displayed on the University's athletic website. Supposedly, Confederate general Robert E. Lee proclaimed, "God Bless the Tar Heel Boys" after soldiers from North Carolina stood their ground and fought during one of the most severe battles of the Civil War. In a letter written Aug. 24, 1864, Lee wrote of these soldiers, "There they stand as if they have tar on their heels."

Hollerin': The Lost Art of North Carolina

In the summer of 1969, it occurred to Ermon H. Goodwin that the art of hollerin' had been lost. It was then that he decided to revive this pre-telephone form of communication by starting an annual hollerin' contest in Spivey Corner, a sleepy little town (population 50) in southeastern North Carolina. Recently, pop culture and rapper Ja Rule have revitalized the term "holler", meaning to say hello, say goodbye or express emotion. Tradition, however, defines hollerin' as an early form of communication, often used daily in rural areas between neighbors as well as to summon help in an emergency, before the era of phones or mass communication.

The National Hollerin' Contest identifies four main types of holler: distress hollers, functional hollers, communicative hollers and expressive hollers. Contestants are judged by how well the voice is "employed as a musical instrument."

On the third Saturday in June, if you think you have the best holler of them all, you can go to Spivey Corner and attempt to defeat Kevin Jasper, the 2004 hollerin' champ. There is no registration; just show up before the contest begins. To keep yourself entertained until then, check out www.ibiblo.org/hollerin/hollerin.htm, where you can listen to a quartet holler "Amazing Grace," along with videos/sound clips that demonstrate what hollerin' is and why Ermon H. Goodwin decided to breathe new life into what he saw as a "lost art."

CR

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The Virtue of Freedom

The Values Some People Hate Make America Great

By Laura Fried
Staff Writer

America is great precisely because of the values that make it hated in some foreign nations, values that are simultaneously loved by those who seek freedom and despised by those who oppose it.

This, and the justified need to defend those values abroad, was the main focus of Dinesh D'Souza's speech on campus Sept. 13. D'Souza is an author who worked in the Reagan White House as a senior domestic policy analyst.

D'Souza began by saying to a crowded Gerrard Hall that if he had known he was going to have a podium he wouldn't have worn any pants, but he quickly progressed to a more serious topic.

He spoke of Islamic fundamentalists, some of whom believe so strongly in their cause that they hate America even more than they love their own life. This is far different from the old Soviet Union, in which few people actually believed in its values.

Suicide bombers have some reasonable, but confused, ideals, he said. They live for virtue, he explained, "Virtue is a more important principle than liberty." But, he said, "Freedom, or liberty, is the essential prerequisite to virtue."

America appeals to people all over the world, D'Souza said, because of how well the average man can survive and lead a very happy and prosperous life. Construction workers can afford to buy fancy coffee from Starbucks, and housekeepers drive themselves to work in their own cars. These examples show that people of ordinary professions do not have to live poor lives in America.

"The rich, affluent guy lives well anywhere in the world," D'Souza said. "In some ways if you are really rich you can live better outside of America than in America because you can buy things abroad that no amount of money can buy you in America, the privilege of aristocracy, of being a superior human being."

Just because you are wealthy in America does not mean that the average person will think of you as any better than themselves or try to appease you in any way. D'Souza said a country is measured not by how the rich are treated, but how the average person is treated. Many people love America because the average Joes are treated so well here.

He also told a story of his friend who is trying to get a visa to come to America. D'Souza asked him why he wanted so badly to come to America, and he said,

*America is great
precisely because of the
values that make it
hated...simultaneously
loved by those who seek
freedom and despised
by those who oppose it.*

"To live in a country where the poor people are fat."

Anyone can make it in America, which makes it extremely appealing to people in countries where only the rich can lead a decent life. However, America's biggest appeal is not the materialistic aspect, but in the ability it gives its citizens to decide their own future.

D'Souza, himself an immigrant, said that had he remained in India he would have likely taken the same profession as his father, lived in the same village, and even married a woman of his exact income and social level.

"My destiny would have been given to me," he said. "In America...you are in the driver seat of your own life...your life is constructed by you." In America, the only boundaries you have are the ones you have given yourself. The self-directed life is the biggest and most important appeal of America, he said.

But if America is so admired, why, is it so disliked? Because those who value their version of virtue above freedom de-test the freedom to not be virtuous.

In light of this conflict, D'Souza discussed why he believes the war in Iraq is justified, even though Bush's reason for going into Iraq, finding weapons of mass destruction, has fizzled. It was better to get rid of Saddam Hussein and liberate the Iraqi people than to risk what would have happened if America did nothing at all, he said.

He credits Bush for having the guts to go into Iraq and do what he felt was right, adding that even people in power cannot know what is impossible to know at the time. The existence of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, he said, makes warfare different than it was in the past.

In traditional warfare, he explained, "You don't hit first. Let the other guy hit first; only retaliate; don't act preemptively...which becomes problematic when you're talking about a weapon that could incinerate an entire city."

By acting preemptively and not allowing Hussein to have the chance to kill Americans on American soil, Bush has done this country a great favor, D'Souza said. He has ended a great threat to America by acting preventively.

In terms of why America is still in Iraq after Hussein is out of power and weapons of mass destruction have yet to be found, D'Souza says that he believes the US is using Iraq as an experiment to see if democracy can work in a Middle Eastern country. The Middle East has never seen democracy, he said, and if democracy can take root in Iraq, then it is possible for all other Middle Eastern countries.

"There seems to be something contradictory in trying to use force to establish liberty," D'Souza said, "But very rarely has liberty come to any country except by force...the United States even had a revolution and the enemies of the revolution were killed."

Changing their society and giving them democracy is the most effective way to make America more secure and liberate the Iraqi people, he said, and this is a task the United States had to do without the United Nations.

"The problem with having the UN do this is that the UN has almost of 200 countries in it, less than 50 of them are democratic, so the UN is composed of a minority of democracies and a majority of tyrannies," D'Souza said. "How can you trust the United Nation to impose democracy on Iraq when the UN cannot impose democracy on the UN?"

This point was made to a cheering crowd and followed by more shouts and applause as he asked, "Are you saying that America has the moral right to trespass and eject... every tyrant in the world? Of course, yes!"

In closing, D'Souza said, "America makes available to us, if we choose it, the life that is good." However, to keep this

country going we must protect ourselves and our way of life, even if others feel that it is wrong.

CR

Laura Fried is a freshman biology major from Wilmington, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

Interview with Dinesh

Analyst Discusses Foreign Policy

By Christian Duke
Staff Writer

CR: How would you describe current foreign policy under the Bush administration?

D'Souza: I think it represents a break with earlier American strategies, but the break is justified by the fact that we are in a new situation. Since the cold war, the key elements of our foreign policy were based on containment, limiting the growth of the soviet empire, deterrence, and also the notion of not launching the first strike. The idea was to always let the other guy hit first. I think the situation post 9/11 has forced a rethinking in certain areas. If we knew 9/11 was going to happen 3 months earlier we would have acted to prevent it. So we have to consider the possibility of preemption, or prevention. And that becomes all the more serious when you consider the potential damage of new types of weapons that can kill not 500 or 3000 but 50,000 or half a million people. So I think Bush was aware that the situation called for new approaches, and his foreign policy reflects that.

R: What's at stake for foreign policy in November?

D'Souza: Kerry, from his campaign statements, is a very confused man. On the other hand this isn't unexpected because Kerry has a dilemma that Bush doesn't have. In the Democratic Party there is a pro-war and anti-war faction, and he needs the votes of both. Therefore, in order to get the votes he has to make statements that make no sense. For example 'we need to greatly increase our troops' and 'we need to decrease troops in Iraq'. Translation: we need to build up our troops everywhere except where they are needed. Now, why would he say such a silly thing? The answer is he wants to tell the pro-war people 'I'm for a strong defense' and to the anti-war people, that on the issue you care about, Iraq, I am going to pull out and reduce our commitment. So what will he actually do when elected, no one knows? But the problem with Kerry is that both his instincts and his alliances, his constituencies, push him every which way or the wrong way. Bush may be inarticulate or put his foot in his mouth, but he doesn't talk out of both sides of his mouth, he is a reliable guy and in that sense he is a more trustworthy ally and leader in this battle.

CR: In the foreseeable future, the next 5 to 10 years, what threats do you see arising that may not be prominent now?

D'Souza: I think that in 5 years we will still deal with Islamic radicalism as our main challenge. After that, I see a continued multi-polar world with the US as the leader. It's not difficult to envision a more unified Europe, and China is going to be a stronger military and economic power and may emerge as the dominant threat to the US. See, terrorism is a weapon of the weak. And ultimately what you have here is a wounded civilization lashing out against the west. I consider this an important struggle, but not one we are going to lose.

CR: What is the difference between the American empire (if, indeed, it is one) and empires of the past?

D'Souza: Traditionally empires have looked upon wealth as existing in land, minerals, or resources, and empires have been a form of theft. The idea of a Mongol or Chinese empire is to loot them for your own benefit. I think the American empire is different, not in that we don't have our own interests in mind. Our empire does and should have a component of self interest. But I think the difference is fundamentally, the way we see it: we prosper the best when other countries are self-governing, peaceful, and capitalist. In other words, we don't want to rule them, we just want to trade with them under peaceful conditions. So our interests are not fundamentally inconsistent with theirs. It's a different form of empire, much more benign.

CR: What has caused the conflict between the Arab/Islamic world and the West?

D'Souza: About a third has to do with foreign policy, and the rest to do with fundamental differences between the two societies. The foreign policy component has to do a little with Israeli and the Palestinian conflict, not because that is fundamentally an Islamic-Jewish conflict at all; it is a conflict about land and identity. Religion plays into it, but it's not the cause. Now, The Islamic radicals are trying to achieve something that is just as much domestic as it is international in trying to unify the Muslim world in resistance to America and the west. Their vehicle to do this is to capsize and defeat the tyrannies in their own region, and then to produce, under the banner of Islam, a single Muslim civilization, similar to the ottomans and other groups in history. This is the goal of the Bin Ladens of the world.

CR

America Is Great

A Review of *What's So Great About America* by Dinesh D'Souza

By Fitz E. Barringer
Associate Editor

The black flames were still raging inside the World Trade Center, the west side of the Pentagon lay in ruins, and somewhere above a Pennsylvania field a few brave people aboard United Airlines Flight 93 were about to overpower their captors when Americans first began to ask why.

Why would America, the land of prosperity and human freedom, come under such brutal attack from an organized band of Islamic fundamentalists?

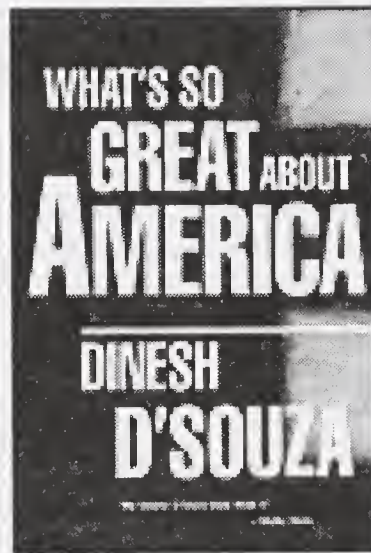
This complex and relevant question forms the basis of Dinesh D'Souza's powerful and compelling book *What's So Great About America*.

In the political treatise D'Souza argues that the very aspects of American identity so revered by other nations - her military power, her enormous economy, and her human freedoms - are also the targets of Islamic fundamentalists like Osama bin Laden and Sayyid Qutb.

Around this central theme, D'Souza also wonders why various groups both inside and outside America criticize our government and way of life. Many Europeans, for instance, see Americans as arrogant and uncultured. Some Americans, meanwhile, such as the so-called multiculturalists, believe that America suppresses the ethnic identities of other nations and peoples.

Indeed, according to D'Souza, it appears that in the 13 years following the fall of the Soviet Union, America has become the most hated nation on earth. The Islamic nations hate American immorality; the multiculturalists despise American repression of other cultures; and Europeans resent our position of worldwide power.

Despite this hate directed at America, however, D'Souza argues that all people, and Americans especially, should love the United States and respect it as "the last best hope for the world." America's freedoms and values truly elevate it to a level beyond that of any nation that has come before.



In his argument for American greatness, D'Souza does not shy away from the claims of its enemies and detractors. Instead, he confronts their statements head on. Cleverly and in a systematic approach with methodological accuracy, D'Souza dismantles the positions of the Europeans, multiculturalists, and Islamic fundamentalists.

The Europeans dissenters, he claims, are simply jealous of America's prosperity and power. France, Germany, and other like-minded European states fondly remember the days of European conquest and worldwide domination. Now, faced with the success of their former New World colony, Europeans criticize America's power as a way to maintain their own façade of global relevancy.

To the multiculturalists who believe that America suppresses the cultural identities of its immigrants and minorities, D'Souza says "wrong." Speaking from his own experiences as an Indian immigrant and drawing on numerous other examples, D'Souza proposes that many immigrants embrace American culture because it gives them opportunities unavailable in their home nations.

In addition to more money and a more comfortable life, America offers personal freedoms and a right to choose one's own destiny - a prospect, D'Souza claims, unimaginable to many Indians, Middle-Easterners, and other Third World inhabitants.

D'Souza reserves his most compel-

ling argument for the Islamic fundamentalists who believe that their societies, based on virtue, are superior to the American culture of freedom.

This argument, he states, is fundamentally flawed because Islamic states force virtue on their inhabitants while America, through freedom, allows its citizens to choose virtue. Any regime, state, or society that requires virtue by law, such as many Islamic states, actually has no virtue at all. If an Islamic woman covers her face because she is forced to, she is obeying a law, not being virtuous.

This shocking but compelling statement allows D'Souza to illustrate other inconsistencies in fundamentalist Islamic thought and provide several remedies to the issues of anti-Americanism in the Islamic world.

Along the way, D'Souza manages to eloquently defend or clarify various aspects of Western and American culture that many see as evidence of American wickedness. The would-be evils of slavery, colonialism, and capitalism are all addressed and refuted. Even the problems of the disintegration of African-American families are confronted in the book.

Despite the broad array of topics addressed in *What's So Great About America*, however, D'Souza maintains a consistent focus. The reader is never in doubt of D'Souza's position on a topic or the aims of his arguments. Moreover, his flowing prose is easy to follow and enjoyable to read.

Amidst the worries of the War of Terror and the many attacks on American society, D'Souza's *What's So Great About America* offers an interesting, informative, and relevant contradiction to America's dissenters.

By its conclusion, the reader is armed with a variety of arguments that defend America's place in the world. In addition, the book reminds the reader that America's boundless opportunities and its freedoms - not just its power and its economy - truly do make the United States a great nation.

CR

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Rumsfeld's War

America's Anti-Terrorist Commander

A Review of *Rumsfeld's War* by Rowan Scarborough

By David E. Hodges
Staff Writer

On September 11, 2001, Donald Rumsfeld told the President, "This is not a criminal action. This is war."

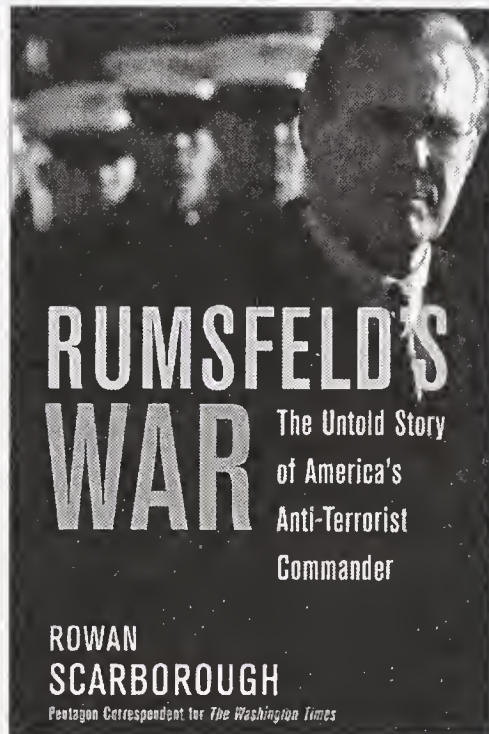
For the first time ever, terrorism was viewed as a war. This simple realization transformed the ways in which both the Bush administration and the Pentagon viewed terrorism.

In *Rumsfeld's War: The Untold Story of America's Anti-Terrorist Commander*, Rowan Scarborough demonstrates why Rumsfeld is one of the nation's top defense leaders. A perfect blend of personal and professional experience, his biography of Rumsfeld makes the man in charge at the Pentagon a real figure to the everyday American.

Anyone looking to gain insight into the War on Terror or into the men and women influencing the highest level of decision-making have something to gain from reading this book. In it, Scarborough intertwines the personal aspects of Rumsfeld's life with the political, creating a clear view of both the man and his contributions to our nation.

On the military side of things, Scarborough covers topics such as Rumsfeld's phone conversations that ran hours, long into the night, with Gen. Tommy Franks on strategies for how the war in Afghanistan would be won. He discusses the top-secret "Grey Fox" military unit that took out a high-level Al Qaeda official.

He talks about the new legislation and new plans of action for dealing with terrorists based on Rumsfeld's thinking: that terrorism constitutes war. As Douglas Feith, undersecretary of defense for policy, said in response, "That was really a breakthrough strategically and intellectually. Viewing the 9-11 attacks as a war that required a war strategy was a very big thought, and a lot was learned from that."



Through this new doctrine of thought, Rumsfeld helped transform American military strategy.

He lobbied to put fewer troops on the ground and, in their place, more Special Forces that could perform tactical missions. The idea was to go in light and fast in order to do the most damage with the fewest casualties – a plan that has been praised for its largely successful implementation in Afghanistan.

Rumsfeld cut through the red tape that said Congress needed to approve Special Operations missions and allowed approval for such missions to come straight from the Pentagon.

He put into place legislation that placed more power into the hands of Special Forces. He wanted them to have the ability to act quickly on military intelligence given the fact that such intelligence has a tendency to be useful for only extremely short periods of time.

In addition to the information it provides about the War on Terror, *Rumsfeld's War* also gives in-depth details about Rumsfeld's personal life, from his days as at Princeton to his marriage to his high school sweetheart and his time spent in the pharmaceutical industry as CEO

for G. D. Searle & Company.

In the words of Scarborough, Rumsfeld's life is "an 'All-American story'." He exemplifies American values and morals in every aspect of his life, from business to politics to personal life. Donald Rumsfeld is living the American dream.

It's hard to imagine that the United States Secretary of War is the same guy that brought us all NutraSweet, but it's true nonetheless. The personality of Rumsfeld is revealed to us as we learn about his 15-16 hour work days, his no-nonsense attitude in business, and his sound use of logic he exhibits when making decisions.

A particular instance of his code of ethics that sticks out is how he would deal with intelligence briefings from the CIA. If Rumsfeld were to discover that a CIA agent with a Political Science degree was explaining the firing mechanism of a chemical bomb, he would dismiss him promptly and ask for another person, preferably with an engineering degree, to be sent in.

If something doesn't make sense to Rumsfeld, then he does the only thing he knows how: he fixes it.

The lasting impression this book will leave you at its conclusion is a sense of pride. It makes you proud to be an American and to know that a guy like Rumsfeld is representing you and your military.

Incredibly intelligent, calm and collected, Rumsfeld's life gives us a glimpse at a kind of pragmatism that he brings to the table of American government that you wish you could see more of.

"Donald H. Rumsfeld is 'the right man at the right time' who does not 'suffer fools gladly,'" Scarborough writes.

"It is hard to imagine any other man to whom Bush could have turned to fight this war with more tenacity, panache, and, at the appropriate time, good humor. He is America's man in the Pentagon."

CR

David Hodges is a freshman political science major from High Point, North Carolina.

Point and Counterpoint:

The Electoral College



Electoral College Provides a Check On Special Interests

By Keegan de Lancie
Boiling Point

The Constitution states very clearly that the Electoral College should exist, and it is important to examine why the authors of this document felt the need for an electoral system was so important. For that we must look to the documents written in defense of the Constitution by our founding fathers.

The reasoning can be found in the Federalist Papers - specifically #10. In this document, James Madison lays out the dangers factions pose to the government.

While he acknowledges that eliminating the causes of divisiveness is impossible, he argues that the power of factions must be limited, writing, "Relief is only to be sought in the means of controlling [their] effects."

These days we hate the idea of "special interests," but the founding fathers were very much aware that these special interests form the basis of our political system.

On a simple level, you have factions of special interest like farmers, merchants and industrialists. Even if farmers become the largest faction, our government ensures that they cannot oppress the merchants and industrialists.

Translating this model to other terms, California and New York are "special interest groups" that have much larger populations than the other states, but the two cannot impose their political will through simple democratic majority.

Now these ideas are well and good, but do they mean a vote counts for less in California than it does in Idaho? In a sense, yes, but California also has many more electoral votes than Idaho. It's a special interest with a bigger sway.

The founding fathers probably didn't think that the oil lobby would ever have more political clout than the population of a whole state, but the Electoral College still limits this type of "malady," to use Madison's term: it provides a system in which one rich interest group must persuade many groups of people, not just one large community. While a President can win an election and still lose the majority vote, the authors of the Constitution probably expected this clear lack of majority support to have a policing effect on the President.

The outcome of the 2000 election doesn't seem to have tempered the policies of the Bush Administration, but we can't complain. If we disagree with the way this Administration disregards the Constitution to suit their desires, it would be hypocritical of us to criticize the Constitution because right now it doesn't suit ours.



Electoral College Protects Voters in Smaller States

By Brian Sopp
Carolina Review

In the aftermath of the 2000 election, the legitimacy of the Electoral College was brought into question. As the 2004 election approaches and a repeat of four years ago seems possible, these doubts are morphing into calls for change.

In a Sept. 13 *Daily Tar Heel* column, David Havlick argued that the U.S. should "Scrap the Electoral College" because "Every eligible American voter should have equal say in electing our nation's highest official."

Putting the blame for low voter turnout on the current electoral system, Havlick asked, "When residents of 30 or so states realize that their votes just aren't worth much, what's to move them to vote?"

To understand why these doubts and assertions are misguided, one needs to first understand that the 2000 election is nothing new. In 1824 Andrew Jackson won the popular vote but lost the election to John Quincy Adams, and in 1888 Grover Cleveland won the popular vote but lost the election to Benjamin Harrison. Why then was the system not scrapped a century ago? The answer lies in our Constitution.

The second paragraph of Article II, Section 1, reads, "Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors..." The founders had a reason for granting the states the power to dictate the electoral system, and the states continue to preserve that prerogative today because they have insight into that reasoning.

The beauty of our republic is not only that we protect the rights of the majority, for Athens and others did the same, but that we allow the voice of the minority to be heard.

In response to Havlick's question, I ask, "When residents of 30 states realize that the interests of their state are not as important to the federal government as the interests of California or New York, what's to move them to vote?"

A system in which the simple majority ruled would minimize the power of smaller states and subsequently the power of the individual voter.

As we saw in the Florida debacle of 2000, under the Electoral College, a handful of votes can turn the tide of an election. A Floridian can convince himself that he should vote because his vote most definitely matters. However, if the count decides that the interests of Nebraska are less important than those of California, the question "Why vote?" will never have seemed so debilitating.

Paradigms and Principles

Sexy Conservative Strippers?

As a loyal reader has brought to our attention, someone changed a link on our homepage to: "The Ultimate Guide to Finding the Best Exotic Dancers." We don't believe it is necessary to point out the obvious fact that this is not in any way associated with CAROLINA REVIEW. It may be evidence, however, that we have enemies – at least the sort who amuse themselves by creating ironic web links. Just so you know, we know who you are and where you live.

An Election Flashback

Professor Joseph Olson of Hamline University School of Law, St. Paul, Minnesota, points out some interesting facts concerning the last Presidential election: "In aggregate, the map of the territory Bush won was mostly the land owned by the taxpaying citizens of this great country. Gore's territory mostly encompassed those citizens living in government-owned tenements and living off government welfare..."

Population of counties won by: Gore=127 million; Bush=143 million

Square miles of land won by: Gore=580,000; Bush=2,2427,000

States won by: Gore=19; Bush=29

Murder rate per 100,000 residents in counties won by: Gore=13.2; Bush=2.1

In God We Trust

You may have heard that a couple of post offices in Texas have been forced to take down small posters that say "IN GOD WE TRUST." In response, one radio show host suggested that Americans write "IN GOD WE TRUST" on the back of all our mail. After all, that is our national motto, and it's on all the money we use to buy those stamps.

What a great idea! It's about time someone (In this case, the 86 percent of Americans who believe in God) made an effort to take the nation back from people who think anything they disagree with should be excluded from public view.



The First Inalienable Right

On Oct. 4, students lined up along Franklin Street to show their opposition to abortion. Apparently, these students are pretty serious about their cause — these days it seems like they're out there protesting all the time against the killing of the unborn.

When even students here in North Carolina's liberal-est town are so dedicated to a conservative cause, it should be an indication that it's time to start paying attention. Listen up, Chapel Hill! It's only going to get louder.

Roy For President!

Don't like Bush or Kerry? No problem. Vote for Roy! Don't like Ballantine, Easley, or Howe? No problem. Vote for Roy! Don't like Burr, Bowles, or Bailey? No problem. Vote for Roy! Don't know anything at all about politics? No problem. Vote for Roy! Surely our beloved basketball coach would pick the finest secretary of defense — and the finest secretary of offense. If nothing else, at the very least maybe he can outlaw Duke.

The Fall of the Athenian Republic:

At about the time our original 13 states adopted their new constitution, in the year 1787, Alexander Tyler (a Scottish history professor at The University of Edinburgh) had this to say about "The Fall of The Athenian Republic" some 2,000 years prior.



"A democracy is always temporary in nature; it simply cannot exist as a permanent form of government.

A democracy will continue to exist up until the time that voters discover that they can vote themselves generous gifts from the public treasury.

From that moment on, the majority always votes for the candidates who promise the most benefits from the public treasury, with the result that every democracy will finally collapse due to loose fiscal policy, always followed by a dictatorship."

Carolina Review

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MORONIFICATION

Of Your Education



The "Special" Issue

Inside: Education in America, Professor Bias, Why Lotteries Are Bad, Manners, the DREAM Act, Flag-Burning on Campus, and more...

Education in America's schooling bureaucracy is a fish in the Sahara. It's a gator on a glacier. It's an injured swimmer in the shark tank. This is not an exaggeration. I should know because I went through the public education system, as did the majority of my fellow students here at Carolina. I didn't understand why, as early as elementary school, I was discouraged from learning at school.

As I was held back from taking a math class appropriate to my ability level in middle school, the principal was amazingly concerned about the state of the chairs in the school auditorium, an area visible to visitors. When my old high school's marching band – of which my brother, a junior, is a member – was asked to play for President Bush a few weeks ago, the new superintendent, on a petty power trip, stirred up a controversy that angered the community in several counties by refusing to allow the band to represent the school.

When I hear perplexed parents pose the question of why their children don't show much interest in school, I recall my confusion when any interest I showed in actual learning was met with a trip to the guidance counselor – the same man who openly discouraged girls from pursuing education and careers – who would ask, "What's wrong with you?"

While some school administrators focus on politics or on issues of the school's cosmetic appearance, others focus on issues that relate to education. Of course, usually they are more interested in censoring a few pitty words than they are about understanding great literature, more worried about receiving one unflattering letter from a parent than about teaching a complete version of biology – one that includes the Theory of Evolution. Every election year, politicians talk up education funding schemes like lotteries to garner votes. Meanwhile, everyone is missing the proverbial forest for the trees.

At the same time, the mentality underlying it all dictates that it is somehow beneficial to everyone if the brightest students are held back until the dumbest ones catch up. This system assures that young people will not only waste far more time than necessary on a limited education, but also be taught to limit their perception of their own potential.

A long-time education reporter – who homeschools his own children, by the way – boiled the American education system down to two basic incentives that underlie its function.

The first incentive is school funding, which is based on the number of warm bodies filling classroom chairs. That's why they're so hard on tardiness and truancy. It's also why they make every effort to keep students from dropping out, graduating early or otherwise leaving high school before they've put in their full four years. It's also why, oftentimes, school administrators couldn't care less if a particular student is learning. That's why mediocrity is so highly prized: the bureaucratic goal is simply to process bodies through the system. Despite the efforts of many a dedicated teacher, schools are not about education; they work in direct contradiction to their supposed goal.

The second incentive is the fact that teachers want to teach good students. No teacher wants to get stuck with all the dummies. Therefore, the system best for the most talented students, which would be an accelerated academic program that allows them to graduate high school at 15 or 16 instead of 18, will never go through. Instead, teachers train them to take AP tests, which will give them college credit – instead of just sending them to college. A side effect of this is that it extends the time that young people are expected to be dependent children rather than independent adults.

Despite having suffered through 13 years of enforced mediocrity and intellectual suppression, however, I was confident that, entering such a highly regarded university as UNC-Chapel Hill, I would be immersed in a true education. When I heard about a city on a hill, I was foolish enough to believe that it actually existed. Unfortunately, I learned on arrival here that the University suffers from many of the same troubles that plague the K-12 education system. Money remains an issue, and arguments over professor and administrator salaries, tuition and out-of-state enrollment seem to take precedence over the musings of Plato and Aristotle. Professors abound who see their classrooms as nothing more than a line of soapboxes for their political views.

The education I have received here – despite the efforts of a few excellent professors who persevere amidst it all – has made me ask a question that still haunts me. The idea goes back a long way in America that those who are not educated cannot fully participate in a democratic society – so what happens when even the most educated of us are not really educated?

We need to take a hard look at education in this country – in a manner that goes far beyond all the superficial "issues" that are currently on the table of discussion. Otherwise, education in America will continue its downward spiral, until what passes for a college degree is little more than a 5th grade diploma.

Sincerely,



Deb McCown
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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1973. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the war of ideas and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

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Professing Politics

When Is Free Speech an Abuse of Power

By Emily Fuleihan
Staff Writer

“I don’t believe in capitalism,” says a Spanish teacher to her relatively new class. A silence overtakes the room as students sit expressionless. She continues, “Haven’t you ever heard of communism?”

While some teachers already use class time to discuss their convictions on political theory instead of focusing on the relevant subject matter, in this case the Spanish language, this year’s presidential election magnified a potentially problematic issue on the University’s campus: liberal bias in the classroom.

While every person is entitled to his or her own opinion – a principle that makes our democracy so great – should professors be allowed to preach their political views in the classroom?

Comments and actions promoting certain political views are common across departments at the University.

In late September, for example, Karen Blansfield, a professor in the Drama Department, said to her class, “Maybe this year we can get a president that is actually literate.” She did not indicate the relevance of such preposterous to the themes of plays or the lives of great playwrights, which is the subject of the course.

In his 200-student chemistry class, Gary Glisch has a rather disheartening way of starting each instruction period. One student in the class, a junior biology major, said that her professor “starts every day by showing a political cartoon or quote attacking President Bush or the Republican Party.”

Maybe this professor should stick to acidic mixtures instead of attempting his skills as a political analyst.

The imposition of liberal political views also occurs in the School of Journalism and Mass Communication. Because objectivity is so vital to the practice and profession of journalism, it is espe-

cially upsetting when journalism professors abuse their power as authority figures to spread their liberal propaganda.

In one class a professor was discussing the meaning of jargon and used “collateral damage” as the example. The professor, Patricia Curtin, said with a scowl, “This is what the military uses in reference to killing innocent civilians.”

Another class in the journalism school has an entire curriculum that was clearly made by a staunch Democrat. Before the November elections, students were assigned to cover speeches given only by Democratic candidates and encouraged to

*Should students
be silenced through
an unspoken threat,
through political
intimidation
by their professors?*

attend only Democratic events. Furthermore, every in-class speaker was an almost self-proclaimed liberal who attacked the president. When a student challenged one speaker’s point, she was met with attacks and insults.

Perhaps this class should be titled “Contemporary Criticism of the Republican Party and All of Its Members.”

There is sometimes an assumption by teachers that students will agree and welcome liberally slanted comments. However, as a result of these antics put forth in the classroom, many conservative students have expressed fear in standing up for what they believe. Some students have expressed fear of a lower grade if their professors were to find out they are Republicans.

In a telling example, many of the students who provided information for this

article were afraid to have their names, even their professors’ names, used in print, for fear that they would receive a failing grade or be otherwise punished by the professor for speaking out.

One journalism student said her parents encouraged her to write papers from a liberal standpoint for fear that her sem-

conservative views would result in the lowering of her grade. Another student said that he was afraid to attend a Bush rally for fear that his professor would see him there and lower his grade.

Is this what a university should instill in its students? Should students be silenced through an unspoken threat through political intimidation by the professors? Even some Democrats on campus acknowledge the liberal bias in the classroom – and the fact that professors can go far in promoting their political beliefs.

“I think it’s acceptable for teacher’s to share their political views,” said Abby Michaud, a junior in the business school and a self-proclaimed Democrat, “as long as it is done in a way that doesn’t prevent or inhibit students who disagree from contributing.”

As things are now, in the classroom becomes difficult for students to express their opinions for two reasons. First, professors often lecture their opinions to students instead of talking about them in class discussion. Second, a lot of students feel intimidated and are not comfortable with voicing their views.

While everyone has the right to his or her opinion, teachers should not abuse their position of authority by preaching their political views to impressionable minds. Michaud agrees.

“It’s incredibly frustrating as a student,” said Maggie Pitts, a senior journalism major. “We’re supposed to be in a non-biased learning environment, yet I am consistently surprised by teachers who turn the lecture into a soap box. It’s one thing to share opinions; it’s another to blatantly lament the current administration. As an American citizen I’m proud of their political activism, but frankly I don’t want to spend the class period hearing only one side of the story.”

Junior Richard Bean happily voiced

opinion on the subject. "In my experience, professors have been far less concerned with open-minded discussion," he said. "It appears that they have become so open-minded, their brains have fallen out."

"Students with differing opinions are often ridiculed, as was the case with the student who spoke out against homosexuality," Bean said, recalling a highly publicized incident that occurred last spring, in which the professor's actions were eventually condemned in an investigation by the Office of Civil Rights.

Bean also recalled an instance in

which a student overheard a teaching assistant promise to fail any student who attended a pro-Bush rally. "It is naive to think that this University fosters free thought," he said. "It breeds indoctrination."

While it may come as a shock to some professors, not all students buy into their attempts to sway impressionable minds toward the Democratic Party.

And, despite their efforts to rudely and unfairly comment on President Bush, his Administration and the Republican Party, on Nov. 2 Republicans fairly won the House of Representatives, the Senate, and

the Presidency.

Unless something is done, students should be prepared for more of this banter from the University's liberal professors – the expected response from a self-reinforcing collection of sore losers, but a danger to the very foundation of higher education.

CR

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The Danger of Women's Studies

Exploring the Myth of Female Oppression

By Megan Singletary
Staff Writer

When signing up for a women's studies class, I expected myself to be, by nature, experienced in the field. As a female student I assumed that a class so tailored and applicable to my circumstance would resonate, or at least be interesting if nothing else. Interesting.

The more I learned about circumstances considered to be 'modern-day oppression,' the more I felt obligated to feel oppressed.

While there are prescribed gender roles

and deviations, each holding its own set of negative consequences, it is difficult to maintain pride or the concept of free will when one finds oneself in such a documented and scrutinized position.

It seems that, to a great extent, women torment themselves. We wonder about how we are to be perceived, we fear certain reputations, and now we question whether our dreams are socially constructed and merely a consequence of being raised in a system of oppression.

To a great extent, being female has acquired a set of self-destructive behaviors. When we hear a funny joke about women driving, we are told we shouldn't laugh, as with many other forms of 'crudity' that stand in contrast of instinctual joy.

The same principal exists with sex. Women are taught that they will be devalued if they 'permit' sex outside of exclusivity. Perhaps they may, but will they not devalue sexuality if they view sex as a hostage situation?

Really, the glory of being female is in feeling free. In women's studies, we learn that freedom is, to a great extent, an illusion. I have found that no woman can be happy until she is able to take pride in her 'niche,' be it corporate or maternal, regardless of how socially oppressive it is.

I in no way intend for this to be a negative reflection on the excellent instructors I have had in the classes referenced above, but merely to point out that, from this woman's perspective, the assumptions underlying the discipline of women's studies are fundamentally flawed.

CR

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I'm Afraid Not

Has Student Congress Become Patriotic?

By Brian Sopp
Associate Editor

On Oct. 26 a resolution condemning the desecration of another person's American flag was passed in Student Congress by a 7-6 vote. The main thrust of the resolution read:

While the Student Congress of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill affirms the right of every American to freedom of speech, and encourages civil debate, the body condemns the criminal act of desecration of another's American flag.

On the surface, this seems like an occasion for rejoicing. But when one takes a closer look at the events and opinions surrounding this simple resolution, the degree of liberalism to which the university has stooped shines through.

The resolution was introduced by Student Congress member Kris Wampler in response to an Oct. 6 incident that took place in the Pit. At 12:52 p.m., Kevin Sellers, 40, was arrested after he set fire to the American flag that was hanging beside the College Republicans' table.

After he was restrained and the flames were put out, Sellers proceeded to vocally protest the war in Iraq. "There wouldn't be a war if you all were fighting it," he shouted at the surrounding students.

It is difficult to comprehend why anyone would be against a resolution that simply condemns the destruction of another person's property. Nonetheless, there was strong opposition to it inside and outside of Student Congress.

When the voting occurred, there were nine abstentions. More people abstained than voted for the resolution. Are these students undecided on how they feel about destruction of property? Are the six students who voted against the act in favor of the destruction of property?

According to an Oct. 28 *Daily Tar Heel* article by Kelli Borbet, Parker Wiseman, who opposed the resolution,

thought it was a waste of Student Congress's time. When referring to the flag-burning resolution and another resolution discussed the same evening, Wiseman said, "If it had been up to me, they wouldn't have been discussed at all."



Is respect for property rights really so much to ask? — Please do not burn this page unless it belongs to you.

Student Body President Matt Calabria was quoted in the same article, saying that the resolution was not "relevant enough to put on the docket." His feelings were shared by a student who wrote a letter to the *DTH* on Oct. 28. Brian Phelps, a sophomore, called the discussion a "pointless exercise" over an issue that "does not drastically affect the campus community."

These protestations claim that the resolution was "pointless" but do not offer a supported argument as to why it was "pointless" or "irrelevant."

Considering the assertions made by Matt Compton's Oct. 13 column in the *DTH*, the issue seems very relevant. Compton asserted that "No one needed to hear what he [Sellers] had to say more than the CR's did." Compton's positive view of the incident was outlined when he said, "I finally saw one man stand up and announce to all those who could hear that he had as much claim to that flag as anyone else."

Reading this column and seeing that

many people agree with it would indicate that discussing the issue most definitely has a point. Students like Compton believe that the destruction of another person's property is a good thing as long as it makes a political statement with which they identify.

Another argument against the resolution was printed in the Oct. 26 opinion page of the *DTH*. The editorial board asserted that "If there was any question whether protester Kevin Sellers' burning of someone else's American flag was wrong, it was answered when he was arrested and charged with a crime."

Compton obviously doesn't think the action was wrong. Also, right before Sellers was taken away by the police, several students were seen shaking hands in approval of his actions. These students, like Compton, think that the destruction of other people's property is a good thing.

Nevertheless, trying to argue logically with those who opposed the resolution is "pointless" because their arguments are disingenuous. If they were truly opposed to the discussion of the issue in general, they would not have become so vehement. So much would not have been written about the resolution if it were truly a non-issue.

In truth, the opposition was opposed to the content of the bill. It irked many people that someone would want to stand up for the sacredness of the American flag. Even when that flag belongs to someone else, they don't think it should be protected. Others abstained from the debate or called the debate "pointless" because they were happy to see that the College Republicans were the victims of such an incident.

The narrow vote, the large number of abstentions and the proliferation of opinions written about the resolution show that the University is as anti-American as ever.

CR

Brian Sopp is a sophomore journalism and political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

You might be
a Floridian if:

1. You twitch when intro-
duced to anyone named Char-
ley, Frances or Ivan.

2. Your freezer never has
more than \$20 worth of food
in it any given time.

3. You no longer worry about
relatives visiting during the
summer months.

4. You now understand what
that little "2% hurricane
deductible" phrase
really means.

5. You're putting a collage
together on your driveway
of roof shingles from
your neighborhood.

6. Your Street has more than
three "NO WAKE" signs
posted.

7. When you meet someone
in the power company, you
cheer.

8. You own three chainsaws
for a family of four.

9. Your therapist refers to
your condition as "generator
envy."

10. You ask your sister up
north to start saving the
Sunday Real Estate
classifieds.

Grabbing for Money

One Problem with University Spending

By Adam Herring
Staff Writer

How much do the administrators of our university receive in compensation for their work? The numbers may surprise you, especially the compensation packages of University of North Carolina System President Molly Broad and UNC-Chapel Hill Chancellor James Moeser.

Broad currently receives an annual salary of \$312,504, after having received a 4 percent raise in September. Additionally, she resides in the President's residence on Franklin Street, a gorgeous yellow mansion, complete with white columns, a balcony, and a wrap-around porch.

The most controversial part of her compensation package is what was guaranteed to her after she leaves her position as President. After her term of receiving an annual salary of well over \$300,000, Broad is guaranteed a professorship at the Institute of Government, which is guaranteed for a minimum of five years at sixty percent of her current salary – \$180,291 per year.

Moeser also received a pay raise – 7.5 percent – from the UNC-System Board of Governors in September. His salary now stands at \$274,797 annually. Somewhat less than Broad's massive compensation package, but of course, he does also get the best parking space on campus.

Professor Salaries

Amidst all of this money for the University's administrators, the issue of professor salaries continues to simmer. Faculty salaries are scandalously low when compared with administrator salaries.

As a starting point, Broad, as a professor, will earn nearly twice what the average professor at UNC-Chapel Hill earns. It's easy to extrapolate how much more she currently earns than the average professor (\$106,300).

Moeser, at a time of economic crunch for the University as well as the crisis of

professor salaries, just received a raise. This sends the wrong message. The Board of Trustees just last year imposed a massive tuition increase, burdening primarily out-of-state students, with a main reason being a stated need to raise professor salaries.

Yes, professor salaries *may* need to be raised. Yes, money *would be* required to do so. And, yes, an economic crunch makes it harder for the University to get more money from other sources, so tuition increases *might* be necessary. But it seems to be a slap in the face of those who just had their tuition raised in order to raise professor salaries to watch two administrators receive, in brief succession, such lucrative compensation while little is being done for faculty.

A Problem with the System

What, then, is the motivation for these extremely high salaries and lucrative benefits? Surely the Board of Governors, which runs the University of North Carolina System, and others who make these decisions recognize the precarious timing of these moves.

While Molly Broad's post-presidential professorship is contractually stipulated and nothing can be done about it now, her and Moeser's raises are not.

Yet, the board was almost forced into its decision, and the obvious criticisms made above are all but irrelevant.

Compared to competing systems and institutions, the University of North Carolina's administrators are surprisingly underpaid. Moeser's new salary pales in comparison to those of the presidents of peer institutions. At the University of Georgia, the president's salary is \$533,168. At the University of Virginia, the president's salary is \$404,814.

You read those numbers right. And

[Continued on page 11]

The Moronification of Education

Yes, Your School Really Is Getting Worse.

By David E. Hodges
Staff Writer

"The educational foundations of our society are presently being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity that threatens our very future as a nation and a people" – A Nation at Risk

In 1983, a year that many current UNC students were born, an 18-person commission formed by the Reagan administration released "A Nation at Risk," one of the most controversial criticisms of the American educational system ever written.

Twenty-one years later, have things changed? Is education in America moving in the right direction? Most importantly, have we done anything to turn the "tide of mediocrity?"

According to the most recent statistics available, only 70 percent of students graduate from high school. This figure is down from 77 percent in 1969, which remains the highest graduation rate in American history.

According to a 2003 study by the Manhattan Institute, a think tank comprised of professors and journalists from across the country, only half of these high school graduates are qualified to attend a four-year university.

That study defines what it means to be "qualified" to attend a four-year university: "A student must have taken four years of English, three years of math, and two years each of natural science, social science, and foreign language. This standard reflects the minimum coursework a student must have to apply to four-year colleges with any reasonable hope of attending."

Only 36 percent of all high school students met this standard in 2003.

Despite the declining quality and volume of high school graduates, more stu-

dents than ever before are enrolling in four-year universities. This begs the question: If the numbers of "college ready students" and graduates are declining, how is performance affected at the university level? Is mediocrity in our high schools spilling over into our universities? The answer is yes.

Classes are getting easier, and grading is becoming less strict. It is enough to make you wonder if students today are actually learning anything of practical use, or if they are simply going through the motions to get their degree.

To illustrate this point, consider one of the largest problems facing universities today: grade inflation. The average GPA here in Chapel Hill in 1967 was a 2.39. It has increased every year since and stood at a staggering 3.06 in the spring semester of 2003. According to a February 2001 report by the Educational Policy Committee, a subset of the Faculty Council here at UNC, "The grade inflation we face is unprecedented."

The committee goes on to make several excellent recommendations to a council for grade inflation reform. One that stood out was to link department budgets to grades. If the grades given by a department are too high for national averages, then the benefits that department receives for giving "easy A's" would be offset by financial penalties.

This recommendation was subsequently ignored in an April 2001 Faculty Council meeting, where a resolution was passed for department heads and chairs to meet every year to discuss "grading patterns" and must give an annual report to their respective deans.

Obviously, as a student at Chapel Hill I am biased. This university enjoys a strong academic reputation, and I would argue that despite the widespread grade inflation one finds here, that there are still classes and teachers challenging students, forcing them to draw connections among themselves and the world around them.

However, grade inflation is not limited to UNC. Average GPAs at universities around the country reflect the trend seen on our own campus. Classes are getting easier, and grading is becoming less strict. It is enough to make you wonder if students today are actually learning anything of practical use, or if they are simply going through the motions to get their degree.

If they are simply going through the motions, then these institutions of "higher" learning have been denigrated into institutions of vocational training for middle-class white-collar workers. M

ity appears to have reared its ugly head once again.

So where does all this mediocrity come from? We are left with a system that baffles kids along from grade to grade, with little or no real knowledge being passed on along the way. Mediocrity has become the standard because it's a standard everyone can meet. It provides the illusion that education is "fair."

The solution to this problem lies in accountability: accountability for parents, accountability for teachers and, most importantly, accountability for students themselves.

We live in a liberal age where educators – both teachers and administrators – are quick to reassure students and parents that "everything is going to be all right." Problems are passed along from grade to grade because teachers simply don't want to deal with them anymore. Flunking a student means with some certainty that they will be back in their classes again the next year.

Politicians seem to think that all these problems can be solved with some new educational program for advanced hyperactive dyslexic attention disorders, or with new ultra-progressive after-school behavior correctional programs for

"problem children." These programs focus on a minority of students, and they do so at the expense of the majority. They are a drastic failure of utilitarianism.

We aren't going to find a "quick fix" program that revitalizes education. What we need to realize is that every student is accountable for his or her own education. No one can force an education on some-

one; they have to want to learn.

Teachers have an obligation to help those students find their limits. Teachers must push students, must force students to look at themselves and life and make those tough connections between what the curriculum is trying to teach them and how to apply that to the real world.

If they are never challenged in this way, what will students actually learn? They will know that $2+2=4$, and little else.

As a product of the North Carolina public school system, I can attest to the fact that a decent public education still exists. You have to be willing to work for it because it won't be spoon fed to you. It's about time we start holding ourselves accountable – and stop telling everyone that it will be all right.

CR

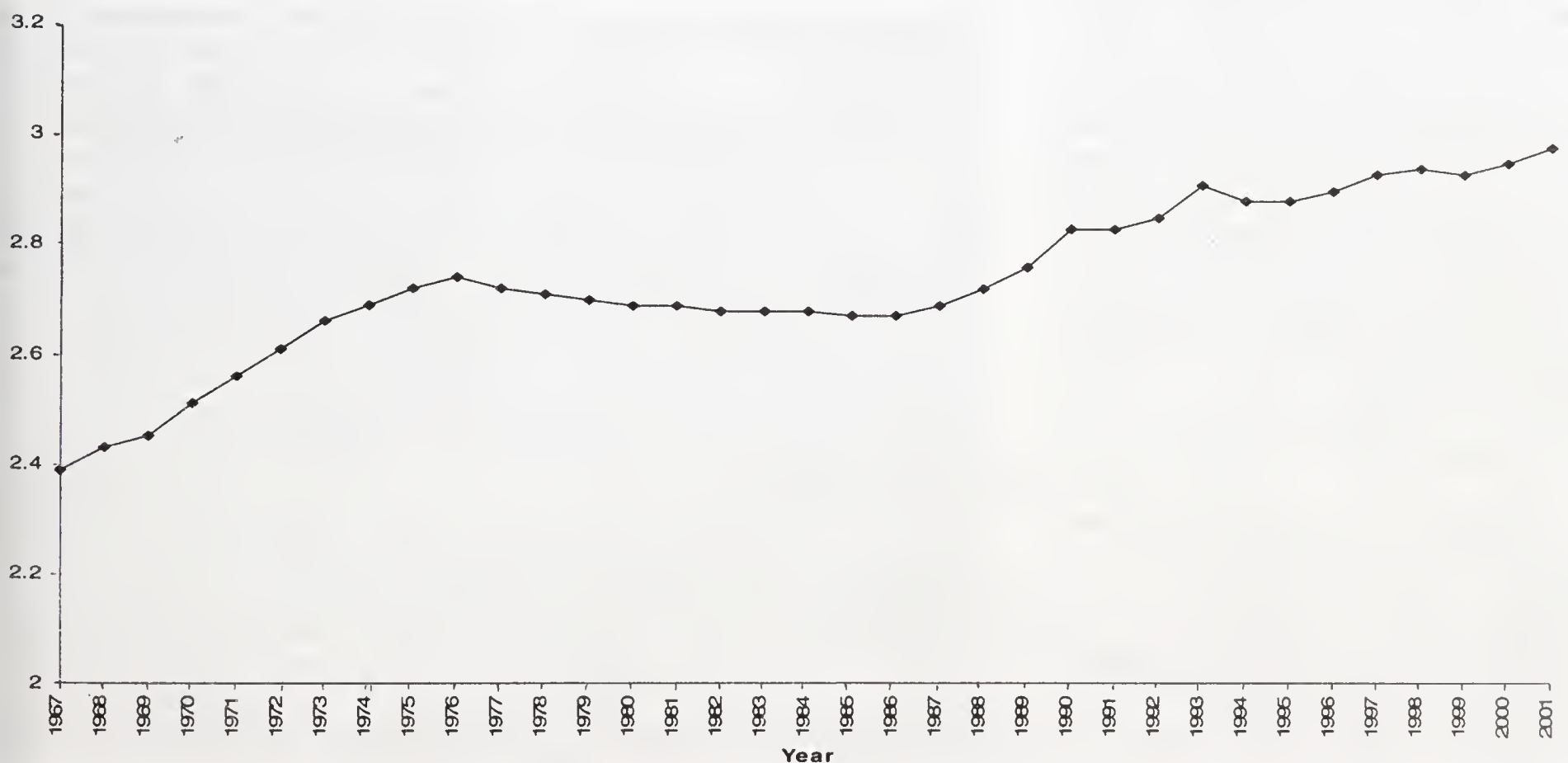
The solution to this problem lies in accountability: accountability for parents, accountability for teachers and, most importantly, accountability for students themselves.

one; they have to want to learn.

This is where the accountability of teachers and parents comes into play. Parents have an obligation to stress the value of education to their kids; students can't

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Grade Inflation at Carolina



Wrongly Censored

Banned Books and Flawed Conservatism

By Adam Herring
Staff Writer

*Dort, wo man Bücher verbrennt,
verbrennt man am Ende auch Menschen
— Heinrich Heine
(Where they have burned books,
they will end in burning human beings)*

When one thinks of banned books, one does not think of America. One thinks of 1984, of Orwellian nightmares with secret police knocking in doors at night – or of Nazi book-burnings and Soviet gulags. These things did happen in history, and their nature is completely contrary to the very fabric of America.

Generations of Americans have fought against the constriction of rights. The “Greatest Generation,” that of our grandparents, had its Hitler and fascism, and its people triumphed over both the man and the ideology. The following generation, that of our parents, had the Soviet Union and Communism to oppose. Again, American ideas and values triumphed.

Yet, in the ranks of modern conservatives, there lurks a somewhat loose group of (often) radically religious right-wingers who advocate the censorship of many books that promote ideas contrary to their own morals. Yet, in forcing their own strict morality on others, they unknowingly go against all that all Americans should stand up for.

Why complain about books?

“Banned” books are ones that have been challenged in schools and public libraries as indecent. According to the American Library Association, the reasons that books are frequently challenged include “sexually explicit” material, “offensive language,” racial themes and “occult theme or promoting the occult or

Satanism.”

These purely ideological reasons are, in the minds of some, sufficient to remove even the option of viewing the “offensive” material from children or library users. But wait. Might this not be perfectly reasonable in order to protect the public from harmful material? Before answering, consider the books that are deemed “offensive” by these radicals.

*“Before I can live
with other folks
I've got to live
with myself.
The one thing that
doesn't abide by
majority rule is
a person's conscience.
— Atticus Finch,
To Kill
a Mockingbird*

What books are banned?

The American Library Association maintains a list of the “100 Most Frequently Challenged” books. The list for the 1990s includes the *Harry Potter* series, children's classics such as *Bridge to Terabithia* and *A Wrinkle in Time*, and, most damningly, great works of literature

like Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, John Steinbeck's *Of Mice and Men*, and J.D. Salinger's *Catcher in the Rye*.

These are all among the top 25 most challenged books. Going on down, it also includes S.E. Hinton's *The Outsider* and Daniel Keyes' *Flowers for Algernon*. And Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*. And in case you were frightened for our children, you can rest peacefully knowing that Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* has also been challenged enough times to make the top 100!!

Censorship other than attempts to actually ban books also occurs. Perhaps most tellingly, Ray Bradbury's *Fahrenheit 451* is set in a futuristic world in which books are burned, was given to middle school students in Irvine, California, with all the “hells” and “damns” blacked out. The irony of censoring a book condemning censorship is obvious.

This sounds ridiculous. It is ridiculous. These aren't radical books. This isn't *The Anarchist's Cookbook* or the Satanic Bible (and it's questionable as to if it should matter even if they were). They are classics of literature. Many of the books on the list are even considered children's classics (Judy Blume books, for example).

Contradictory to Conservative Values

What is most disturbing about these trends is that in many of these modern attempts at censorship, so-called conservatives are behind the challenges. Yet banning books is contrary to conservative ideals. It restricts the free market of ideas and is contrary to values of free speech and individual liberty.

Censorship and banning gives to a handful of individuals the right to choose what cannot be read, to choose which ideas are good and useful and which are not appropriate for the rest of the population. It forces people to act according to the narrow moral code of a small group that values forcing its own views on people rather than allowing them to act freely and make individual choices.

While it is true that there are concerns and themes in some books that are not appropriate for children at a young age, such books are rarely present in schools.

libraries.

Many would argue that most censorship attempts are designed to prevent "obscene" words and ideas from harming children. Too many take this idea to extremes, extremes such as banning books like *Harry Potter* and *To Kill A Mockingbird*. Even these books, which convey

Ray Bradbury's Fahrenheit 451, set in a futuristic world in which books are burned, was given to middle school students in Irvine, California, with all of the "hells" and "damns" blacked out. The irony of censoring a book condemning censorship is obvious.

positive messages and get children excited about reading, are not exempt from attempts to stifle the exchange of ideas and the broad education of children.

Books, especially those that are absurd to cite as dangerous, are challenged by those who do not understand them. They are scared; they are scared of ideas that might question authority, that are contrary to their own puritanical moral views. They are afraid of "bad words," and they are afraid of anything that might even smack of the occult.

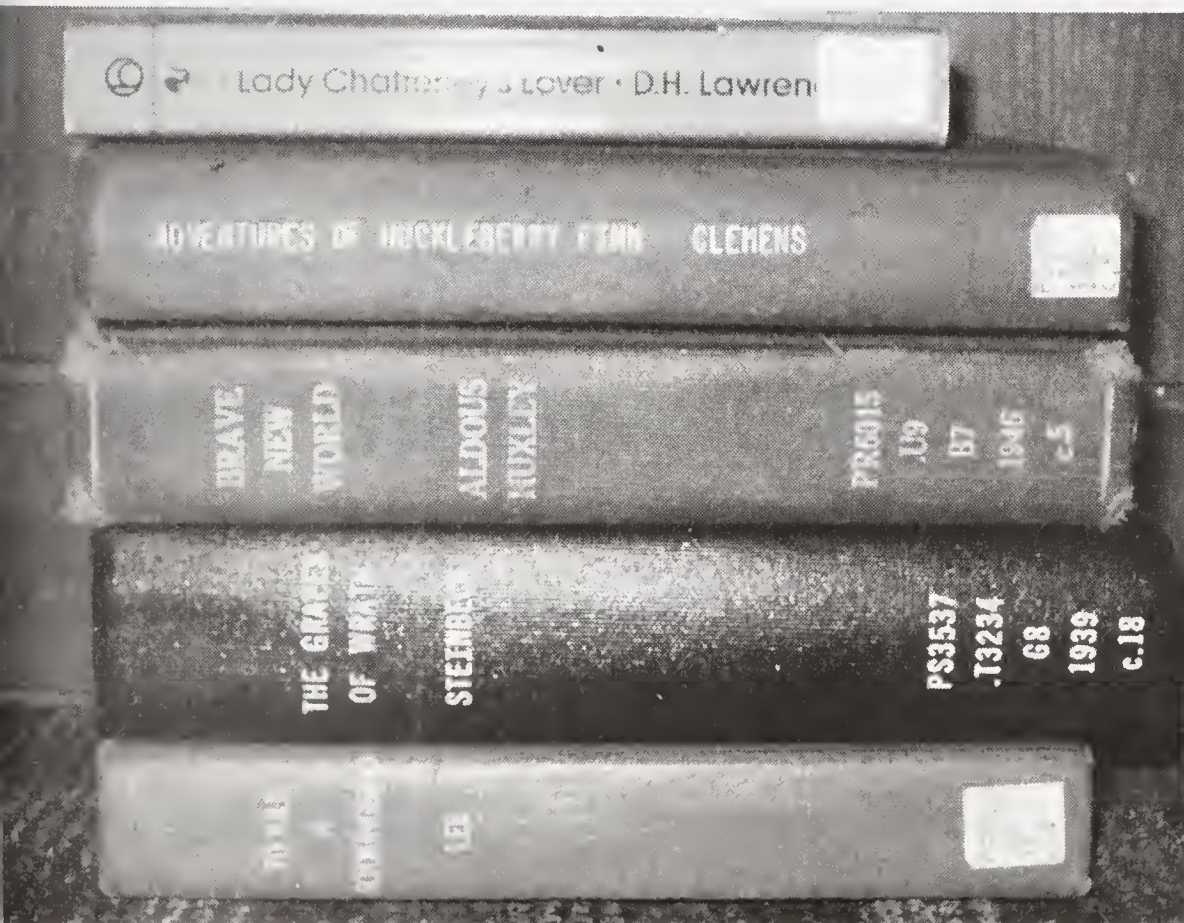
In short, they are afraid of things that they either fail or choose not to understand or accept as entities in a free marketplace of ideas.

Even among conservatives, vigilance is needed against radical, regressive movements that actually undermine conservatism. Support of moral values must be tempered with respect for individual liberty and the freedoms of speech and choice.

Otherwise, the sort of repression common to autocratic regimes might become a very real risk for a future America.

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[Continued from page 7]

then we come to other people in Broad's position. Her \$312,504 annual salary is more than doubled by the \$675,000 that the president of the University of Michigan System earns. So, the University of North Carolina System is actually doing a much better job than most when it comes to not overpaying administrators.

A Danger to Education

This demonstrates a fundamental problem with modern university education. As in most other public interest areas, bureaucracy has come to overwhelm functionality. The numbers are telling; for whatever reason, and while no one in bureaucracy would dare admit it, administrators have become more valued than teachers.

This trend is dangerous to higher education. The quality of the faculty ultimately determines the quality and effectiveness of a university. When the importance of that faculty is subject to a large, inefficient, overpaid bureaucracy, the quality of the university's education suffers.

So while Chancellor James Moeser and President Molly Broad might seem overpaid, it looks as if the UNC system might actually be better than its peer institutions when it comes to not overcompensating administrators. However, recent events do point to the necessity of a re-emphasis on what really is most important in a university education.

The trend must not continue if the ideal of the university is to be saved. There must be some trend towards a balance between faculty and administrator salaries. The trend now is for the vast overpayment of administrators to continue, at the expense of the faculty and students.

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Politeness Lost

The Education and Importance of Manners

By E. Nelson Griffin
Staff Writer

This issue of CAROLINA REVIEW deals with the problems surrounding education, especially at the college level, so what could be more appropriate than a discussion of the age old tradition of good manners?

Now don't stop reading just because this may be reminiscent of hearing your parents say, "When will you learn to [fill in the blank]." Manners are essential to our society and our education, which is why we can do better here at UNC. Many UNC students use good manners on a day to day basis, but many do not.

North Carolina is part of the "Upland" South, but is no less a part of the South than any other state in the former Confederacy. However, along with the state of Georgia (and Florida if you still consider that part of the South), North Carolina has seen a significant population increase, with most of these new inhabitants coming from either Hispanic countries down South or migrants from "up North."

Now, you may be asking, "What does

*Manners
hold the key
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we cannot benefit
from the "diversity"
that is supposedly
needed so badly.*

this have to do with manners?" Well, the South has usually been thought of as the region of the United States where manners are most important and where good manners are most often practiced. We, being in North Carolina, have an obligation to uphold these traditions and encourage good manners in those who fall short.

As a whole, UNC students do a fairly good job of being polite. However, those who don't know about proper ways to conduct themselves are left to rely on those of us who were taught something about what is appropriate and what is not.

Our parents are supposed to be the roots of our manners and teach us how we are to act in public. We all know that in today's world this just isn't happening, as constantly the role of families are re-defined and anyone who advocates the traditional family model, especially at a place like UNC, is subject to being criticized for not being "open-minded" or some other term that means you are conservative and therefore a narrow-minded, uncompassionate person.

However, manners hold the key to our understanding and learning from one another because without them we cannot benefit from the "diversity" that is supposedly needed so badly.

Manners in the classroom allow for important dialogue among individuals who do not agree, as they provide a framework in which every person can have a chance to express himself. Our schools do their best to try and instill these ideas in us as elementary students, though unfortunately teachers have to be careful that they are not teaching something that could be perceived as "morality."

By the time we get to a place like



*Helping a woman
to carry a heavy box
is polite.*

*Getting angry
at a man
for offering to help
is not.*





*Holding a door
for a fellow student
is polite.*

*Allowing the door
to close
on someone
is not.*



UNC, some of us have forgotten those old ideas and need a refresher course on manners. I am not advocating that there be a required class at UNC in this area, but that would be too authoritarian. However, here are five simple suggestions about how we can all improve our manners:

1) Being a Gentleman (this applies to male UNC students): There is nothing sexist or demeaning about showing respect for females. This includes opening doors for women to enter before men, removing your hat and sunglasses when talking to them, and offering them your seat when riding on a crowded bus.

While in today's world you might get some weird looks or responses (as I have), these courtesies should be practiced to the best of your ability.

2) Holding Doors: This echoes the aforementioned, but applies to everyone, and there is nothing worse than having a door slammed on you. This is especially applicable to some of the heavier doors we have on campus, especially when we are coming out of the library with books in our hands or out of Lenoir holding our books.

3) Hats & Sunglasses: I wear a hat every single day to UNC, and I have worn a hat just about every day of my life since about age 11. However, for people like me there is some courtesy to be practiced when wearing a hat.

Hats are not meant to be worn inside. I usually do if I am in transit. When I

encounter someone, I try to remember to remove my hat out of politeness, just as I choose to do when I eat any meal. I also always remove my hat during class out of respect for my classmates and especially my professor. The same applies to sunglasses.

4) Magic Words: There is no substitute for the words that were the answer to the question: "What's the magic word?" "Please" and "Thank You" are both words that are very simple but also go a long way in conveying to others a sense of gratitude on your behalf.

To go along with those magic words are: "ma'am" and "sir." I was always taught to use these words in dealing with folks older than myself, and I still cannot break the habit even when asked by other people not to use them.

Along these same lines is saying "Hello" to people in passing even if you don't know them. Though you may get strange looks, you are really making folks feel more comfortable.

5) UNC Employees and Staff: There are hundreds of employees at UNC that serve us in some capacity, whether it be at a food service center, cleaning up after us or dealing with the administrative side of our education. These folks work hard to keep UNC going, and they certainly deserve lots of pleases and thank-yous from us.

These are but a few suggestions of the many ways that we can all show each other respect. I am by no means "Mr.

Etiquette," as I also strive to practice these suggestions in my own life to the best of my ability. However, I do know that it is important for all of us to ask ourselves in our day-to-day interactions, "Am I being respectful and considerate of other people?" This question is the core of understanding why we have manners to begin with.

This is a part of our education that goes unheard, as some people just assume that everybody knows these things and that others could care less. The key word here is respect, which we can all work on – especially in an election year as heated as this last one.

My grandfather used to ask me, "Nelson, What is the biggest room in the World?"

"I don't know, Chief," I would answer (Chief is what I called my grandfather). "The room for improvement," he would say.

This definitely holds true for manners, as we can all work to improve them here at UNC. Manners are an important part of our education because without them it would be difficult to learn together about anything – or to ever appreciate our differences.

CR

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The Dream Act:

What is the DREAM Act?

The Development, Relief and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act would provide an opportunity for undocumented youth to be considered for acceptance into a public college in the United States, be eligible for in-state tuition, and be able to apply for permanent residency within six years.

On Oct. 23, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted to send this bill to the full Senate, though voting on the issue will not likely occur until early 2005. The outcome of the vote will affect thousands of students in towns across America, including Siler City in nearby Chatham County, where 80 percent of public school students are Hispanic.



In Search of a DREAM

The Dream Act Is an Opportunity to Achieve the American Dream

Tuition is a common burden to all college students and families, but in-state schooling is a popular relief from excessive expenditure on higher learning. Like American students, illegal immigrants living in the United States have the option to attend public high schools in order to create a brighter future. Yet, after graduation, public universities deny illegal aliens in-state tuition.

As defined by the National Immigration Law Center, the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act "removes federal provisions that interfere with a state's right to determine which students qualify as residents for the purposes of in-state tuition and other state educational benefits and provides a mechanism for certain long-term resident immigrant students with good moral character to apply for legal residency."

According to a June 14 article in the *Raleigh News and Observer*, immigrants "don't qualify for government grants and

loans or many scholarships either. Since most come from poor families, that means private universities are out of reach." Hard-working students, regardless of race or ethnicity, deserve the option of a college education.

Enacting the DREAM Act would benefit states, including North Carolina, by increasing the percentage of college-educated residents who would ultimately promote the prosperity of the area. Preventing any inhabitant, including illegal immigrants, from education encourages poverty and ignorance.

Adolescents who have grown up in the United States are being denied access to scholarships and in-state tuition simply because they were not born within our borders. After living in America most of their lives, they see all the possibilities the future can hold, but without a college education they are likely doomed to a minimum-wage job. One would not expect a valedictorian to be flipping burgers after graduation, but without affordable tuition this can easily happen.

Those who may be concerned with the consequences of the state's economy

should consider the savings in criminal justice due to a reduced high school dropout rate. Rewarding hard-working students with the possibility of a college education allows for mutual compensation between the individual and state. Reading those born into poor immigrant families for careers that give back allows them to repay taxpayers' investment in the elementary and secondary education.

According to the a July 23 article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, 65,000 illegal immigrants graduated from American high schools the spring of 2000. The DREAM Act could quite possibly double or triple this number because of the incentive of a college education.

A truly democratic nation would encourage competition among all students regardless of race or ethnicity. If a native high school senior is diligent in his or her studies, he should welcome students from other backgrounds to apply along with him to college. America was built by an immigrant population, and continuing to welcome immigrants into our system of strong work ethic and challenge will only make us stronger.

A John Kerry-Style Debate

CAROLINA REVIEW Staff Writer Liz Thomas Debates Herself on the Issue

Many foreign-born students who speak English, have spent much of their lives in the United States, and graduate high school with citizens, are ineligible for acceptance, in-state tuition and financial assistance at state universities regardless of their academic achievement, athletic prowess or service to their communities, making it nearly impossible for them to go on to further their education. Although the bill is bipartisan, it is controversial. Opponents argue that it would reward lawbreakers who come to this country without papers by having American taxpayers pay for them to go to college for free. Those who support it, however, argue that it would improve educational opportunities for Hispanics, lower dropout rates, and help the U.S. economy.

When Congress decides the issue, whether for or against, the decision will have a significant impact on both our country and our university.

DREAMing of a Free Ride

The Dream Act Would Be an Unfair Burden on American Taxpayers

Immigrants continue to seep into the already overcrowded United States. Those who illegally penetrate our borders expect a free ride from hard-working, tax-paying citizens. Enacting the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors (DREAM) Act would encourage foreigners to deplete American funds for in-state tuition.

The DREAM Act violates the provisions of Title V of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, which states, "Proof of citizenship is required to receive public benefits, and verification of immigration status is required for Social Security and higher educational assistance."

Chaos would break out among the students if those without citizenship were denied financial aid that American citizens only a state away are denied. The concept of in-state tuition would be destroyed because out-of-staters would not receive equal treatment. Tuition would have to go up for everyone, and the colleges would still suffer financial losses.

Rewarding immigrants who criminally

sneak into the country would also encourage law-breaking and be detrimental to our economy. Those who sneak across the border, regardless of reason, are breaking the law. A criminal should not receive funding that an American citizen from another state is denied.

According to an April 30 article in the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, U.S. Sen. Jeff Sessions (R, Ala.) called the bill "a cyclical nightmare for the rule of law in immigration policy reform" because of the additional incentive it would create for foreigners to cross the border into the United States.

To avoid enticing foreigners with promises of free education, we should persuade them to attain an education within their own countries. With the increased popularity of higher education in other countries, their universities would eventually prosper. By not enacting the DREAM Act we would prevent overcrowding in both our colleges and our country.

With the already fierce competition for financial aid and enrollment to our state's college universities, there is no room for the growing immigrant population. Since

aliens are already offered free elementary and secondary education, our country has already gen-

erously offered them basic education for their children. America needs to keep the policy of educating the children but not rewarding adults who have the option of returning to their places of origin.

While DREAM Act advocates claim that illegal students did not choose to be born into immigrant families, once they are 18 they are considered adults without a dependence on their parents' choices. We do have a responsibility to educate children, but after they turn eighteen we have no requirement to educate illegal adults.

CR

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The Lottery Hoax

Gambling with Education Is a Bad Idea

By Philip D. Hensley, Jr.
Staff Writer

In his last four years as governor, Mike Easley has been a leading proponent of instituting a lottery here, claiming that the state loses hundreds of millions of dollars every year (although his precise number keeps changing) to the lotteries of surrounding states such as Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina, which in turn use “our” money for their education systems.

Now that he has been re-elected, the issue of a lottery is likely to come to the forefront again.

Currently, 37 states and the District of Columbia have education lotteries, and Easley has demagogued the issue in numerous newspapers, where he gives the typical political sob-story about how terrible North Carolina schools are and claims that if he can just wave the magic lottery wand all will be healed.

“We are spending hundreds of millions of dollars – North Carolina dollars – to build new schools in other states, while we’re packing our kids in trailers at home,” Easley told the *Asheville Citizen Times*. “We are the only state that plays the lottery and gives away the proceeds.”

In theory, the lottery sounds like a great idea. Start up a lottery and use the money for education. Those who want to participate in the lottery can, and those that don’t want to participate don’t have to. Those that do participate might win a lot of money. In the end everyone goes home happy.

Unfortunately for lottery advocates, the facts just aren’t on their side. Every study on the effects of lotteries on education spending shows that, in the end, lotteries not only do not increase education spending but actually lead to a net decrease in spending in most cases.

The most extensive study found was done by grad students at Mississippi State University’s John C. Stennis Institute of Government. It is entitled, “Can

Students Truly Benefit from State Lotteries?: A Look at Lottery Expenditures Toward Education in the American States.” The study cites many of the reasons the lotteries are problematic.

First, in some cases, politicians end up using lottery money for programs un-

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related to education. In the same way that “highway fund” money ends up getting used for other pork-barrel spending programs, lottery money gets used for purposes other than education.

Even if the money is actually used for education, however, there is another problem.

Imagine that the lottery raises \$300 million in one year, the amount that Easley claims a North Carolina lottery would raise. It would seem that this means there would be an extra \$300 million put into the education fund in that year’s budget. Unfortunately, it doesn’t work that way.

What governments in many of the lottery states have done has been to use

the lottery-generated money to supplant existing education funds. In other words, a state government might take \$300 million out of the education budget and use it for something else, and the \$300 million raised in the lottery would take the place of that money. So the best-case scenario is that the amount of money spent on education remains the same.

Unfortunately, the worst-case scenario usually occurs, and less money ends up getting spent on education. At first, governments use the money to simply replace the education money already being spent. Over time, however, politicians come to depend on that money, and instead of waiting for the lottery money to come in and then using it to replace existing funds, they “estimate” how much they think the lottery will earn that year. They then earmark that amount of money for education that year.

For example, the government expects \$300 million to come in from the lottery, so they go ahead and take \$300 million out of the existing fund. However, there’s not guarantee that \$300 million is going to come in, and if it doesn’t there’s no money left to make up the difference. So if the lottery only brings in, say, \$250 million dollars, then you see a decrease of \$50 million being spent on education.

This problem usually occurs after the lottery has been operated for a few years. When a state first institutes a lottery, it tends to be very popular among the citizens. It’s new, it’s fun, it’s exciting, and people want to play. So for the first few years the lottery successfully brings in more money than it costs to operate, although rarely as much as the politicians claim it will bring in when they propose it.

After a while however, the popularity of the lottery wanes, and fewer people participate. But politicians don’t bother to readjust their projections of the amount of money that the lottery will bring in.

So for the first seven or eight years of the lottery, it may very well bring in the imaginary \$300 million. But after that it will bring in only \$280 million per year, then maybe \$247 million per year, and then down to \$230 million. But the gov-

ment continues to keep taking \$300 million out of the education budget, even when there's not enough to replace it.

Some point to the HOPE Scholarship in Georgia as a reason to institute a lottery. Since the money from this lottery has been used *only* for the purpose of the scholarship fund, it has been more successful than other lotteries because it avoids all of these other problems. However, this kind of program comes with many other unintended consequences.

First, because the program gives everyone with a "B" average a free ride to college, there soon became a major problem with high school grade inflation. This led only to unqualified students going to

colleges they normally wouldn't have gotten into, but since so many students now qualified for the scholarship, an incredible financial burden was placed on the system.

Currently the fund is still running, but many predict that it will soon not be able to fund all the commitments it has made to students with a "B" average.

Lotteries come with a never-ending list of problems, and the real problem they are trying to solve is not being addressed. If government wasn't so big and so expensive, citizens would easily be able to afford a decent education for their children. North Carolinians wouldn't need government officials like Mike Easley trying to

scam the citizens of this state into a phony scheme such as an education lottery.

Either Easley hasn't studied the issue completely enough to know the pitfalls of such a program, or he does know and he's just lying in order to come up with a popular band-aid solution to a real problem. Regardless, introducing a lottery is not going to solve the problems of education or budget shortfalls – and it will bring a whole host of new problems along with it.

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Curious Behavior

A Drag Show Can Be Quality Entertainment

By Liz Thomas
Staff Writer

While some may first consider such events vulgar and offensive, this year's finale for Coming Out Week, the *Curious* drag show, was actually quite classy.

Coming Out Week, which was celebrated the week of Oct. 4, consisted of many events, but the one of greatest popularity and advertisement was *Curious*, which was presented by GLBTSA (The Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender-Straight Alliance).

In the performance, a mixture of professional and amateur drag kings and queens entered the stage in layers of bright, glittery costumes.

In the first drag queen act, Miss Raven Simone dazzled the crowded Great Hall with her purple feather and sequined gown. After tucking away a handful of tips from the crowd, she successfully jumped off the stage into a split. Although some may consider the \$10 ticket price too expensive, Miss Raven Simone's act proved more than worthwhile.

Even more impressive were the amateur students who either taped down their breasts and drew facial hair on themselves

or shaved their legs, squeezed into bustiers, and danced across stage in spike heels with such grace that one would wonder how many hours were spent practicing strutting in those ensembles.

Although the lip-synching was a bit off, the performances were hilarious. No one in the crowd expected a Britney Spears-inspired halter and miniskirt to be torn off to reveal black lingerie that left little to the imagination. The astonishment on the faces of the crowd suggested that they were wondering what his secret was to pulling off looking that fabulous in women's clothing.

Apparently this year's performance of *Curious* was the place to be, regardless of sexual orientation. This interesting performance had artistic merit in its shock value, and the gay community, as well as the rest of campus, benefited from this opportunity for open and free expression.

CR

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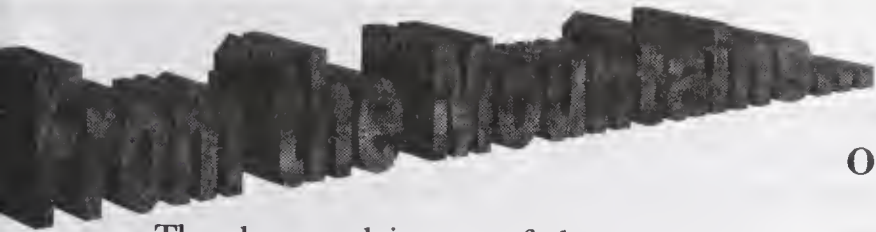
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North Carolina

Culture Corner

By Amanda Smith
Staff Writer



Our State Tree

The dogwood is one of the most beautiful trees known to man. With its snow-white petals that blossom in the spring, North Carolina's state tree is definitely a sight to behold in nature. However, there is more to this seemingly frail and fragile beauty. Some believe that this was the tree used to build the cross upon which Jesus Christ was crucified. In the time of Christ, dogwoods were said to be big and tall. After the crucifixion, the story goes, they never grew back to be so gigantic. Instead, they grew into the beautiful trees that we see today.

Some Christians also believe that there is a symbol of Christ engraved on each and every dogwood flower that grows today. The four white petals are aligned in the position of a cross, symbolic of the one that Jesus died on. Also, the center of the flower is said to be the crown of thorns that he had upon his head at the time of his crucifixion. Perhaps the most important symbol of Christ's passion is on the edge of each petal. If you look closely at the bloom of the dogwood, you will see that each petal is stained red at its tip. This is thought to symbolize the blood that was shed from Jesus' hands as they were nailed upon the cross.

To North Carolina

You may remember learning the state toast at some point in elementary school, but, if you're like most of us, all you remember is the first line or two. If you're not from here, it's possible that you have never heard it before.

This poem, written by Leonidas Martin and Mary Burke in 1904, was adopted in 1907 by the General Assembly as the official toast to this great state in which we live.

To refresh those hazy memories that have melted into the fuzz of a younger past, we are happy to bring you back your memory of this beautiful poem.

Our State Toast

*Here's to the land of the long leaf pine,
The summer land where the sun doth shine,
Where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great,
Here's to "Down Home," the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land of the cotton bloom white,
Where the scuppernong perfumes the breeze at night,
Where the soft southern moss and jessamine mate,
'Neath the murmuring pines of the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where the galax grows,
Where the rhododendron's rosette glows,
Where soars Mount Mitchell's summit great,
In the "Land of the Sky," in the Old North State!*

*Here's to the land where maidens are fair,
Where friends are true and cold hearts rare,
The near land, the dear land, whatever fate,
The blest land, the best land, the Old North State!*

CR

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Alan Keyes on the Law

Moral Identity and the U.S Constitution

By Taylor Stanford
Staff Writer

Because of a “superficial understanding” of the Constitution, the system of government set forth in our nation’s founding document has been simply forgotten, Alan Keyes told a crowd of about 200 in the law school rotunda Nov. 10. Even after an exhaustive senatorial campaign in Illinois, he greeted his audience with enthusiasm and logic.

Federalism, he said – the topic at hand because the event was organized by the UNC Federalist Society – is a “near relation” to something that not many people have seen in a long time. He suggested this could stem from the idea that many people erroneously view the ideas set forth in the Constitution as some kind of historical accident.

He further went on to speak on the despotism that comes with forgetting such an idea and the dangers of power being consolidated into the hands of one or a few parties. Focusing on historical relevance of the Constitution, Keyes also mentioned the importance of religion in the minds of the founders.

“You don’t avoid religious wars by trying to drive religion out of politics and society,” Keyes said. In fact, he suggested that this attempt to take religion out of politics and society will only lead to the religious wars that were so feared by the founders.

Within this point, Keyes brought up the idea of diversity. He explained that the diversity preached within the spectrum political correctness only proves to drive out all forms of diversity that still exist. Because of this, he said, people search for two things: one is the reassurance that they are not crazy and the second is that they are halfway decent people.

In keeping with religion, Keyes broke down the First Amendment word-for-word. He focused on the first clause: “Congress shall make no law respecting

an establishment of religion.”

In an extensive explanation of the meaning and context of these ten words, he made clear what seems a simple assumption: Congress cannot make any laws that establish an official religion. This depends not on Supreme Court cases and interpretation of the Constitution by justices, but rather on a common-sense reading of the plain text of the First Amendment.

*The power to establish
all laws pertaining
to religion has been left
in the hands of the
people and the states.*

The First Amendment, he said emphatically, has nothing to do with individual rights. “The lawmaking power of the federal government is not a matter of individual rights, and therefore that clause of the First Amendment is not about religious rights or freedoms,” he said.

He also discussed the Tenth Amendment, which reads: “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”

After explaining its context in detail, he addressed the illogical nature of federal judges having the power to decide “without reference to law all issues dealing with religion.” Separation of church and state, he pointed out, is a concept not mentioned in the Constitution.

He referenced a letter written by Thomas Jefferson to show that the federal government once clearly promised to not separate church and state, something it is now doing. Once again, Keyes said, this

is illogical. The power to establish all laws pertaining to religion has been left in the hands of the people and the states and, therefore, should be free from the rule of the federal government.

“We can get our representatives to respect the boundaries that are clear in the First Amendment,” he said. “And the nice thing about it is that this can be done by simple majority vote. It does not require an amendment to the Constitution.”

Because of the power that lies with the federal judiciary, it seems that war is being waged on the moral identity of America. Keyes said he is amazed at the idea that some regard war as a non-moral issue.

“We are killing people, and they are sending people to kill us,” he said. “Has it never occurred to people that one of the key moral issues in life in this society is ‘When are you going to kill somebody?’ especially when it involves a certain moral judgment?” When people are concerned about war, he said, they often question whether the war is right.

In conclusion, Keyes posed a question to the audience: “If we are a nation, then on what basis are we one people?”

The answer, he said, is that all citizens have a certain idea of justice, an idea of a government based on consent and a common idea of moral culture. He used this idea of moral culture to explain how people can tolerate those things which they believe to be entirely wrong such as abortion.

The reason that every pro-life advocate is not out bombing abortion clinics, he said, is that they have some belief that the system works.

“We have a moral obligation to understand the Constitution better, to impose its proper limits and constraints and to stop them [the federal judges] before it is too late.”

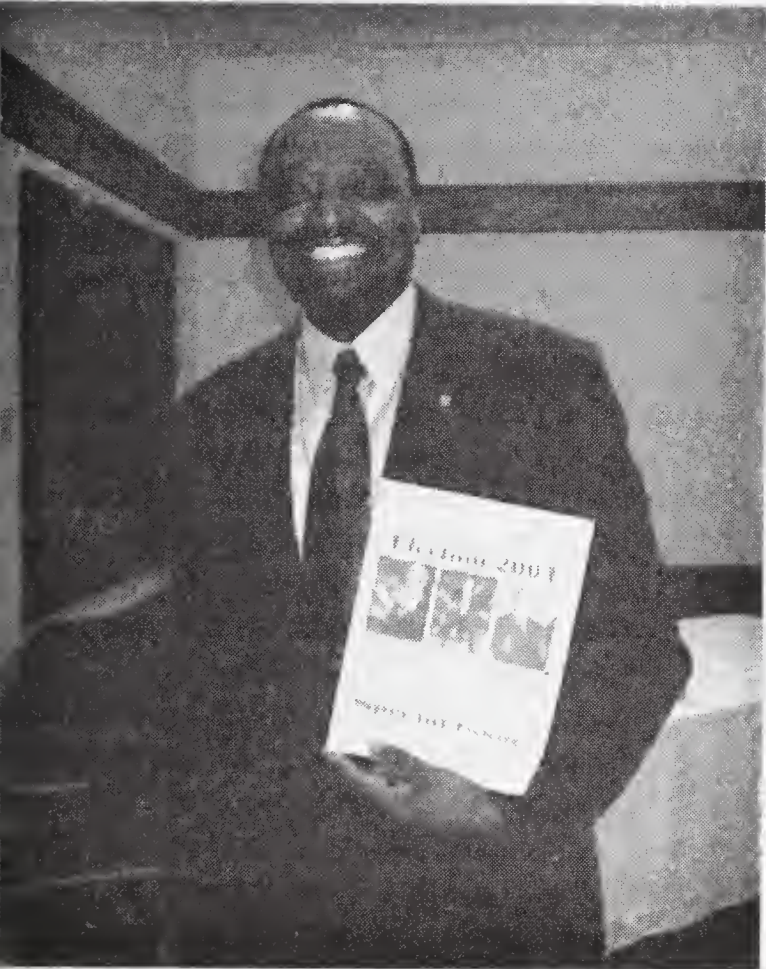
This final call to action left in the hands of listeners the ability to reclaim their moral identity and shape the judicial future of America.

CR

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Interview with Alan Keyes

By Taylor Stanford
Staff Writer



R: It is no question that UNC is a generally biased campus. Do you think this influences the education received? Is there any way that this bias can be reversed?

Keyes: I imagine that it does. I have noticed, however, that there is a tendency for people to push beyond the imposed boundaries of the bias in the classrooms, which is part of the reason I get invited to speak at these things, but also that there has been an effort to organize those that will help provide an alternative perspective. The final result could be to strengthen people because when you are operating under an environment where you are constantly being challenged to defend what you are, you will end up being better rooted in that viewpoint. In some ways, being in an environment that is used in a way that contradicts what you believe, you tend to work harder to understand that, and maybe you'll come out of it better.

CR: Recently UNC has denied recognition to a Christian fraternity on campus due to its members' failure to adopt the university's non-discrimination policy, which governs all UNC student organizations. What are your thoughts on this, and how do you think the university should have handled such a situation?

Keyes: This is a type of policy that professes non-discrimination but then ends up discriminating. The thing is because though things like this are done in the name of diversity, the point of fact is what they are aimed to do is destroy all diversity. Diversity is that some things are different than others. When it comes to things like religious denominations and so forth, you maintain the difference by not including in the denomination those who don't agree in your beliefs. And since people have the choice as to what denomination they want to be a part of, this does not, at the end of the day, amount to doing them any wrong. So I would think that this decision represents the suppression of religious beliefs since the religious freedom exists with the freedom of association and that is the right to associate according to the beliefs that you profess.

CR: Since President Bush will have to appoint a new chief justice due to the illness of Rehnquist, who do you think will be appointed, and who you believe should be appointed? How do you feel this appointment will affect the possible overturn of Roe v. Wade?

Keyes: The overturn of Roe v. Wade depends ultimately on who will be appointed to fill the vacancy and how that

goes over the course of the next several years and the vacancies to come. The Supreme Court justices can't impose a view that doesn't have a majority behind it. Who do I think should be appointed? Clarence Thomas. But I'd appoint Clarence Thomas from my own point of view because he's the only natural lawyer on the court and he believes in the doctrine that our Constitution is based on. Who do I think will be appointed? This is a tough one, but I think it would be a choice between [Antonin] Scalia and [Clarence] Thomas.

CR: Eighty-six days before the 2004 election, and why Illinois? What impact do you feel your campaign had on the people of Illinois, and what do you expect for the people under the office of Barack Obama?

Keyes: I basically accepted the invitation to go in because I thought, number one, that someone like Barack Obama, that stands against everything that I believe in, should not be allowed to get into the Senate on a pass. So, campaigning against him, even though it was a long shot, seemed to me a worthwhile way to maintain principles. It was also important, I think, because Illinois is an important state. One cannot simply allow the Republican Party to become a kind of appendage to the Democrats. And it was happening because good-hearted conservatives were drifting away from the process and were no longer involved in it. I believe that my entering into the campaign has re-energized, in many ways, the Republican core in Illinois. I will be working to try and build on that so that the party can become more viable at the grassroots. I think that the problem with the Republican Party in Illinois that I found is that the leadership in the party is now a creation of the Democrat political machine. This is intolerable for a Republican Party in the state to have a leadership that essentially depends on its viability with its relations with Democrats, a corrupt political machine. But we're going to work to change that.

CR

The Feel-Good Curriculum

The Dumbing Down of America's Kids in the Name of Self-Esteem

A Review of *The Feel-Good Curriculum* by Maureen Stout

By Fitz E. Barringer
Associate Editor

The education system in America, based since the 1970s on the principles of personal self-esteem, is failing at its primary mission of teaching children, says Maureen Stout, an education professor at California State University, in *The Feel-Good Curriculum*. It is also undermining the fabric of American society.

Stout unabashedly blames the rise of the self-esteem curriculum for falling test scores, low-quality schools, ineffective teachers, and a host of other societal problems. More and more children, she claims, are hurried through the school system and taught that their feelings, not rational thought, are the basis for a successful life.

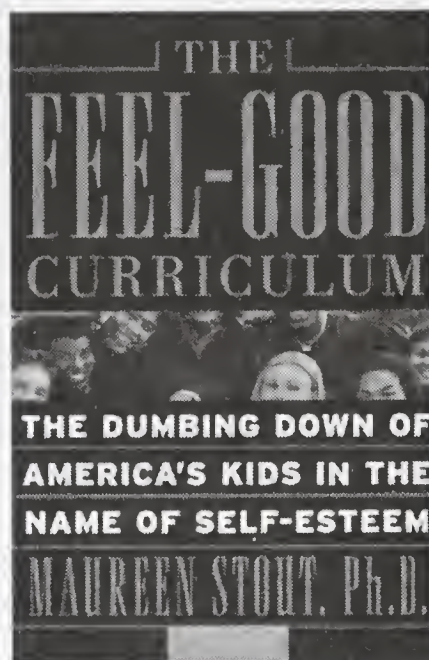
This thought process is very dangerous. According to Stout, when children and educators believe that personal feelings are more important than proper evaluation, tests become easier, and students learn less. Moreover, the priority on self-esteem leads children to become narcissistic and unwilling to listen to or entertain the views of their peers and teachers.

This narcissistic attitude of American students results in a concentration on the self and a neglect of other people. In the effort to preserve everyone's self-esteem, for instance, schools have instituted new multicultural classes that focus on making minority students feel positive about their ethnic and cultural heritage.

Sadly, says Stout, these classes have become a breeding ground for self-segregation in public schools. Minority students are indoctrinated with the concepts of learning about themselves and their backgrounds but they are not taught the values of investigating other cultures or viewpoints.

Indeed, the prevailing attitude in today's schools, according to Stout, is that "If you're not in my group, I don't want to know about you."

Stout also points out that the self-



esteem movement is not limited to K-12 schools. She draws on personal experiences as a college professor and the views of her fellow educators to illustrate the point.

She recalls several experiences in which her students – most of them future teachers – complain about grades. Students, she claims, expect to achieve A's no matter what effort they put into a particular assignment – however minimal. Their K-12 education has taught them that even poor work will be generously graded to ensure a positive self-image.

The most disturbing thing about the self-esteem movement, according to Stout, is the minimal amount of research actually invested in supporting the concept of a curriculum based on self-esteem.

Despite the claims of self-esteem advocates, most research cited in the book shows that giving students undeservingly high grades only serves to lower their efforts on the assignment, not preserve their self-esteem. Moreover, there is little empirical evidence that a positive self-image is the root of quality schoolwork.

Actually, according to educational research, the opposite appears to be true. High performance in school often leads to positive self-esteem.

Stout blames professors of education

for the unrelenting indoctrination of the self-esteem movement in America's schools. Without all the facts or evidence they pushed for education based on self-esteem. And now that evidence suggests they were wrong about the importance of self-esteem, Stout claims that many educators are clinging to the concept to preserve their careers.

Stout suggests, therefore, that parents and teachers work to rid public schools of the self-esteem curriculums. Schools, she says, should instead concentrate on teaching students the value of critical thinking through a classical education. With critical thinking skills, students can rationally and logically solve problems in their lives and academic pursuits.

By employing logic, not trusting in their personal feelings, she argues, students will be prepared for a lifetime of learning and success.

The obviously well-educated Stout employs a direct, clear prose to relate her opinions to the reader. Her seamless arguments are compelling while her sentences are varied and flowing. She fearlessly and logically prosecutes the fallacies in the self-esteem argument and, toward the end of the book, suggests a number of solutions to the educational problems facing America.

Indeed, some of the more refreshing aspects of Stout's writing are her logical solutions to educational problems and her persistent hope of a better future, despite the dismal state of America's public schools today.

She believes that the fact that many people and parents continue to see the self-esteem curriculum as the leading problem for America's schools shows that the self-esteem movement, despite efforts on behalf of professional educators, has not fully indoctrinated everyone.

This fact preserves the hope that one day, children – perhaps our children – will return to schools where logic and learning outweigh the influence of self-esteem in the classroom.

CR

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Paradigms and Principles

Not That Kind of Partner

(A Clarification from staff writer Matthew Pulley)

The war on the English language by politically correct terminology has apparently claimed another victim: the word “partner.” In previous generations, when a man referred to his partner, people could safely make the conclusion that he was referring to a business relationship. Unfortunately, it seems as though many of you were confused by my September article, in which I refer to my partner, Alex, in reference to the contracting firm that we run together. Let me clarify: I am NOT a Log Cabin Republican! Stop asking.

On “Strike” Against the American People

In case you were wondering why a bunch of liberals were wearing t-shirts around campus that said “STRIKE” on them, it was a protest against the re-election of the president. The back said something about it not being a mandate and about how this is not their America. Belatedly, they figured out that a strike actually entails more than just wearing t-shirts – it actually involves walking out in protest. So they’ve all decided to walk out of this America and go find a new America somewhere else. We wish them the best of luck.

Communist Hill in the Fall

The Chapel Hill Town Council is considering banning leaf blowers within city limits (notice the irony of the “Town” Council and “city” limits) because they are noisy and cause air pollution. This will force residents to be old fashioned and rake leaves the hard way (or hire students or others to take care of their yards).

Maybe some residents will revolt and go for the “natural look” of an unkempt yard (although the council would then pass a law about that if they already don’t have one). Chapel Hill does not have the high level of crime and poverty that many places do, but it does have more important things to focus on other than banning leaf blowers.

The nebulous explanation of noise and pollution has to make citizens wonder: when will they ban motorcycles (which are noisy pollutants and dangerous), and then automobiles, and then why not the bus system also? At what point will it end? By the way, they are also going to ban large equipment trucks from using their “Jake Brakes” while they are in the “town,” except in case of emergency. No wonder a lot of North Carolinians refer to the home of UNC as “Communist Hill.”

Red Sox Break “Curse”

Excitement about the result of the World Series was enough to save thousands of New Englanders from freezing to death this fall when the Red Sox finally won. Unfortunately, the sentiment cooled when John Kerry lost the election – apparently that metaphor between sports and politics is just that – a metaphor. As far as we know, the twin curses of rudeness and bad driving haven’t been lifted either.

The Secret Life of Classics Majors

If all students knew what classics was all about, they would all want to major in it and study the true great works. People with new-age majors abound because they think they’re going to talk about sex, pornography, and things like that more often and more openly than in other majors. But they are wrong.

“In my Greek archeology class, we spent half the time looking at gorgeous naked men,” one classics major said. “It’s surprising that more people don’t want to be classicists. Oh, well.”

GOD BLESS AMERICA!



Several students smoked victory cigars and played country music in the Pit after the election results came in.

Canadians for Kerry

Well, the election is finally over, and who's getting the last laugh? That's right. Republicans! Who would have thought? For those who haven't left Chapel Hill in a few weeks, the Kerry signs, stickers, protesters and pit-sitters may have swayed them to think that Bush was the most hated person in America. So wasn't it nice to see all that red cover the map during election night? We may be a minority in this town, but we fight until the bitter end.

Even better than watching Bush win, however, was watching all the Kerry supporters here in Chapel Hill after the election. Girls went around wearing all black, staring at the ground and talking about "the end of the world as we know it." Professors used their class time to talk about how angry they were. And, though the election is over, the Kerry signs and stickers have not left.

The majority – yes, the majority – has spoken, and they want to keep Bush. Some people continue to talk about the good Kerry would have done, but applications for immigration to Canada have skyrocketed. So, go ahead, you whiny Kerry supporters. Pack your bags and move to Canada. You won't be missed.

Carolina Review

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North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

December 2004

*Final Exam
Study Guide!*

MERRY



CHRISTMAS!

Inside: Christmas in Carolina, Commercialization, Kwanzaa,
Controversial Course Funding, How To Talk to a Liberal, and more...

If you listened to the old folks talk, you'd think that up until you were born there were blizzards in October every year. Of course, weather records show otherwise. But, nevertheless, there is a certain joy to be gained from the stories told. Like fish stories and hunting stories, snow stories do get bigger with time – and a single fluke storm suddenly becomes the standard by which time is judged. “Why, your generation just can't handle snow like we used to. That's what's wrong with America today. We don't get enough snow anymore.”

I admit that I too have found it hard sometimes to fully separate Weather Channel reports of notoriously snowy locales from my hopes for the holiday weather. I spent much of my childhood wishing fervently for more snow, not only so school could be cancelled but also because I was fascinated by the idea of massive snowfalls – and, not yet attuned to the geographical factors that dictate snowfall, I naturally assumed that it was only a matter of time before such a snowstorm hit my neighborhood.

Perhaps part of my fascination with snow comes from the fact that it makes everyone stop for a bit – and notice the fact that they aren't actually the ones running the universe.

Speaking of failed attempts to control the universe, it is interesting how we continually try to get a step ahead of nature. The world is full of weather predictions, most of which are wrong – and many of which give inflated odds of a white Christmas. In my search to find out my true odds of experiencing a white Christmas when I go home this December, I finally settled on snow data from the National Climatic Data Center. According to one map, the probability of a white Christmas (defined as a snow depth of at least one inch) where I grew up is somewhere between 5 and 33 percent – somewhere from one in twenty Christmases to one in three. According to the same map, here in Chapel Hill the chance is less than 5 percent.

Don't let that depress you or anything though. These probabilities rely upon data gathered over a relatively short period of time (in the big geological scale of things), and the predictions seem to vary widely. For example, they show a far higher white Christmas probability for Greensboro than for Asheville, which receives far more snow, on average, per year. 2004 could be the year when Christmastime pictures of the Old Well are of that little green dome poking out of a snowdrift. A giant sinkhole could also open up and swallow all of Duke University – we can always hope.

My point, I think, is that in the scale on which the earth moves, the space of one or two generations – or even a century or so of formal weather record-keeping – is merely a blink. The climate has changed enough in 2000 years to drastically affect agricultural patterns – and thereby nations, cultures and economies – around the world, even in the centuries before industrialization. The lives of a few humble folk 2000 years ago have also had a transformative impact on the world, something the advocates of a completely secular holiday generally don't like to admit.

Even the seemingly secular Christmas traditions we celebrate have a clear connection to the first Christmas. Ever since Mary and Joseph traveled to their hometown, Christmas seems to have involved traveling. Just as they gathered around the manger on that cold December night, we gather with our families. Baby Jesus received gifts, and so do we. Sometimes we still look out into that frosty December sky toward the light of the stars to guide us. And, metaphorically speaking, there is still no room at the inn. It seems that we act out almost every element of the Christmas Story in our celebration – even those of us who have never seen the story performed in costume or heard it preached on Christmas Eve.

The late 20th century idea of what constitutes an appropriate winter holiday seeks, in a way, to divorce the present from any tie to the past. Yet, this idea some people seem to have that Christmas is no longer relevant makes about as much sense as believing that the sort of weather you remember – or think you remember – is the only weather there ever was. In truth, the most idealized thing in the secular holiday music pervading radio playlists this time of year – a white Christmas – is little more than a dream for much of North Carolina, where the odds are not in our favor. We can keep hoping, but it might be better to just accept the legacy that was handed down to us by the last few millennia of humans and recognize the obvious: that Christmas is not a holiday to merely celebrate snow.

Of course, that doesn't mean we have to give up on the snow completely. We did beat Miami in football this year, and if Hell can freeze over then so can Chapel Hill.

Sincerely,
Deb McCown



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Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Studying Western Civilization

Why Are Campus Radicals So Upset?

By Brian Sopp
Associate Editor

On Nov. 15, an interesting scene unfolded in the Pit. A handful of students held signs promoting "Pope Center Day." Passing themselves off as representatives of the Pope Center for Higher Education Policy, a group of liberal students was actually trying to talk to peers in order to publicize a protest that would take place later that day.

So what was the impetus behind this interesting development? It was the proposal of a new Western civilization program at UNC.

Earlier this year, recognizing the need for a stronger Western civilization curriculum, a committee formed a proposal for a new program. The Pope Foundation is expected to give \$12 million to the University to fund the program. Unfortunately, many professors and students have protested the University's acceptance of the money. The most highlighted reason behind these protestations has been the fact that the Pope family holds strong conservative values.

The Pope Foundation also funds the Pope Center, a higher education think tank located on campus. It has printed several articles criticizing the growth of such programs as sexuality studies and women's studies at UNC. Not surprisingly, many campus liberals have been offended.

During the aforementioned protest, students held signs in front of Wilson Library with slogans such as "Our values are not for sale" and "UNC should not take money from an organization with a racist, homophobic, sexist, and anti-poor record." The protesters then filed into the Pleasants Family Assembly Room of Wilson Library, where the proposed program was being discussed. They lined the walls toting their signs in order to "be heard."

According to a Nov. 16 article by

Claire Dorrier in the *Daily Tar Heel*, the protesters were worried that "the University's academic freedom would take a hit from the foundation, which they said could exert influence over the campus's intellectual life."

Chase Foster, a liberal campus activist, said, "It [the grant] would devalue education and harm the reputation of the University."

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On the Nov. 23 viewpoint page of the *Daily Tar Heel*, Morgan Johnson, a graduate student, asked, "Do we want to align ourselves with the politics of the Popes and their organizations?"

On the same page, Altha Cravey, a geography professor, wrote, "If UNC is going to maintain its integrity as an institution of scholarship and higher learning, the curriculum must not be for sale."

Some of the students and professors protesting the Pope Foundation grant claim that they are protecting a public university from private interests. Others do not protest private money in general but think that allowing donations to be earmarked for specific programs will threaten academic freedom. Both con-

cerns fail to acknowledge the current University funding policies.

Approximately, 25 percent of UNC-Chapel Hill's budget is provided by the state. This means that 75 percent of the school's funding comes from private sources. The UNC Office for Development is currently running a campaign called Carolina First, a campaign that has raised almost \$1.4 billion. Those who protest the use of private funds at UNC will have a difficult time convincing the University administration to refuse 75 percent of its budget.

Furthermore, allowing donors to decide where their money goes is a widespread practice at UNC. For example, one small part of the total recently raised by Carolina First is a \$600,000 gift from an alumnus and former U.S. Ambassador Anthony S. Harrington recently gave to the school. Harrington's donation was specifically given to assist with a new Latin American studies program.

Obviously, then, blocking the Pope Foundation grant because of fear of private interests is not a sound argument.

Acknowledging this fact, some protesters simply worry about the political interests of individual donors rather than private funds in general. However, even if the proposed grant was politically driven, these concerns also fail to account for UNC funding policy. The University has taken donor-driven donations several times in the past, and there were few protests.

In the early 1990's, for example, Charles Williamson died and left \$200,000 to UNC. The money was earmarked for the encouragement of gay and lesbian studies on campus. Starting in 1996 much of this money was allotted to \$4,000 course development grants to faculty members interested in developing sexuality studies courses. A wide range of course offerings in a number of departments resulted. And, this fall, a sexuality studies minor was offered to students for the first time.

This money was donated with a specific cause in mind. Furthermore, it was not used to fund a specific proposal made by UNC faculty. Instead, the money helped develop a new curriculum focusing on a cause dear to the donor.

In the words of professor Cravey, the development of the sexuality studies department was, in a sense, "donor-driven." But during the development of the new minor, no one claimed that it "put academic freedom at risk." Despite its donor-driven nature, many of the people who are currently protesting the Pope Foundation have called protestations to the sexuality studies minor "homophobic."

If one were to look at the creation of any of the new programs at UNC, they could find similar trends. Donations influence curriculum because certain programs cannot be instituted without funding.

Conceding this point, other opponents still insist that the problem with the pro-

derneath its social justice objectives. Translation: the foundation wants to ensure that abortion remains legal. Not surprisingly, there have been no campus protests against the Reynolds Foundation. Few people are concerned about its political ties.

So, once again, the arguments of those opposing the Pope Foundation grant do not add up. Why is this? Why is this particular donation causing such a stir? One possible answer is that protesters do not really have a problem with donations, but rather with the conservative values of the Pope family.

According to Dorrier of the *Daily Tar Heel*, Judith Bennett, a history professor, claimed that if the program were funded by the Pope Foundation, she would refuse to teach courses on Western civilization. Bennett asserted, "it is a program which I could not associate myself with."

However, on Nov. 14, 1998, Bennett held a seminar on women in medieval Europe. The seminar was part of the Project for Historical Education, a program funded by the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation.

Bennett was able to participate in a program funded by a liberal foundation but claims that she "could not associate" herself with one funded by conservatives. This is one small example of the hypocrisy prevalent among many of the new program's opponents.

Examining the current discussion about the proposed Western civilization program shows that its opponents are either misinformed or disingenuous. Those who protest the use of private funds are obviously unfamiliar with the University's funding policies. And those who claim that money with political ties should not be accepted, but yet fail to protest programs funded by the Reynolds Foundation, are being inconsistent.

The University should most definitely accept the proposed grant. And they most likely will. Whether or not the administrators that are in charge of the new program are liberal or conservative, they understand that the study of Western civilization is important and that a new program will offer a stronger curriculum with information that students can benefit from.

The protestors do not really have a problem with donations, but rather with the conservative values of the Pope family.

posed grant is not that the Pope family has conservative interests, but that their money is tied to conservative organizations like the Pope Center. But, once again, past University policy should assuage this concern.

For example, since 1936 the Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation has donated \$252 million to support North Carolina public education, and much of this money has been received by UNC-Chapel Hill. At the same time, the Reynolds Foundation opens to promote liberal political views.

One simple example can be found on the foundation's website, where a desire "to ensure that all reproductive options remain available to women" is listed un-

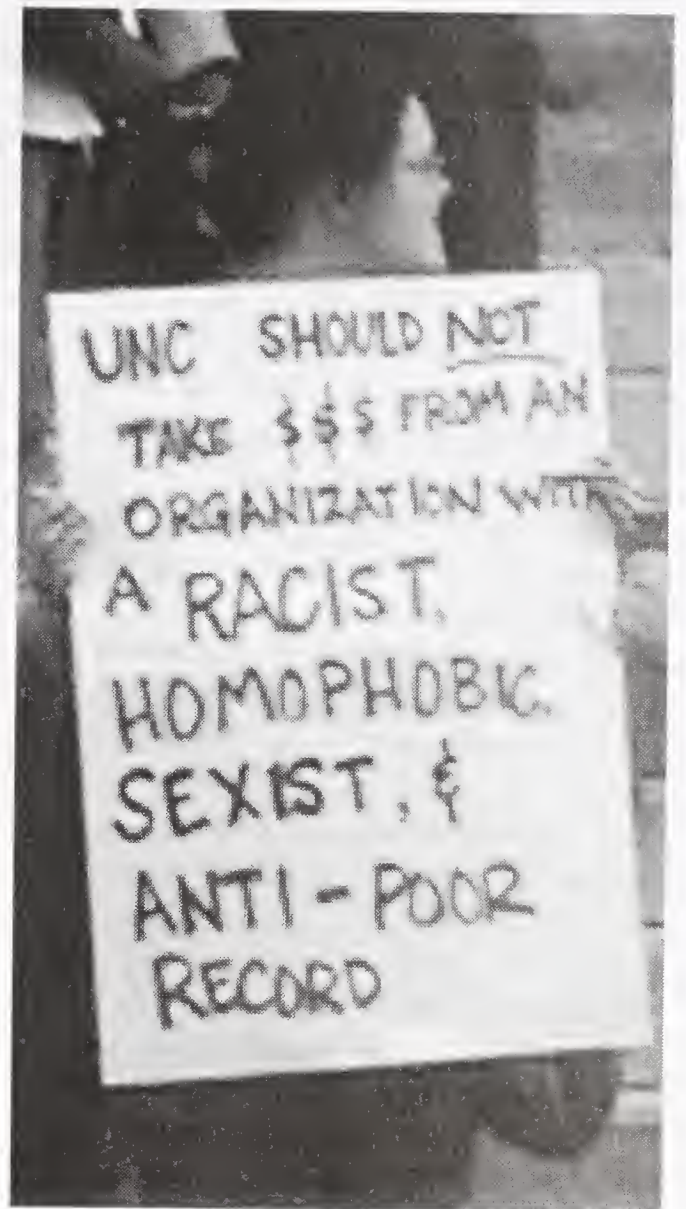


Photo by Shannon Blosser

An unidentified protester tries to tell the University where to get its money from.

Perhaps this is why so many people are protesting. A traditional program held next to such courses as sexuality studies and social and economic justice will illustrate the degree to which the latter programs are lacking in academic merit. Maybe this is what certain liberals are afraid of. Then again, maybe some liberals simply want to oppose conservatives whenever they can.

Instead of being protested for offering a grant, the Pope Foundation should be applauded for its tremendous act of philanthropy.

CR

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Is it January Yet?

The Caustic Jeremiad of a Battered Salesman

By Jordan Stone
Staff Writer

Imagine a scene: long lines, rampant disputes and scuffles, people dressed alike, weird and irritating music playing in the background and frantic, controlled hysteria.

Is this a long line of Star Wars fans buried in their fantastically bizarre world as they await the release of the recently redone Trilogy? Is it a set of crazed Carolina students camped out in hopes of getting basketball tickets? It could be, but not this time.

In fact, it is my own reoccurring nightmare because I am a Best Buy home theater salesman, and the holiday season has arrived.

Last year in the fourth quarter - and mostly in the last one and a half months - Best Buy with sales of \$6.9 billion grossed \$2.7 billion more than the lowest quarter of the year and \$1.8 billion more than the next best quarter. In 2002, the U.S. Department of Commerce and U.S. Census Bureau reported that retailers did 22.5 percent of their business during the holiday season.

Granted, these numbers probably do not come to anyone's surprise, but on a more personal level these statistics indicate an enormous influx of shoppers coming to my store to no longer just talk, but yell, interrogate, push, smart off to and get boisterously frustrated with yours truly. The official start of the "helldays" is also known as Black Friday, or the day after Thanksgiving. To put this in perspective, I had to attend a special meeting the Sunday before to "practice" handling the insane customers who would be ready, lined up and waiting to charge into the store at 5:30 in the morning.

Yeah, you read that correctly; I said 5:30 in the morning, the day after a holiday. I just want to know what eugenicist needs to be tarred and feathered for allowing these people to live. They rush

towards me like seagulls to scraps of bread, frantically asking where the cheapest DVD player is located so they can pour their \$19.99 down the drain of a technological vacuum. Do they not realize there is only one reason that this specific component is 75 percent cheaper

***Within
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than all the rest?

My store aimed to sell over a week's worth of merchandise in one day. My head felt like the Energizer Bunny's (yeah we've got that too) drum with one word incessantly hammering my skull as I sat in this "dry run" meeting: "re-flipping-diculous." After surviving this inundation of militant shoppers attempting to complete their Christmas shopping in one day, I must prepare myself for notoriously unrealistic and pretentious procrastinating nitwits.

They waltz in sometime the week before Christmas during the busiest time of the day and expect instant and immediate service, get upset when their wish is not

granted, subsequently becoming belligerent and prone to direct foul language my way.

Next thing I know I have an irritated middle-aged mother with the attitude and looks of a hungry and unkempt hyena staring a hole through the side of my face as I make a futile attempt to carry on an intelligent conversation with a previously disgruntled, stupid and grizzly-looking male customer who just recently stopped giving me the "you are a dirty, lazy, money grubbing sales associate - who is not on commission - and why can I not have this for half-off?" look.

Just as I think I am out of the woods, he lets loose a grocery list of reasons why I am a horrible human being for not breaking all company policy because he is "special" for buying a cheap TV in a retail store. It is hectic, migraine-inducing, hatred-festering, gruesome and completely debasing of the human race.

Within the retail world it seems any other good reason to celebrate Christmas has eroded away to leave standing alone, stark and ugly: presents. Occurrences such as this make me wonder if people even know why they celebrate Christmas anymore.

According to higher academia - a conspicuous label under which this wonderful university falls - there is no God or gods, Jesus is discredited as myth, a raving lunatic or the ultimate contradiction of mediocrity, a good teacher. Following this logically (which would be a change from the norm on this campus), the wise men who bore gifts - the reason usually attached to the current gift giving tradition - become rich men with nothing better to do than practice brilliant but misguided astrology.

In light of these assumptions and the rampant materialistic emphasis taking hold of the wintry months, Christmas is one of three things: the best excuse ever created to miss school or work, a silly tradition, or a corporate conspiracy created by scheming capitalists after WWII to empower the elite and enable companies to make an immoral amount of money and in turn suppress the masses.

We might as well be buying presents to celebrate the founding of Best Buy or any other ludicrous, meaningless and

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injured up holiday. Now, do not get me wrong; I am a staunch advocate for capitalism, the consumer, and the free market, but it sickens me that my company

started gearing up for Christmas in late October. It saddens me how anxious, angry and temperamentally abnormal people become over stuff.

So, this holiday season, I have just one request, from the guy still in shock from his training to man the retail counters of America for the holidays. Rethink your Christmas mindset this year, whether for your own sake or the sake of people like me. If you must venture out there, remember that there are more people in the universe than just you and that those working the sales floor are just as flustered and tried for time as you are.

And, if at all possible do not make acquiring or giving that "perfect" present your priority. This Christmas break, slow down, take a lot of naps, sit around the

house, chat with your family, eat huge amounts of food, and play in the snow – preferably washing your sibling's face in it. Watch "It's a Wonderful Life" more than once, watch all of the bowl games (or at least ours), or go see old friends – whether you were planning on getting them a present or not.

Whatever you do, for the love of God, or not, do not shop away your Christmas break – and please, please don't chase me around the store. Thank you.

CR

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The Christmas Story

From the King James Bible, book of Luke

And it came to pass in those days, that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed. (And this taxing was first made when Cyrenius was governor of Syria.)

And all went to be taxed, every one into his own city. And Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem; (because he was of the house and lineage of David:)

to be taxed with Mary his espoused wife, being great with child.

And so it was, that, while they were there, the days were fulfilled that she should be delivered.

And she brought forth her firstborn son, and wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and laid him in a manger; because there was no room for them in the inn.

And there were in the same country shepherds abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flock by night.

And, lo, the angel of the Lord came upon them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them: and they were sore afraid.

And the angel said unto them, Fear not: for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord.

And this shall be a sign unto you; Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.

And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying,

Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will

toward men.

15: And it came to pass, as the angels were gone away from them into heaven, the shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us.

16: And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger.

17: And when they had seen it, they made known abroad the saying which was told them concerning this child.

18: And all they that heard it wondered at those things which were told them by the shepherds.

19: But Mary kept all these things, and pondered them in her heart.

20: And the shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things that they had heard and seen, as it was told unto them.



CR

What Is Kwanzaa?

The Irony of a Holiday Younger Than Your Parents

By Carrie Crespo
Staff Writer

Kwanzaa was created during the Civil Rights movement, but rather than bringing a more unifying country, it seems to divide it even more.

According to an entry on Wikipedia, an online encyclopedia that allows users to make entries, the holiday reflects a concern for “African-American cultural groundedness in thought and practice (commonly referred to as ‘black pride’) and the community and self-determination associated with this.”

The entry also notes that “Kwanzaa was established in aftermath of the...Watts Riots,” a series of riots in 1960s California that “was due to police brutality viewed by citizens.”

The concepts behind Kwanzaa seem idealistic. “It brings us together from all countries, all religious traditions, all classes, all ages and generations, and all political persuasions on the common ground of our Africanness in all its historical and current diversity and unity,” says one website about the holiday.

The founder of Kwanzaa, Maulana Karenga, a professor of Black Studies at California State University, wanted a way to bring all the cultures of Africa together by bringing in a mix of their traditions and values as the founding principles. Each of these principles is symbolized by an African crop or craft.

The seven principles are unity, self-determination, collective work and responsibility, cooperative economics, purpose, creativity, and faith. Each is celebrated on a different day from Dec. 26 through Jan. 1 with the lighting of a candle on a kinara (not to be confused with the Jewish menorah) and the exchange of gifts that relate to African culture.

But there is a catch. There is more to this assertion of “Africanness in all its historical and current diversity and unity.”

Unlike other holidays, Kwanzaa is not

quite so easily shared with those of other races and cultural groups. In fact, it is not necessarily shared by the cultural groups it was designed to represent.

“Kwanzaa is clearly an African holiday created for African peoples,” reads a comment attributed to Karenga on the Kwanzaa website. However, not many people in Africa actually celebrate Kwan-

“Kwanzaa is clearly an African holiday created for African peoples,” reads a comment attributed to Karenga on the Kwanzaa website. However, not many people in Africa actually celebrate Kwanzaa.

“The people in Africa laugh at Kwanzaa,” Jessa said.

zaa.

Freshamn Tega Jessa was born in Nigeria and moved here 13 years ago. Everything about his culture he learned from his family and not from Kwanzaa.

“The people in Africa laugh at Kwanzaa,” he said. “It is for African Americans to feel like they have a past.”

Though it was created to unify, Kwanzaa continues to divide people.

Africa is a huge continent with diverse cultures, and, like those of Caucasian descent, people of African descent live throughout the world with no knowledge of where their ancestors originated.

Karenga, an American, tried to take a little piece of culture from various societies in ancient Africa in order to create this holiday and provide a way for African Americans to celebrate their heritage.

It may seem as though he took some random traditions and tried to put them together, and in essence he did. To take traditions that your ancestors perhaps did not follow could be meaningless.

Jessa says people already celebrate holidays at any time of the year. All of December is considered a time to celebrate Christmas and the New Year. No one needs another excuse to celebrate, especially not something they are expected to do anyway.

“The culture and values do not need to be reiterated through a holiday,” Jessa said. “It is expected of them to be remembered and followed.”

Kwanzaa has become a way for African Americans to feel that they have a background when they don’t know exactly what their own is. Kwanzaa can be worthwhile in that it provides a new way to reiterate various African traditions and teach them to children.

However, it tries to incorporate too many cultures and varying traditions to do it. It also makes sure, as a holiday created only for a certain understanding of a certain group, that people with different racial or cultural backgrounds, or simply a different understanding of their identity cannot join in the celebration.

Isn’t it a bit ironic that the main principle of Kwanzaa is supposed to be unity?

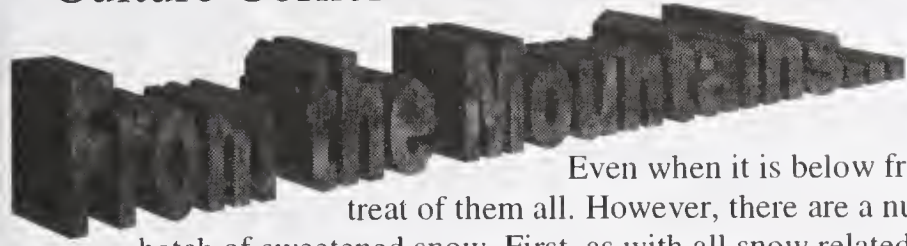
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Christmas in Carolina

Culture Corner

By Taylor Stanford
Staff Writer



Let it Snow Cream

Even when it is below freezing outside, snow cream could quite possibly be the greatest winter treat of them all. However, there are a number of recipes and a few rules of thumb to consider when creating a batch of sweetened snow. First, as with all snow related edibles, avoid dirty snow, especially the yellow kind. Also, an old superstition suggests that the first snow of the season should not be eaten. As for recipes, most call for 1-3 cups of fresh snow, ½ cup of whipping cream, 1 tablespoon of sugar and 3 drops of vanilla extract. Mix all the ingredients together and add in the snow until the desired consistency is reached. I would recommend substituting the whipping cream for a can of sweetened condensed milk and adding a few crushed candy canes. Eat your snow cream immediately or freeze it until it's hardened. Enjoy!

O Christmas Tree

Did you know that the Christmas trees grown and harvested in North Carolina are the most popular kind throughout North America, The Islands, Mexico, Bermuda and Japan? Grown in the mountains of North Carolina, the Fraser Fir is most people's tree of choice. Even though growers send their trees all over the nation, some people still make an annual pilgrimage to the forests of North Carolina to choose and cut the perfect Christmas tree. This popularity has made North Carolina's Christmas tree industry the second largest supplier of trees in the nation and number one in terms of revenue.

The White House has even deemed the North Carolina Fraser Fir worthy of decoration by the first family. The first Christmas tree in the White House was decorated in 1856 by Franklin Pierce, the 14th president, though it did not become a tradition until the mid-1880s. A North Carolina Fraser has been selected as the official White House Christmas tree nine times, more than any other variety from any other state.

Decorating with the Vanderbilts

America's castle sets the scene for a romantic Christmas that harkens back to the age of Victorian elegance. Biltmore House, located in the mountains of Asheville, annually opens its doors to visitors for a two-month celebration, just as George and Edith Vanderbilt did when they formally opened their mansion on Christmas Eve 1895. The house staff, which numbers in the hundreds, decorates the mansion with lush greenery, berries, lights, and dozens of Fraser firs. The grand dining room, perhaps the most recognizable room at Biltmore, houses a 5-foot tree, complete with German glass blown ornaments and a floor full of presents. There are over 700 poinsettias and 400 wreaths included in the house decorations. And just as Vanderbilt had wanted, the grand pipe organ plays Christmas tunes, day and night, for all visitors to enjoy.

While the house is beautiful during the day, it is exquisite at night. Specialty evening tours of the estate are available during the Christmas season. Then, the rooms are filled with soft candlelight and the sounds of a crackling fire. Any visit is complete with the concerts and dances that the estate hosts on the expansive porches overlooking the Appalachian Mountains. The Winery hosts holiday wine tasting and cooking lessons, while the estate restaurants base their menu on the holiday favorites of the Vanderbilt family. Of course, no matter how tempting a Christmas visit to the Biltmore Estate, the prices are still outrageous.

Christmas Town, USA

Located a few minutes west of Charlotte, the small textile town of McAdenville has become known as Christmas Town, USA. Back in 1956, the McAdenville Men's Club thought it would be festive to decorate a few trees in the one-stoplight town with twinkling white lights. The idea was so well received by the community that the number of lights has been increased to nearly 450,000 on 400 trees. Preparations begin in mid-August when the Men's Club starts stringing these thousands of red, green and white lights on every tree in town. Besides the trees, citizens decorate their houses, porches and windows for the holiday season. During this time of year, electrical bills are apt to soar. The lights are kept on Monday through Friday from 5:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. and on Saturday and Sunday from 5:30 p.m. until 11:00 p.m. However, because of the estimated \$11.8 million economic effect the Christmas season brings to the town when people come to view the lights, all electric bills are paid for by the town during the month of December.

Among the most popular attractions are the nativity scene displayed at the McAdenville Baptist Church and The Lake, which is located in the center of town. Roughly 600,000 people visit McAdenville during the Christmas season. The decorations can be enjoyed by driving through the town or by strolling down the sidewalks while church bells chime Christmas carols. A lucky student from McAdenville Elementary pulled the "big switch" to light up the town on Dec. 1, and the lights will remain on until Dec. 26.

CR

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A New National Holiday

Why Dec. 15 Is a Day We Should All Remember

By Philip D. Hensley Jr.
Staff Writer

The most important holiday of the year is quickly coming upon us. But I'm not referring to Christmas, or Hanukkah, or Kwanzaa (although I am hoping that Santa brings me a real nice Kinara this year). Instead, I'm talking about Bill of Rights Day, which is Dec. 15.

Bill of Rights Day isn't actually a holiday, but if there had to be only one holiday in America, I can't think of a better one than this.

At its founding, America was not unique because of its "freedoms" or "opportunities." America was unique because of one thing: the Bill of Rights. America was the first country in the entire world to have a government whose power was truly limited. And while those limits weren't always obeyed, the federal government *was* held in check for over a century.

At the end of the 1800's, federal, state and local taxes took only 8 percent of the national income. Today it's closer to 50 percent. The federal government didn't try to educate children, regulate health care, prop up foreign dictators with your money, or carry out any other failed utopian programs that politicians felt we needed.

So why should you even care about the Bill of Rights? Well, first of all, they're an important protection against a tyrannical federal government. But, even more importantly, you were probably never taught the *concept* of limited government, with the Bill of Rights serving as the heart of the Constitution. This is especially true if you went to a government school.

Sure, you were taught that the Bill of Rights is the first ten amendments to the Constitution. And you were probably also taught how the Senate and House of Representatives are made up, how a law is passed, and the necessary steps that supposedly need to be taken in order to

amend the Constitution.

But you were probably also taught that government saved us from the Great Depression, is the fair and impartial arbiter in deciding what our laws should be, and keeps evil, greedy corporations from polluting our lands and waters.

Unfortunately, schools don't teach that the one overriding factor that government possesses above all else is force. It also doesn't teach that a strict Constitution is essential to keep that force from getting out of hand is a strict Constitution. The heart of the Constitution is contained in the Bill of Rights. Here is what those first ten amendments say:

1. The federal government can't put limits on what you say, write, protest, or believe.
2. The federal government can't limit your ability to defend yourself.
3. The military can't force you to let soldiers stay in your home in peacetime.
4. No one has a right to search you or your property without a warrant signed by a judge showing that there is good reason to believe that you were involved in a crime.
5. No cop or lawyer can force you to say anything, you can't be tried again for a crime for which you've been acquitted, your property can't be taken without due process of law, and the government can't use your property without compensating you.
6. You can't be held in jail without a trial or without knowing what charges you are facing, you can't be deprived of an attorney, and you have a right to confront anyone who testifies against you.
7. You have a right to a trial by a jury of your peers.
8. The government cannot torture

you or subject you to unusual punishment.

9. The fact that your other rights aren't listed in the first eight amendments doesn't mean that you don't have them, unless the Constitution explicitly says so.
10. The federal government has no authority to do anything that isn't specifically mentioned in Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

The only litmus test that should ever imposed upon judicial nominees that are sent before Congress should be, "Can you read plain English?" The Bill of Rights isn't written in Russian, Spanish, or German. It isn't even written in difficult, hard-to-understand legalese.

If judges would follow the Bill of Rights, we would have a much freer and more prosperous life here in America. We wouldn't have restrictions on political speech in the name of "campaign finance reform." We wouldn't have a massive intrusion on civil liberties in the name of "security" or the "war on drugs." We wouldn't have a disastrous education system. We wouldn't have any of the evils that a tyrannical federal government has imposed upon us. We wouldn't be subject to all these invasions into our lives because the government has a "compelling interest" to do so.

We would each be free, able to live our own lives as we see fit, in whatever way we thought was best for us.

Instead, America gets to be like every other nation in the world. We can talk about how "free" and "generous" a people we are, but until we get back to a more limited government that is confined by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, we might as well be living in Europe.

CR

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Article I, Section 8

(What Congress is allowed to do)

- Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;
- Clause 2: To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;
- Clause 3: To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;
- Clause 4: To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;
- Clause 5: To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;
- Clause 6: To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;
- Clause 7: To establish Post Offices and post Roads;
- Clause 8: To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;
- Clause 9: To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;
- Clause 10: To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;
- Clause 11: To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;
- Clause 12: To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;
- Clause 13: To provide and maintain a Navy;
- Clause 14: To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;
- Clause 15: To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;
- Clause 16: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively, the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;
- Clause 17: To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;--And
- Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

The Bill of Rights

(Just in case you were confused by Article I, Section 8...)

Amendment 1

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Amendment 2

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Amendment 3

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Amendment 4

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Amendment 5

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Amendment 6

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defense.

Amendment 7

In Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury, shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Amendment 8

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Amendment 9

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment 10

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Do You Hear What I Hear?

Christmas Music Is Just Plain Bad

By S. M. Coley
Staff Writer

It's nauseatingly oversentimental. It all sounds the same: inane, repetitive lyrics accompanied by irritating melodies. No, not country music, the Christmas songs that have been playing on the radio since before you took off your Halloween costume. (No exaggeration; one Charlotte station began a 24/7 Christmas format at midnight on Halloween. Inappropriate.)

The establishment of an entirely illegitimate Christmas music genre has to be a plot contrived by the music industry to sell more CDs. Not Christmas CDs, mind you; there simply aren't enough sado-masochistic crazies out there buying Christmas albums to keep that industry afloat. But with radio stations playing grating music performed solely by artists who have appeared on VH1's "Where Are They Now?" the consumer is forced to seek alternative sources of musical sustenance during the initial winter months.

Our radios are as good as broken, and we are unwillingly thrust into the CD buying market. With enough help from radio stations, Ron Artest might even sell a half-dozen copies of his album.

Seriously, who listens to this stuff? (Point of clarification: rhetorical question directed toward "Christmas music," not Ron Artest. Although, I hear that with the prospect of so much free time forthcoming, he's begun work on a Christmas album of his own.) It's bad music done poorly.

A recent survey performed by Eric Zorn of the *Chicago Tribune* shows that at least a few music critics are laying off the crazy pills. When asked to comment on their least favorite Christmas song, several of them offered rather candid responses (as critics are wont to do).

Jingle Bell Rock, of which one line states, "Jingle bells chime in jingle bell time," several critics commented, "sucks more than the vacuum of deep space."

Another said, "It makes me gag. The lyrics imply that it is a rock song and therefore cool. It is not rock...It's not cool."

"*Jingle Bells*," said another critic, "tries to make snow, ice and cold temperatures sound like fun. I can't stand it."

Concerning *The Twelve Days of Christmas*, one critic simply stated, "Twelve thumbs down."

***Beyond
offering nothing
aesthetically,
Christmas songs
teach our children
bad values.***

Evidently, some hold the talents of the little drummer boy in rather low esteem, stating, "If the drummer boy were really at the Christmas scene, someone would have asked him to shut up." Indeed, it seems that loud percussion and peacefully sleeping babies mix about as well as alcohol and coherent subject-verb agreement.

One critic, seemingly at a loss for words, appealed to Dante to express his disdain for *The Little Drummer Boy*, saying, "I believe it is played nonstop in the seventh circle of hell." Others found it easier to opine, saying "this song is the musical equivalent of watching paint dry" and "hearing grownups sing 'Parum-pum-pum-pum' really irritates me."

The little drummer received the most votes as the worst Christmas song. Apparently, musical critics don't like annoying Christmas songs about the first annoying Christmas song performed by an obnoxious youth.

For some reason, artists feel compelled to produce new versions of the same crummy old songs. Remakes are

nothing new, however. For example, Canada is a shoddy imitation of France. Christmas music is hopelessly abysmal for the same reason that Canada never had any shot at being a real, grown-up country. It's a copy of something that just wasn't any good to begin with.

Whether it's done R&B style, Alternative style, or played without the words, muzac style, *Rocking Around the Christmas Tree* is just asinine. And who is seriously dreaming of a white Christmas? Not anyone with a driveway, a car, or a life. (Alvin and the Chipmunks and lazy French-Canadians who don't want to go to work notwithstanding.)

Beyond offering nothing aesthetically, Christmas songs teach our children bad values. Rudolph never earned the approval of his peers until he did something for them. Moreover, the songs that happen to elicit good behavior do so in a deceitful way. How do we get kids to behave? We tell them there's a large man in a red suit who watches them all time, even when they're sleeping, to see if they're naughty or nice.

Additionally, this type of brazen dishonesty is insulting to children. Any mildly observant 3rd grader has the sense to know that Santa Clause is *not* coming to town, and if he were they would do well to report his creepy, pedophilic conduct to the police. As Michael Jackson is embroiled in yet another child-molestation lawsuit, it occurs to me that perhaps his Jackson 5 rendition of *Santa Clause is Coming to Town* might be more than just a catchy tune.

I suggest we rid ourselves of this artistic and ethical affront to society affectionately referred to as "Christmas music." Refuse to patronize stores that sell it. Don't listen to radio stations that broadcast it. If you're at a dinner party and someone tries to play it, vote with your feet and leave. With concerted effort, we can end the embarrassingly mawkish display of faux cheer.

Of course, it wasn't always fake. We used to celebrate a truly joyous event; the happiest, most hope-filled occurrence in all of history. It's offensive, really. Carols are something akin to a Christmas requiem. We are forced to downplay the significance of a legitimate religious holiday; and in turn expected to

celebrate its secularization. With every makes you a bad person, just tasteless. I
 ssing canto of *Have Yourself a Merry* don't mean to offend; we all have our
 ttle *Christmas*, the real meaning of a faults. I have a few friends who have bad
 ry un-little Christmas fades further taste, even some with no taste who listen
 om reach.

Please don't misunderstand; I'm not ryone, intelligent and Christmas-music-
 ying that enjoying Christmas music lovers alike, a merry Christmas.

CR

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 Raleigh, North Carolina.
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"Sorry, but there's no room."

Santa Killed Christmas

Don't Let Commercialization Ruin the Holiday

By Liz Thomas
 Staff Writer

Every year we are reminded about holiday shopping
 en before Halloween decorations are hung. Christmas is the
 nnacle holiday for the entire year; we get the most days off
 hool and gifts are required. But each year we are so con-
 erned with gift-giving and financial concerns that we com-
 etely forget the meaning behind the season.

When asking children today about the upcoming celebra-
 on, responses about their favorite toy or vacation destination
 e frequent. Some Chapel Hill elementary schoolers thought
 hristmas was all about, "the birth of Santa!" and "getting an-
 her *American Girl* doll!"

What happened to the religious and family aspect of the
 oliday? With so much materialism being fed to us from adver-
 sements, it is quite obvious how the youth of America is los-
 g sight of the meaning of Christmas.

My mother's solution to keeping my siblings and I from

ranting about our wish list all December was to continue the
 Hispanic custom of Three Kings Day. This allowed for Christ-
 mas to be solely a day for the family to meet and attend mass.

January 6th is supposedly the day the three wise men finally
 reached baby Jesus. So our nativity scenes stayed up after Dec.
 25, with the camel, elephant, and horse getting a few steps
 closer to the manger each night. The night of Jan. 5, we placed
 grass and water by our beds for the camels to eat when the
 three kings stopped by to leave us three gifts.

Not only did all the madness of Christmas commercialism
 pass by this date, but my mother could discount-shop the day
 after Christmas for our presents. We knew who Santa was, but
 to us he seemed to serve mainly as a gimmick for toy shop win-
 dows and cheesy holiday movies.

Of course this observance is not the remedy for all people.
 Americans should just try to recall the meaning behind the holi-
 day, especially in teaching young children. Treating the holiday
 break as a time to enjoy the company of family and celebrate
 traditions will save everyone from the stress of shopping to find
 the perfect gift or earning the cash for expensive requests.

Remember, the happy memories of being with family and
 enjoying the break from work and school will last so much
 longer than the battery life of your Furby or Tickle-Me-Elmo.

CR

*Liz Thomas is a freshman journalism major from Atlanta, Georgia.
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From



How to Talk to a Liberal

A review of Ann Coulter's *How To Talk to a Liberal (If You Must)*

By David E. Hodges
Staff Writer

Ann Coulter delivers another stunning blow to the Left with her latest release: *How to Talk to a Liberal (If You Must)*. The book is an anthology of selected columns spanning from 1991 to 2004. It is organized by subject matter, chronologically where appropriate.

Because each of her columns is fairly short – only one to two pages in most cases – this book is extremely easy to read at a leisurely pace. You can pick it up for only a few minutes at a time and never be lost.

The book is structured like a mosaic. Each article is like a tile with its own distinctive color and style. When the articles are combined, the tiles form a picture of the author herself, the full flavor of all the colors represented.

Her columns address several topics. She critiques the liberal bias present in the media (her favorite target is the *New York Times*; shockingly, she did not include any articles on the *Daily Tar*

Heel).

She throws punches at a certain draft-dodging, “felonious” ex-President and his Senator wife, who supported the use of taxpayers’ money for a New York art exhibit that featured the Virgin Mary smeared with elephant feces and covered in pictures of genitalia cut straight out of porno magazines.

Coulter manages to intertwine an academic tone with colloquialisms that makes her writing both approachable and entertaining to read. The main weapon in her prose is, without a doubt, her ability to make strong points through sarcasm.

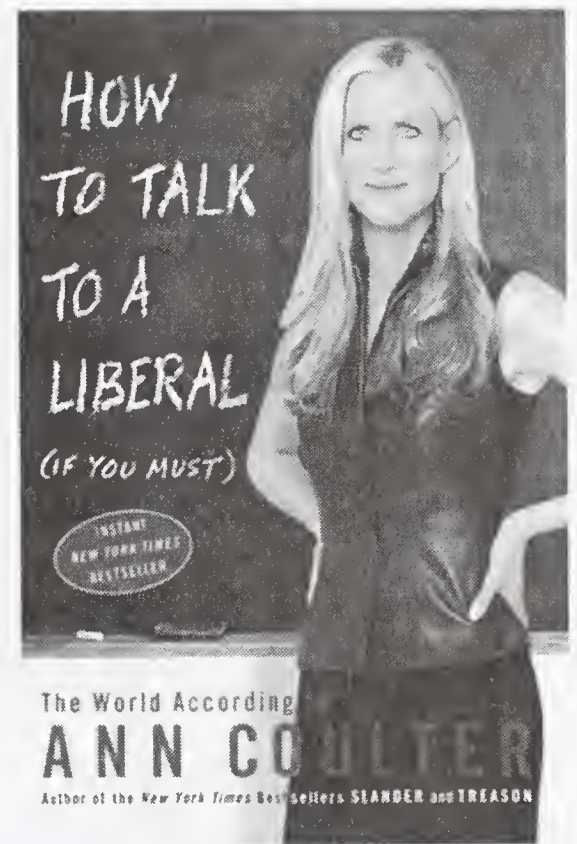
“As long as liberals are going to keep demanding that Americans refer to Islam as a ‘religion of peace,’ it would be a big help if Muslims would stop killing people,” she writes in one instance.

Bordering on cynical at times, her sardonic scolding of liberal trains of thought reveals Ann Coulter’s ideology – or at least Ann Coulter’s ideology according to Ann Coulter – as being that of a pragmatic realist.

Why would someone re-release old columns, most of which have been out of circulation for even a decade, in book form? “I am one of the most unpublished writers in America,” she writes, “except for my books, which sell pretty well. But unless you are on the Internet or a subscriber to *Human Events*, all but a few intrepid newspaper editors have withheld these columns from you.”

This is at the heart of one of the most pressing issues her book presents. Caricatures of the Left can be found on the national stage in abundant supply: Al Franken, Michael Moore and Maureen Dowdy just to name a few. But when it comes to the conservative viewpoint being heard, they are shut out time and time again.

“The technical term for conservatives



who are not afraid of liberals is: ‘unpublished,’” Coulter muses.

Consider that no newspaper in America large enough to be recognized by LexisNexis carries her weekly columns. Even with preorders for her second book, *Slander*, “pouring in,” no publisher would pick it up for “months and months.”

In fact, the entire last section of her book is devoted to articles deemed “unpublishable” by various editors. These are among the very best articles in the entire book, and, for those strapped for time, skipping ahead and reading them first is highly recommended.

The way Coulter attacks liberal bias in *How To Talk to a Liberal* is a lot like what Carolina Review does here on campus every month. The liberal bias here on UNC’s campus might not be on as grand a scale as that which seems to have the entire country mesmerized, but this book is inspiring to all young conservatives hoping to make their mark despite being surrounded by liberals and liberal ideas.

“To be completely accurate, I don’t call myself anything,” Coulter writes. “As far as I’m concerned, I’m a middle of the road moderate and the rest of you are crazy.”

CR

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**Each article
is like a tile
with its own
distinctive color
and style.
When the articles
are combined, the
tiles form a picture
of the author herself,
the full flavor
of all the colors
represented.**

A Politically Correct Holiday:



A Liberal Holiday Greeting

Best wishes for an environmentally conscious, socially responsible, low-stress, non-addictive, gender-neutral winter solstice holiday, practiced within the most joyous traditions of the religious persuasion of your choice, but with respect for the religious persuasion of others who choose to practice their own religion as well as those who choose not to practice a religion at all; plus, a fiscally successful, personally fulfilling, and medically uncomplicated recognition of the generally accepted calendar year 2005, but not without due respect for the calendars of choice of other cultures whose contributions have helped make our society great, without regard to race, creed, color, religious, or sexual preferences of the wishes.

Disclaimer: This greeting is subject to clarification or withdrawal. It implies no promise by the wisher to actually implement any of the wishes for her/himself or others and no responsibility for any unintended emotional stress these greetings may bring to those not caught up in the holiday spirit.

Carolina Review

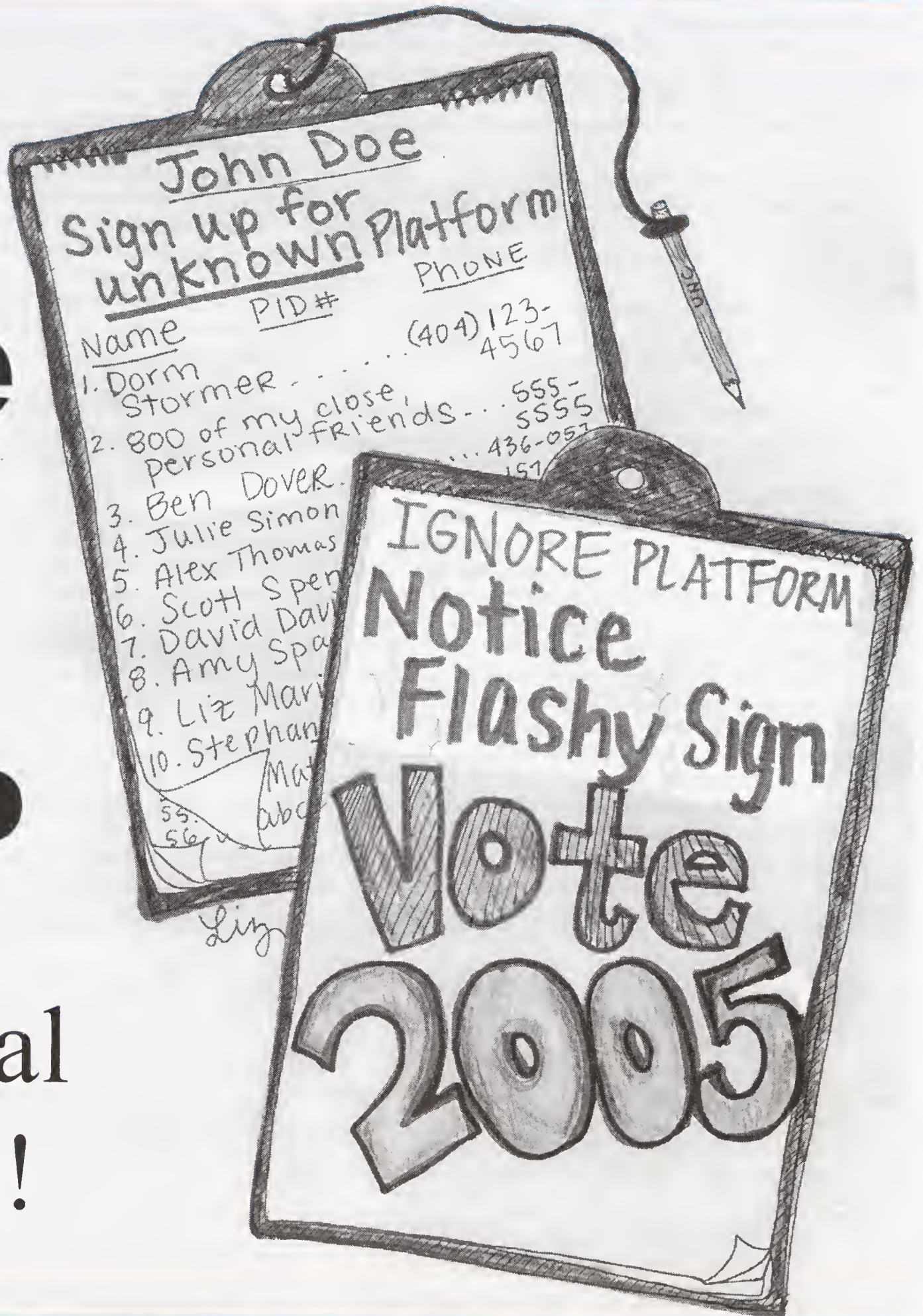
Volume XII, Issue 5

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

January 2005

**the
race
for
SBP**

**Special
Issue!**



Inside: Changes in the ACC, Prom Discrimination,
Air Quality, Airport Road, and more...

As I began my drive home Dec. 21 on Jefferson Davis Highway, passing those big signs for Martin Luther King Jr. Parkway, I couldn't help but think about how much time is wasted in the petty politics of road-naming.

Speaking of naming things, the decision to scrap the Cornelia Phillips Spencer Bell award, with all its financial repercussions for the university, reflects the same illogical current of society – the idea that everything – from roads to history – must be revised, on roughly the same schedule as the U.S. Census, to fit the ideology of academia.

At the conference on this issue, at which I spoke on the dangers of this mentality, I was personally attacked for my remarks by the director of the black cultural center – the same man who told me in a December 2003 interview, “My role and the role of this particular center is not to improve race relations on campus.” As improving race relations was not his intention, one must question why he feels such a strong need to support the rewriting of history when it seems to serve the interest of his overly racialized politics. Race has long been an element of politics in America, but usually as concerned people's direct interest – things like jobs, voting rights, and educational opportunity. Renaming and rewriting benefit only the self-serving goals of a few political malcontents with a very specific agenda, fueled mostly by their own self-importance – in this case a perennial student with far too much time on his hands and far too little skill in history.

I have a hard time understanding how prominent people can spend so much time debating who roads and awards will be named for – surely they more important concerns. I only hope that as we enter this year's second election season, that of student government campaigns, such petty issues will not be the focus.

Speaking of student government campaigns, I'm still not sure how I feel about Matt Calabria. About this time last year, Ashley Casteven's campaign was taking up a significant chunk of my time, and I supported Matt only at the last minute and at Ashley's request. I find it hard to trust anyone who has wanted to be a politician since birth.

Of course, most of the losing candidates went on to bigger and better things. Ashley is off to the Mississippi Delta this summer to teach. Faudlin Pierre, having failed to attract the ladies with political power, is learning how to dance. Matt Compton spent last semester writing a DTH column, a sustained attempt to piss off as many people as possible that set new standards for the bitterness of defeat. Strangely enough, his Sept. 6 column was titled, “Winning a campus election is simpler than you'd think.” Matt Liles and John Walker long ago accepted their defeat gracefully and are continuing to share their enigmatic presence with the campus. Laura Thomas was last seen attempting to explain President Bush's positive qualities to a group of rioting Jordanians. And Lily West, well, I haven't heard much, except that she's still walking around campus in those hideous boots.

In hindsight, it seems to have all worked out for the best. Calabria realized from the start that he couldn't really do much as student body president, and if he brings us free music downloading, then his term can be deemed a success. Those with a broad vision to better the university would only have fizzled into the frustration of their inability to make real change.

Older and wiser, I'm going to sit out this campaign season and just watch the drama that is already unfolding. I'm not sure what all the issues will be this year, though surely the accusations over method that confused the process last year have taken their toll and are likely to impact the process. That said, I've got just a few requests for all the candidates this time around:

1. Please, *Please* be civil.
2. Please realize that this is only college and will not make or break your political career.
3. If you send someone to bother me with fliers when I'm trying to study, I won't vote for you. If you really feel the need to bother me in my dorm, either talk to me yourself or leave me alone. Thanks.

Those of you who aren't campaigning, congratulations – you are sane. Since you'll clearly have a lot more time on your hands than the candidates and their campaign staffs, you have no excuse for not sitting back to enjoy this month's feature, a set of questionnaires that the candidates for student body president have filled out to inform you of their views on the issues that really matter – like, what really is the best kind of barbecue?

May the least objectionable candidate win.

Sincerely,



Deb McCown
Editor

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Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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The ACC: Football or Bust

Money-Driven Changes Threaten Tradition

By David E. Hodges
Staff Writer

The Atlantic Coast Conference, having both lost and added teams in the past, is no stranger to change, but this time the reasons behind the league's decision to expand appear to be deeply rooted in money. The ACC certainly has a lot to gain financially by adding Virginia Tech, Miami and Boston College, but how much more does it stand to lose in terms of tradition?

Since its creation in May 1953, when representatives from seven schools voted to leave the Southern Conference at the Sedgefield Country Club in Greensboro, the ACC has become the nation's premier college basketball conference, with 13 national titles, 31 years represented in the Final Four, above .500 winning percentages against all other conferences, and countless other records that have been broken or shattered along the way.

But, beyond the numbers, who can forget the breathtaking memories of the ACC? The Jimmy V miracle over Houston in the 1983 national championship game. Carolina's magical 17-second, 8-point comeback over Duke at historic Carmichael Auditorium (with no 3-point shot, mind you). Or how about those epic struggles between Duke and Maryland that seemed to epitomize the sport itself during 2001 and 2002.

And let's not forget the amazing players that have come and gone in this league: Mugsy Bogues, Sam Perkins, Johnny Dawkins, Randolph Childress, Phil Ford, Mark Price, Ralph Sampson, Michael Jordan,

Steve Francis, Tim Duncan, Grant Hill, Antawn Jamison. The list goes on and on.

The ACC enjoys a rich basketball tradition like no other. Over the course of its 51-year history, the league has been a trendsetter in college sports. It was the first conference to adopt the double-round-robin



schedule where each school plays every other twice a year, both home and away.

The end-of-the-season conference tournament may be a relic from the days of the 17-team Southern Conference, but the ACC has turned it into something more. In the early years before the National Collegiate Athletic Association Tournament field was expanded from 32 to 64, the ACC was the first and only conference to use such a tournament at the end of the year to determine its sole representative in the Big Dance.

Many regular season champions were dethroned in the ACC Tournament, and despite having had an in-

credible year, a loss in the tourney meant that they wouldn't even be able to compete for a national title.

This added an atmosphere of nerve-rattling excitement and fierce competition that still survives today when any team can string together three wins and stake its claim at being the best in the ACC.

Just ask Maryland, which finished a paltry sixth of nine during the regular season last year before marching into the Greensboro Coliseum only to steal Duke's hopes at a sixth straight tournament trophy. By doing so the team proved itself to be among the very best that the ACC had to offer in 2004. No small feat when you consider that last year the ACC posted the highest Ratings Percentage Index mark ever recorded, in addition to sending five teams to the NCAA Tournament with a seed of four or better, also an NCAA record.

But all this tradition is in the midst of change. With the addition of two new teams, and one more on the way next season, the round-robin is dead, leaving many to wonder if the league can crown a true regular season champion as it has done in years past.

The Tar Heels will not get another shot at Wake Forest after suffering a road loss at Lawrence Joel Veterans Memorial Coliseum. It's the first time since 1922 that these two members of the Big Four won't square off both home and away. Maryland gets a sizable schedule advantage by only having to play preseason top-five opponents Georgia Tech and Wake Forest once each. The Virginia Military Institute notched its first win against an ACC school in more than 40 years. Guess who they beat? Newcomer Virginia Tech.

All of this begs the following question: what would make a league so steeped in basketball tradition decide to give up a part of that tradi-

on? What could be so important?

The answer is simple: money.

College basketball is a dying breed of collegiate sports. Last year eight high-schoolers were drafted by the National Basketball Association, compared with only four college seniors. The NBA draft has become a draft based more and more on potential rather than actual skill level, and the league is starting to suffer due to inability to implement a rule that would set an age limit for entering players.

The LeBron Jameses and Carmelo Antonys out there are the exception to the rule. Far more often the plethora of promising underclassmen and high-schoolers that make the jump to the NBA slip into obscurity following draft night, never to be heard from again.

The NBA also has several rule changes that make for a more offense-oriented game. A shortened shot clock forces teams to jack up more last-second shots. Zone defense is illegal so that players can do more showboating one-on-one moves.

The shifting focus from team to individual was never more evident than at the 2004 Olympics in Athens when our men's team suffered its worst loss since allowing the professionals to represent Team USA Basketball in 1992. This loss was emblematic to falling short of the gold medal for the first time since the 1988 Olympics in Seoul. The international teams play team basketball, and it was obvious that NBA players from the United States simply could not keep up.

But if the reality is that college basketball is slowly losing prominence, what is the alternative? Well, the first rule in the business of entertainment is that you go where the talent is. The talent is in college football.

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The National Football League has it right with its “three years removed from high school” rule, which limits kids from jumping early into the pros. This rule has been challenged several times (most recently by Maurice Clarett of Ohio State and Mike Williams of the University of Southern California), but the league has been able to overturn such grievances and prevent the inevitable flood of underage, underdeveloped collegiate talent into the NFL's ranks that would be sure to follow such a ruling.

The three new teams don't pose much of a threat to the status quo of

*The ACC
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ACC basketball. However, the new guys are quite adept at playing with the pigskin, especially Miami and Virginia Tech, two teams that are former giants of the Big East.

But in addition to strengthening a deep roster of football schools (The ACC had seven teams bowl-eligible this year), three plus nine equals twelve, which just so happens to be a magic number in college football. It's the number of schools necessary to hold an officially sanctioned conference championship game at the end of the regular season.

This brings us back to the original conjecture that the conference shakeup is driven by money. An ACC Conference Championship—such as the ones played by the Big 12 and Southeastern Conference each year—will bring in an estimated \$1 million in revenue for every school in the conference. It's hard to argue against numbers like that when all you're armed with are stories and statistics from ACC basketball folklore.

But basketball is not dead. It's not dead by a long shot. It's just that a lot could be done to give it a shot in the arm.

A good start would be for the NBA to keep the best players in college by putting into place a rule that mimics the NFL's. If you keep the talent where it belongs, the money and interest level don't dry up, and the ACC fans can go back to the way it used to be.

Back then they would look at other conferences around the nation and chuckle quietly to themselves, “Let them have their football. We've got our basketball, and that's just alright with us.”

CR

David Hodges is a freshman political science major from High Point, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

The Candidates:

An Intimate Look at the Candidates for Student Body President

Tom Jensen

Web site: www.unc.edu/campaign2005/tom

Year/Major: Junior, Political Science/History

Political party: Democrat

Religious affiliation: Presbyterian

Wheels: My Feet

Home: Ann Arbor, MI

What you wanted to be as a kid: Sports Broadcaster

Future/Career Plans: Working toward improved K-12 education

Most likely to live where: North Carolina

Your summer 2004: Running the successful campaign for a \$240 million school improvement initiative in Ann Arbor and working as a clerk at the local library.

Your summer 2003: Working as campaign manager for three black candidates for the Ann Arbor School Board and working as a clerk at the local library.

Your personal hero: Dean Smith

Your favorite philosopher: Homer Simpson

Your three most important traits: Nice hair, hardworking, not an out of touch Student Government insider

Favorite city: Springfield

Favorite children's book: Where the Wild Things Are

Favorite movie: Anchorman

Favorite music: Hip Hop

Favorite UNC class and professor: Poli 170, George Rabinowitz

How often you go to your 8 a.m. class: Never had one.

Favorite flower: Dogwood

Favorite pick-up line: 'Hey, somebody farted, let's get out of here!'

Favorite method of environmental destruction: Reading the Carolina Review and its pages made of '100% unrecycled paper produced from virgin forest.'

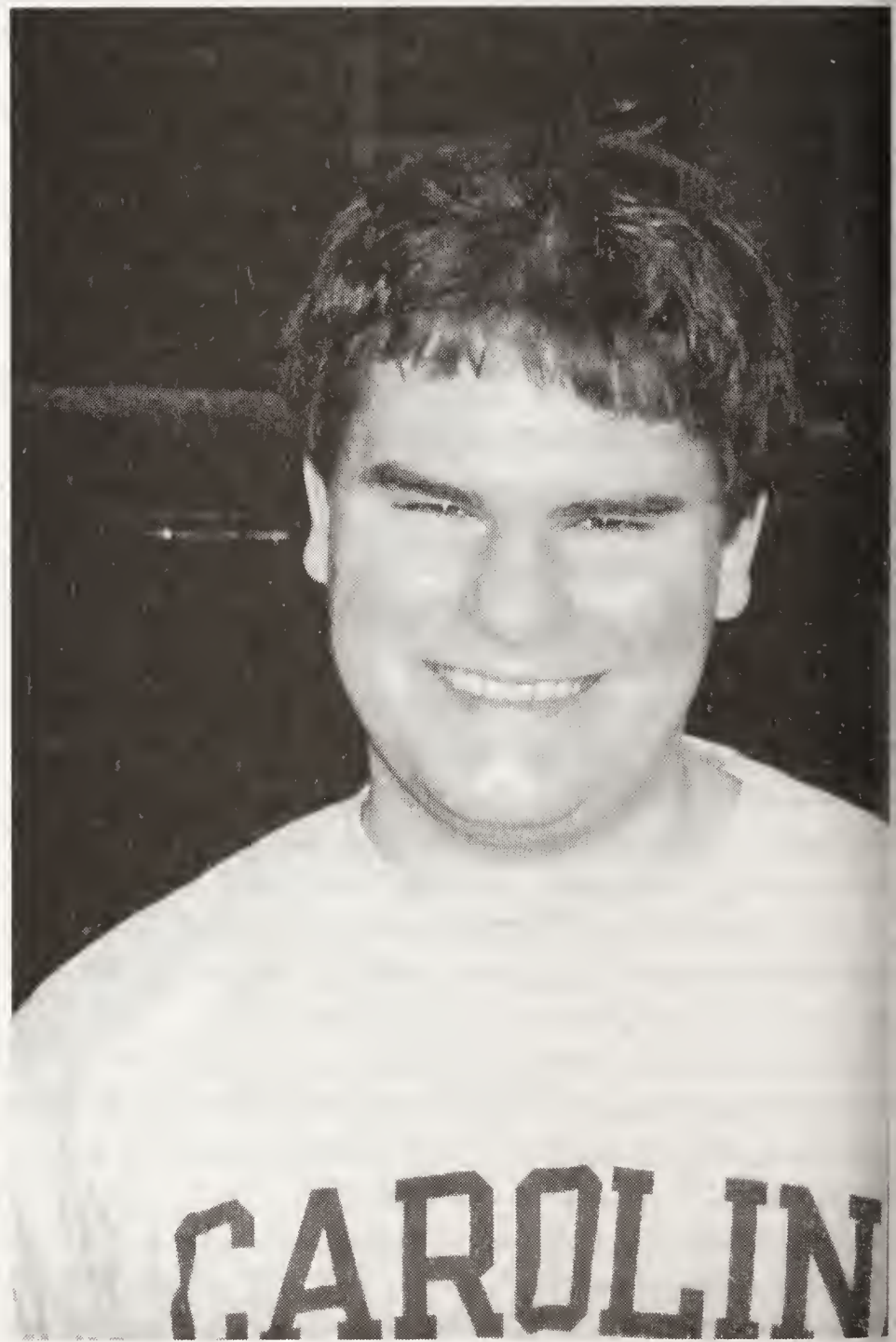
What you ate for breakfast this morning: Biscuits and Gravy

You might have set a record for consuming this beverage: Skim Milk

Describe yourself in one word: Substantive

If you could have a pet: A cat

Three trips you want to take: Africa, China, drive to



California and back

Sports you play: Soccer, Golf

Beach or mountains: Mountains

Tomato or vinegar: Vinegar

3 likes and 3 dislikes: I like baseball, barbecue, and beautiful women. I dislike student government insiders, paying those student government insiders salaries with your student fee money, and the New York Yankees.

Your last 3 Halloween costumes: Spider, Beyonce Knowles, Fidel Castro

Three historical figures you'd like to eat dinner with and why: Martin Luther King Jr., Frank Porter Graham,

and Barry Goldwater. The first two because they were visionary leaders who led our nation and state in a positive direction during turbulent times, and the third because he was nuts and would probably be hilarious to listen to.

Will the South rise again: It already has.

Your 2004 vote for president: John Kerry

Favorite president: Harry Truman

Your view on abortion: Safe, Legal, and Rare

on gay marriage: Support

on social security reform: This question is too vague. Reform could take many different forms.

on taxes: Support

on the Patriot Act: Opposed

on the Iraq war: Opposed

on immigration: This question is too vague. What about immigration?

on education: Support

on welfare: This question is too vague.

on corporate welfare: It's fine if it's creating jobs.

on the environment: Support

on the tobacco buyout: Support

on media bias: The liberal media is a myth.

health care a right? Yes

if you could choose the next constitutional amendment, what would it be: Legalize gay marriage

Your view on parking: I support students having a place to park

on the out-of-state admissions cap: I see both sides of the issue and haven't made up my mind. As an out of state student, I think we add a lot to the student body, but UNC's ultimate mission should always be to serve the people of North Carolina.

on music downloading: I support a free and legal music downloading service.

on renaming Airport Road:

on the Pope Foundation funding controversy:

on the Elyse Crystall controversy:

on the Cornelia Phillips Spencer award controversy:

on Franklin Street panhandlers:

on queer studies as a major at UNC:

on affirmative action:

Many of these questions ask our views on obvious edge issues irrelevant to most all students at UNC, intended to peg us as 'liberal' or 'conservative' for your readership. The Carolina Review does its conservative target audience a disservice by trying to define our ideology along these lines in a student election. I am a liberal and I'm not going to run away from that, but I'm not the best candidate for conservatives in this race. I am going to make massive student government spending cuts, and I am going to fight hard to make sure that con-

servative students feel comfortable stating their views on this campus. I believe in free speech for everyone, not just those whom I agree with. In the future the Review should ask questions about these kinds of things instead of dredging back up dead issues.

On the current SBP: I think Matt Calabria has let down students by advocating for tuition increases, and that very little about student life at UNC has improved during his Presidency. I will take student government in an entirely new direction if I am elected.

What book would you choose for the summer reading program: A book about recent North Carolina history. Students both in and out of state could stand to know a lot more about our state's history and traditions.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC, and what will you do to resolve it: The most pressing issue facing UNC is the rising cost of tuition. I want us to use the fundraising power of the university to offset future tuition increases through the creation of a 'Quality Student Retention Fund.' Every candidate every year says they will fight tuition increases — I have a clear plan to do it, and people can get more information about it from my website.

What advice would you give to Chancellor Moeser:

Get more in touch with normal students instead of just student leaders who will tell you what you want to hear. Come around and introduce yourself to people in the pit and ask them what's on their minds, and your reputation among students will get a lot better.

What advice would you give to Coach Williams:

Keep on doing what you're doing, and I'll look forward to a Franklin Street party on April 4th.

Why you love Carolina Review: Nelson Griffin

Your best snake story: I'm afraid I haven't had much interaction with snakes recently.

Tell us a joke: Duke Football

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach K, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing, and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do: Last I checked the DTH staff had not won any NCAA Championships, any ACC tournaments, and had not produced the cleanest and most respected program in all of college basketball. I'll save Coach Smith without hesitation.

Seke Ballard

Web Site: www.unc.edu/seke4sbp

Year/Major: Business Administration and Philosophy

Political Party: Officially I'm a Democrat but I'm probably more of an Independent

Religious Affiliation: -Personal-

Wheels: A \$300 1992 Dodge Shadow (undoubtedly the ugliest car in all of North Carolina...really!)

Home: Leland, NC

What you wanted to be as a kid: I wanted to be a lawyer as a kid

Future/Career Plans: Directly after graduation I plan to do Teach for America for two years. I would prefer to teach in my home town because I feel like rural areas are often ignored in comparison to urban ones. I would, however, be willing to go wherever the need is the greatest. Afterward, I intend on going to get a joint MBA/JD degree. Once I'm finished with graduate school I'll likely practice criminal law, but whatever I enjoy most in law school will ultimately determine that.

Most likely to live where: Wilmington, Raleigh, and Charlotte are at the top of the list.

Your Summer 2004: I spent this past summer, working on campus, taking classes, and preparing for the campaign.

Your Summer 2003: I spend the summer of 2003 building transmissions for Caterpillar. I checked each transmission for emissions standards and gained a great perspective from my work there.

Your personal hero: My parents are my personal heroes. My father is a self-educated man who has amassed an impressive amount of knowledge that continues to challenge me. I credit my analytical predisposition to the way he engaged my siblings and me as children with issues that were, at least in retrospect, very contentious. My mother, on the other hand, is a very strong woman. I couldn't imagine going through all of the things that she has endured and still be able to continue seemingly untouched. It is definitely something I aspire to and respect.

My favorite philosopher: My favorite philosopher is by no means the person with whom I align myself. So, while considering the aforementioned, despite the fact that I disagree with the majority of Nietzsche's philosophy, I do believe that he is the most intelligent philosopher I've ever read. The truth of his philosophy matters to me less than the fact that he was able to think of his philosophy and articulate it in a way that could be understood by those reading his work.

Favorite city: Munich, Germany



Favorite children's book: My favorite children's book is *The True Story of the 3 Little Pigs* as told from Alexander T. Wolf's perspective. The book is soooooo funny. It had me laughing the entire time because Al was saying that the 3 little pigs were liars who fabricated the entire story to their benefits. The funniest part about it was that he was really serious. But in all seriousness, I kinda believe him.

Favorite movie: The Life of David Gale

Favorite music: Neo-soul and jazz

Favorite UNC class and professor: Econ 10 with Prof. Byrns and Business 71 with Prof. Skender

How often you go to your 8 a.m. class: When I had 8 a.m. classes, I went just about every day.

Favorite flower: Lilies are nice flowers.

Favorite pick-up line: "Are you drinking 1% milk because you think you're fat...because you're not...you could drink whole if you wanted to"

Favorite method of environmental destruction: No emissions standards!!!

What you ate for breakfast this morning: Grits and eggs

Describe yourself in one word: Outgoing is a good and overused word.

What you could have as a pet: Dog

Three trips you want to take: I would like to go to Nigeria, any random place in Eastern Europe, and Brazil.

Sports you play: In high school I wrestled and ran track.

Beach or mountains: You can do more in the mountains.

Tomato or vinegar: Even though I'm from eastern North Carolina, I still prefer tomato-based.

Likes and 3 dislikes: I like intelligence, debate, and people who can joke around about anything. I dislike e-mails with no subject headings, pseudo-bourgeois people, and anybody who perpetuates any type of negative stereotype.

Your last 3 Halloween costumes: Sadly I was myself all three years.

Three historical figures you'd like to eat dinner with

and why: Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, and anybody who had good ideas but never really got off the ground.

All the South rise again: Probably not.

The reason that I'm not taking the following 17 questions seriously:

I am uncomfortable answering these questions in this format and media. I would gladly offer my opinion on any of these issues if anyone would like to talk to me in person, despite the fact that they are irrelevant to the position for which I am running and the fact that they are aimed to be divisive. (The following 17 answers are NOT to be taken seriously)

Your 2004 vote for president: Viktor Yuchenko

Favorite president: Michael Douglas in the American president

Your view on abortion: I would personally never have one myself.

On gay marriage: Gay, meaning happy? All marriages are supposed to be festive!

On social security reform: I believe that Lou Rawls and Joe Theismann should be the official spokespeople for social security reform.

On taxes: I do not condone tax evasion.

On the Patriot Act: That acting wasn't all that good of a play.

On the Iraq war: I wish Iraq and Canada could have resolved their differences?

On immigration: Close the borders and restrict exit and entrance.

On education: I believe that school buses should no longer have to stop at railroad tracks.

On welfare: I support the general welfare.

On corporate welfare: Well, so long as the corporation isn't pregnant and unwed, I guess it's ok.

On the environment: If I had a choice between the

spotted mudcrawler and the three-toed moth, I'd pick the three-toed moth.

14) On the tobacco buyout: What is the government going to do with all that tobacco anyway?

15) On media bias: (you can take this one seriously)

It's something that will always be the case and it is our jobs as objective thinkers to take media for what it is while realizing that it may or may not have a bias. On the media bias I would say don't depend on one source of news for all of your news.

16) Is health care a right? Yes and no, but mostly maybe.

17) If you could choose the next constitutional amendment, what would it be: I would have an amendment to change the National Anthem to anything by Nelly.

Your view on parking: I like the town and administration's goal of going away from our high dependence on cars toward a more practical and less congestive system of public transportation. However, if they advocate for such a system, it needs to be one of the best and most dependable in the country.

On tuition increases: A case can be made for tuition as being a necessary evil, but I don't think the past few increases hold up to that argument. Thus, I believe that *sometimes* tuition increases are good and are in the overall interest of the institution, but seldom is that the case.

Consistent with my beliefs, my platform offers an approach to the "tuition problem" that caters to both arguments. It allows for the General Assembly to be receptive to what students and faculty think regarding tuition for that specific year.

On renaming Airport Road: I'm definitely a proponent of having some sort of MLK memorial. I do, however, believe that the idea of naming a street after MLK is just plain trite. I can't believe people spent such a substantial amount of their time arguing against/for something that lacked originality in every sense of the word. A creative monument that found some way of expressing everything MLK stood for would have been so much better. Instead, we ultimately decided to do something that just about every city in the country has already done. In short I am against any city just renaming a road. To me, it's not only condescending, but also trivial, meaningless, and cliché. I do appreciate the initiative, but I would've wished for someone with a little more originality. And to press even further, this approach would've satisfied both sides of the argument.

On music downloading: I'm not a proponent of illegal music downloading because if I were an artist, I would have a serious problem if the entire modernized world had found a way to steal what I worked to produce. I do support the current effort to provide students with legal

downloading services

On the Pope Foundation funding controversy: With this controversy, we have a situation where the faculty is afraid that they will be pressured by the Pope Foundation into creating a curriculum that has undue conservative influence. This stance, however, confuses me. The first line of oversight is a committee composed of faculty members. If these are, in fact, the same faculty members who are the ones who look at the curriculum's structure and affirm or reject it, then essentially they are questioning their own ability to maintain their own academic integrity. To go even further, the faculty members are *pre-emptively* questioning their own integrity. Why not wait until the time when this "undue conservative influence" can be observed instead of speculating that it will happen. It is only at that time that anyone would be justified in claiming that such could happen and would therefore be justified in a firm stance against it. One other branch of the argument is the side that denounces the donation because of the conservative background of the organization. This, again, is an argument that leaves me confused. The whole premise of a liberal arts education is woven in the idea of plurality of views. It's blatant hypocrisy to be in favor of a liberal arts education and against the Pope Foundation because they're conservative. I do, however, believe that there is a line that must be drawn. We shouldn't accept money from individuals who espouse violence or destructive ideologies, but we can and should have views that are in stark contrast to our own insofar as they are not hurting anyone.

On the Elyse Crystall controversy: This issue ties directly into what I was saying earlier about the Pope Foundation. We have a faculty that boasts a liberal arts curriculum while simultaneously restricting and shunning views simply because they come from a Christian Caucasian male. I believe that Elyse Crystall was wrong in her handling of the situation and actions need to be taken to guarantee that this type of behavior doesn't recur. I did read somewhere that she should be fired. That, to my belief, is much too stringent a punishment.

On the Cornelia Phillips Spencer award controversy: I believe Chancellor Moeser handled the situation well.

On Franklin Street panhandlers: I believe that panhandling should be illegal, but I also believe that the town needs to be more proactive in making it such that people don't have to panhandle. To their credit, they do have the roundtable initiative that is addressing the homeless issue in Chapel Hill. This group of people have made some great progress and should be supported to a higher extent.

On queer studies as a major at UNC: I don't see a problem with this either. If there is a person who chooses

to study in this area, that's their choice. In no way would such a choice compromise what I study or what anyone else studies. Even further, I don't think the major would focus on whether it's right/wrong because that varies with your beliefs. Instead, I think it would concentrate on the dynamics of the lifestyle.

On the out-of-state admissions cap: I support increasing the out-of-state cap and my stance is from a purely practical perspective. I believe that the advantages from increasing the out-of-state enrollment cap far outweigh the disadvantages. On average, out-of-state students are academically more accomplished than in-state students because they have higher SATs and GPAs. It is my firm belief that in recruiting more out-of-state students we will increase job creation in North Carolina by way of increased federal and private research funding by way of increased student body quality. I hate to simplify the situation to the bare bones like that, but I can't outline the argument in full here. I'd be happy to debate about it anytime though.

On affirmative action: I support affirmative action, but I don't support an evaluative system that purports to be able to objectively measure the value of certain qualities (i.e. the old UMich system of giving so many points for certain things). The reason that I support affirmative action is because there is something to be valued in a person who overcomes life's obstacles and is still able to be *at least comparable* to those with whom he/she competes.

Whether or not one may want to acknowledge this as a truism, racism and oppression still exists and they ARE obstacles. What is it that makes anyone think that years of being looked at funny in stores, turning on the news and seeing members of your community being portrayed as menaces to society, being called nigger from time to time, and generally being considered a subculture isn't subconsciously taxing? Just from a so-called "black" perspective, I've witnessed some things that have undoubtedly affected me subconsciously, and the fact that I am still able to maintain academically speaks loudly of my and all of our efforts.

On the current SBP: I think Calabria is doing an excellent job. I do, however, believe that he should've been more aggressive with tuition and UNC-CH's involvement with the ASG.

What book would you choose for the summer reading program: *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs*. I think everyone needs to read this story because it is imperative to our academic progression.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC, and what will you do to resolve it: The most pressing issue facing UNC is faculty retention and to be honest, I'm not sure

at the SBP can affect this situation much. This is a matter of being able to garner the private funds to secure attractive endowed professorships as well as increasing faculty compensation to a level comparable to that of peer institutions.

What advice would you give to Chancellor Moeser: Stop focusing so much on US News rankings. I don't think I've ever read or heard a speech of his that hasn't involved this magazine.

What advice would you give to Coach Williams: I couldn't even disrespect him by offering my opinion because in this area, it has no value.

Why you love Carolina Review: I don't...it is a good publication though.

Your best snake story: That time I stepped on a fake snake and screamed like a baby in crowded downtown

Wilmington takes the cake.

Tell us a joke:

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach K, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing, and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff but killing the beloved Dean Smith.

What do you do: This question is so disturbingly morbid, I honestly don't know how to answer or even if I want to answer. Whoever wrote it needs to visit a psychologist.

Leigha Blackwell

Web site: www.unc.edu/campaign2005/lb4sbp

Year/Major: Junior/Political Science & Communication Studies

Political party: Republican

Religious affiliation: Christian - Protestant

Wheels: 96 Camry ... but in the summer, I drive a Mustang convertible!

Home: Charlotte, NC

What you wanted to be as a kid: ballet teacher

Future/Career Plans: Law School/ work for a Senator or something like that

Most likely to live where: NC or DC

Your summer 2004: interned at Representative Sue Myrick's office and at News 14 Carolina

Your summer 2003: interned at Representative Sue Myrick's office and was a nanny for 2 little girls

Your personal hero: Christ

Your favorite philosopher: George Berkeley or Aristotle

Your three most important traits: smile, positive outlook, diplomacy

Favorite city: Chapel Hill!!! (ok, it's a town) ... so, I guess I'd say Sevilla, Spain

Favorite children's book: *The Best Christmas Pageant*

Favorite movie: The Wedding Planner

Favorite music: beach music!

Favorite UNC class and professor: Comm 113 – Political Communication - Dr. Balthrop

How often you go to your 8 a.m. class: never had one!

Favorite flower: yellow roses

Favorite pick-up line: "Have I met you before?"



Favorite method of environmental destruction: turning on every light in the house

What you ate for breakfast this morning: Special K with Red Berries and Orange Juice

You might have set a record for consuming this beverage: sweet tea

Describe yourself in one word: optimistic

If you could have a pet: puppy

Three trips you want to take: I want to go to Japan, the Greek Isles, and Israel

Sports you play: softball, dance, running

Beach or mountains: beach

Tomato or vinegar: tomato

3 likes and 3 dislikes: likes = people, warm weather, dressing up; dislikes = coffee, onions, mayonnaise

Your last 3 Halloween costumes: a cat, one of the Jackson 5, "snow flurries" in a 5 day forecast

Three historical figures you'd like to eat dinner with and why:

Will the South rise again: of course ...but in the most politically correct sense possible

Your 2004 vote for president: Bush

Favorite president: Reagan

Your view on abortion: pro-life

On gay marriage: I believe in the sanctity of marriage

between a male and a female, but I have no problem with “long-term housemates” receiving civil benefits.

On social security reform: Since Baby-Boomers are aging, living longer, and not having as many children, it is said that Social Security will run out of money by 2037. Simply raising social security tax will not solve the problem, unless the tax is doubled or tripled – and that’s not feasible politically or economically. I think workers should be allowed to invest a portion of their social security tax in personal retirement account, and the government would only be responsible for providing a “safety net” for retirees.

On taxes: I believe that taxes are necessary to provide municipal services to the public and to provide a “safety net” for those with economic struggles, but the government should try and use/re-allocate the money they have so that taxes will not have to be raised. The more money in people’s pockets mean the more money in the economy – besides, I can spend my money better than the government can.

On the Patriot Act: The Patriot Act is great in principle, but it has been misused. We must find the balance between security and freedom.

On the Iraq war: I don’t like the fact that we are at war; however, I am glad that Saddam Hussein has been taken out of power and that the Iraqi people will slowly but surely be liberated. I also feel that since we did decide to go to war, we need to do all that we can to leave the country as stable as possible.

On immigration: The US is the “Great American melting-pot,” and that gives us character. We should welcome as much immigration as our job market can handle, and do our best to make immigrants feel welcome once they’re here.

On education: Education is incredibly vital to our future. An educated public will ensure a strong society.

On welfare: I think that the government needs to provide a “safety net” for those who need significant financial assistance; no American citizen should fall below the poverty line.

On corporate welfare: I think the government needs to be careful handing out corporate welfare. We have a free-market economy for a reason, and unsuccessful businesses are part of the laissez-fair system. It is fine for the government to give companies a tax break or financial support if that will save the company and help save jobs, like it did for Chrysler. Unfortunately, not every corporate welfare case works out this way.

On the environment: We should do all we can to preserve our environment and be conscious of wastefulness. Taking care of our environment benefits our health today

and will benefit future generations.

On the tobacco buyout: The tobacco industry has been a vital part of North Carolina’s economy, but I think as long as our farmers are taken care of, it is fine for the government to proceed with the tobacco buyout.

On media bias: There is a media bias from both sides; it just depends on where you are looking. The media serves as the gatekeeper of information, and it is nearly impossible to present information without a bias. Viewers should be aware of the bias and recognize that they must get information from multiple sources to get a more complete view of what is going on.

Is health care a right? Yes, I feel that every American citizen should have affordable health care. Of course private health care would still be an option, but we need to develop a stronger, government supported health care system.

If you could choose the next constitutional amendment, what would it be: I would add something about corporate scandals. I believe that large corporations should be held responsible for fraud; this would help preserve the integrity of our capitalist system.

Your view on parking: Parking in Chapel Hill has always been a problem, but hopefully with the 2 new parking decks coming, we will be able to work with DPS and develop a way for students to benefit from these new parking spots.

On tuition increases: We need to take care of our teachers to ensure that they receive fair salaries, but we should work to keep tuition increases as small as possible. UNC was founded on the principal of providing a quality education for the lowest price.

On renaming Airport Road: I don’t think it’s that big of a deal. There is no reason to make businesses change their addresses. There are other ways to show our appreciation for MLK.

On music downloading: I’m excited to see how the pilot programs will work and find the best way to provide a more permanent solution to downloading.

On the Pope Foundation funding controversy: It’s great that the Popes want to fund the university, but I agree with the Chancellor on the fact that we should not accept funds if there are “hidden agendas.”

On the Elyse Crystall controversy: I had her for English 11. She seemed very nice to me, but it was inappropriate for her to write what she did about one of her students.

On the Cornelia Phillips Spencer award controversy: I respect the Chancellor’s decision to resign the Spencer award, especially since it made so many people uncomfortable. However, I feel that instead of trying to elimi-

nate all controversial historical references, we can learn from the mistakes of our past.

On Franklin Street panhandlers: I feel that we should take the time to listen to these people, in a safe environment, to find out their situations. They often have interesting stories. We should keep ourselves safe, but still treat them with respect and help them out when we can – like bringing them meals when we have extra on our One Card.

On queer studies as a major at UNC: If the interest is there, I feel that it is appropriate to study all academic topics.

On the out-of-state admissions cap: UNC is a public university that should benefit North Carolinians; however, our out-of-state students are very important and bring so much to this campus. I think it is reasonable to have an out-of-state admissions cap, but it is good to re-evaluate this cap every once in a while to determine the best balance for our university.

On affirmative action: I would like to think that discrimination and the balance between races is improving daily, but until society has actually become balanced, affirmative action should be taken into consideration.

On the current SBP: Matt Calabria has done a very good job as SBP this past year, and he has successfully completed most of his platform. However, I feel that he could have been more visible to the student body; that is something I plan to work on.

What book would you choose for the summer reading program: *When Character Was King: A Story of Ronald Reagan* by Peggy Noonan

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC, and what will you do to resolve it: Connecting Carolina's Resources! Carolina has so much to offer, but quite often students do not know what is available to them and the resources we have are not used to their fullest potential. I plan to increase campus communication, publicize the services available to students, and work with various sectors of campus to pool resources.

What advice would you give to Chancellor Moeser: Hold more student chats like the one we recently had in Graham Memorial.

What advice would you give to Coach Williams: let Damion Grant play more often

Why you love Carolina Review: Your publication provides a conservative perspective on issues, an ideology that is often ignored on our campus.

Your best snake story: My animal loving friend, Ivy Todd, found a little green garden snake outside of our house and brought it in for everyone to see. The reaction of 36 girls to a tiny garden snake was hilarious. I really do not like snakes very much, but I could handle this one - it was actually kind of cute.

Tell us a joke: This is my campaign manager's favorite joke ... "A man walks into a bar and sits down. No one is around but he hears a voice say, 'hey, I like your shirt!' The man looks around and sees no one. A few seconds later he hears the same voice say, 'hey, your hair looks great, did you just get a hair cut?' The bartender walks up and the man asks him if he just heard a voice because someone keeps saying these nice things. The bartender says, "oh yeah, that's the peanuts ... they're complimentary!"

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach K, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing, and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do: Hopefully, I would just wake up and be glad this all was a dream ... but if I have to choose, I guess I would save the DTH staff because that would save more people. Plus, this would allow Dean Smith to become even more of a Carolina legend!

Seth Dearmin

Web site: www.unc.edu/dearmin

Year/Major: Junior, Geography

Political party: Registered Democrat

Religious affiliation: Methodist

Wheels: '94 Chevy Blazer, 'the Candy Cane'

Home: Pinnacle, NC

What you wanted to be as a kid: WCW Pro-Wrestler

Future/Career Plans: International Travel, Graduate or

Law School

Most likely to live where: South America; Washington DC; Pinnacle

Your summer 2004: Domestic Travel and Athens Olympic Games

Your summer 2003: Arusha, Tanzania and NOLS Alaska

Your personal hero: Becky Dearmin, I'm still a mama's boy

Your favorite philosopher: Charles Barkley in his book *I May Be Wrong, But I Doubt It*

Your three most important traits: Fun loving attitude,

ability to listen, and dedication

Favorite city: Boston, MA

Favorite children's book: Clifford the Big Red Dog

Favorite movie: Tombstone

Favorite music: Country and Bluegrass

Favorite UNC class and professor: Religion 43, Peter Kaufman

How often you go to your 8 a.m. class: I've actually successfully avoided the 8 o'clock class

Favorite flower: Dandelion- it's such an economical option

Favorite pick-up line: If you were x^2 , I'd want to be $2x-1$ so I could be tangent to your curves

Favorite method of environmental destruction: Easy cheese on my crackers and whipped cream on my sundaes (those damn aerosol cans)

What you ate for breakfast this morning: Sunrise Biscuit Kitchen- Bacon and Egg

You might have set a record for consuming this beverage: Tropical V-8 Splash

Describe yourself in one word: Enthusiastic

If you could have a pet: Labrador Retriever

Three trips you want to take: Kathmandu, Nepal; Boise, ID; Buenos Aires, Argentina

Sports you play: Basketball, Friendly Lane Football, Ping Pong

Beach or mountains: Beach- it gets too cold for skinny dipping during the mountain winters

Tomato or vinegar: Tomato; Lexington BBQ all the way

3 likes and 3 dislikes: Likes: Fun young ladies, the outdoors, fuzzy bath mats; Dislikes: Repetition, Instant Messenger, Small dogs

Your last 3 Halloween costumes: Blue Man Group, Indian Chief, Short Order Cook

Three historical figures you'd like to eat dinner with and why: Tenzing Norgay, a Nepalese Sherpa, to hear his account of the first successful summit of Mt. Everest; Nelson Mandela, to talk about apartheid and his time on Robben Island; Eleanor Roosevelt for revolutionizing the position of First Lady and for her social activism

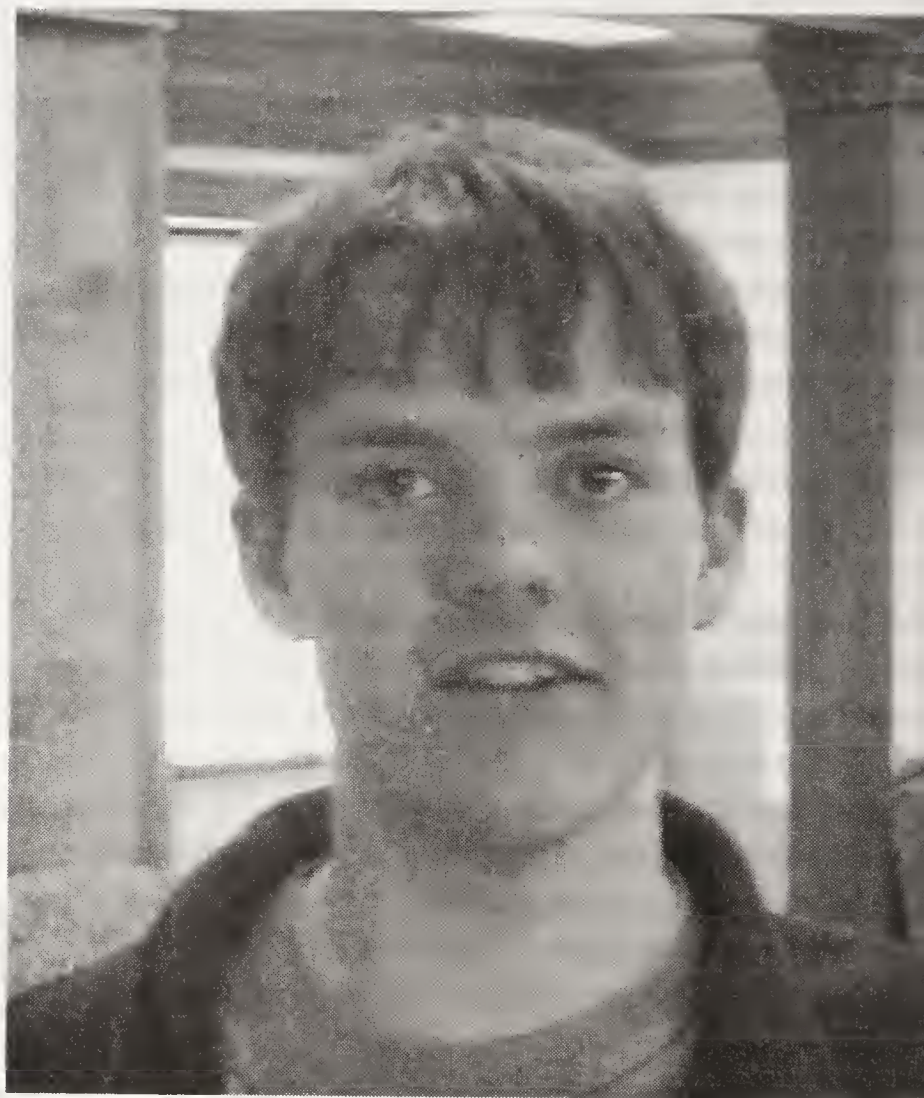
Will the South rise again: We're dominating the political realm and we play host to the Krispy Kreme donut empire- looks like we've already risen

Your 2004 vote for president: John Kerry

Favorite president: Bill Clinton

Your view on abortion: I believe in a woman's right to choose.

On gay marriage: The terminology surrounding this debate is merely an argument of semantics. Bottom line- gay couples should be afforded every right granted to



married men and women.

On social security reform: The Social Security system is heading for broke and is in great need of reform. As a pay-as-you-go system, privatization is not a feasible idea and our government must come up with a better plan to ensure this system's success.

On taxes: Taxes must be sufficient to provide the necessary education, transportation, defense, and health care needs of our society. In order to properly fund these needs, an increase of taxes on those who can afford to pay them is needed.

On the Patriot Act: The Patriot Act contains essential mechanisms for protecting our interests of national security; however, these concerns must be balanced against the fundamental protections provided to our country's citizens- vis-à-vis the Bill of Rights. In many respects, the Patriot Act unduly limits our essential liberties and should be revised to protect all Americans from both external threats and unjust governmental invasion.

On the Iraq war: The justification for the Iraq war is suspect. The plan for reconstruction has been a failure and the democratization of the country is in danger. What is at risk is the future of democracy in a region of the world that needs it desperately. We must continue to foster relationships with Arab nations in the region and the emerging Iraqi government to help protect this vision of freedom and democracy.

On immigration: The United States is a country of im-

migrants- a country that values diversity and opportunity. A globalized economy requires freedom of movement for laborers. This benefits the U.S. economy by providing lower production costs and a competitive advantage for American companies.

On education: Education is the hallmark of a free society. Educational spending and resources should be increased to accommodate all Americans, not just those who live in wealthy areas. In particular, as our world becomes more globalized, it is our higher education that must define our economic strength and solidify our position as the world's greatest democracy. Higher education must remain accessible and affordable- especially public universities like UNC with a responsibility to serve all citizens.

On welfare: As society must be judged on how it treats those who cannot care for themselves, American welfare must be strengthened to account for the burden of long-term unemployment and the divergence of wealth in our society. People do abuse welfare, but we provide welfare to all who need it not because of what they do, but rather because of what they are- that is, human beings.

On corporate welfare: Corporate welfare is a worthy tactic for encouraging economic growth in states that are faltering in the current economic climate. In the state of North Carolina, industrial recruitment programs have proved to be a successful means of attracting large international corporations.

On the environment: Our treatment of the environment is our most lasting impact on this planet. It is a responsibility that we must treat with diligence and perseverance. Recent policy has unjustly reduced the emphasis on environmental protection for the benefit of short-term economic gain. Although the economy is an essential consideration, we must balance this concern against our duty to preserve our planet for future generations.

On the tobacco buyout: Though the restructuring of the former quota system was completely necessary, the tobacco buyout plan adopted in the summer of 2004 was improperly designed. It punishes taxpayers for a poorly designed system that has always helped large tobacco industries.

On media bias: The consolidation of media firms has created a climate in which a diverse view of opinions and reflections of different problems in our world have been rarely reported. I think that the trend towards "liberal" and "conservative" media sources is damaging and polarizing to our society.

Is health care a right? Yes. Our current health care system leaves millions with a third-world standard of care. We must value health care for all Americans, especially

children, and this care must be treated as a right of citizenship.

If you could choose the next constitutional amendment, what would it be: Let's level the playing field and remove special interests from their dominate role in campaign funding by creating full public funding for all Federal elections.

Your view on parking: We have a great public transportation system in place and students should take advantage of this. In addition, we must address the needs of those students who require personal transportation. The addition of new parking decks on campus will surely move towards better parking circumstances for everyone.

On tuition increases: I oppose tuition increases and want to make Carolina as affordable as possible, but I also recognize that issues including faculty retention are vital to the tuition debate. Our greatest need is for predictable tuition which will put an end to tuition spikes.

On renaming Airport Road: I fully support the renaming of Airport Road. In retrospect, renaming the road in honor of a local civil rights activist would have been ideal.

On music downloading: Great idea! Now let's look into options for those living off campus.

On the Pope Foundation funding controversy: The University must always have complete oversight into the curriculum of the academic programs we provide. That said, if the Pope family wishes to donate money to a program that we, as a University, support, we should take full advantage of the opportunity.

On the Elyse Crystall controversy: The academic freedom of students at UNC is vital and must be protected. The University handled this controversy very well.

On the Cornelia Phillips Spencer award controversy: We should not attempt to revise history or change the perception of those who are affiliated with the University's past. However, in the situation of the Spencer award, we must also be cognizant of the concerns of the students as well as those of the award's likely recipients.

On Franklin Street panhandlers: They're great people; take the time to buy them a meal or sit and talk with them.

On queer studies as a major at UNC: We're moving in the right direction as we have recently embraced Sexuality Studies as a minor. I hope that UNC will continue to lead the Southeast in providing resources for this academic field by adding a Sexuality Studies major.

On the out-of-state admissions cap: The current admissions program creates an outstanding and diverse student population and I support its continuance.

On affirmative action: In talking about affirmative ac-

tion, we must realize this is a socioeconomic issue. I support this notion, as Affirmative Action is a program which gives priority to someone who has attained equal success in spite of greater social constraints due to his/her position in modern American society.

On the current SBP: Calabria has worked hard this year to bring tangible changes to campus; his implementation of the music downloading program and success in lobbying for funds for the Campus Y renovation are examples his hard work. I appreciate the time and energy he has invested in bettering the situation of our student population.

What book would you choose for the summer reading program: *Hope Dies Last: Keeping the Faith in Difficult Times* by Pulitzer Prize winner Studs Terkel. Check it out, it's awesome.

What is the most pressing issue facing UNC, and what will you do to resolve it: The most pressing issue facing UNC will always be continuing to provide a quality education while maintaining affordability. This balance can only be struck with strong financial support from the State Legislature. We will improve our relationship with legislators, implement more sophisticated lobbying efforts, and promote a stronger, more positive media profile.

What advice would you give to Chancellor Moeser: Chancellor Moeser has done a tremendous job in our state advocating for our University through the Carolina Connects initiative. He has also proven to be a great fundraiser and advocate; however, students have felt disconnected from his vision and work. Chancellor Moeser should reach out to students in order to ensure his presence and concern is felt by the student body.

What advice would you give to Coach Williams: Join Dearmin.

Why you love Carolina Review: The Carolina Review is passionate and stands up for what it believes in. This publication fosters dialogue among UNC students and engages valuable conservative opinions that otherwise may go unnoticed.

Your best snake story: My most memorable snake story took place in the small village of Imbaseni, outside of Arusha, Tanzania and involved a Black Mamba. It's a heck of a tale, but typing it here wouldn't do the snake justice.

Tell us a joke: Always borrow money from a pessimist; they won't expect it back.

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Mean-

while, Coach K, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing, and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff but killing the beloved Dean Smith. What do you do: What kind of sadistic person came up with this ridiculous situation?



Photo Courtesy of the Sons of Confederate Veterans

Jacqueline Duty, a Kentucky high school student, poses in her prom dress, which she made with the design of a Confederate battle flag. She was banned from the prom and pursuing a lawsuit against the school district on the grounds that school administrators violated her First Amendment rights by not allowing her to attend in the dress.

Dancing the Rights Away

Senior Prom Meets the First Amendment

By Taylor Stanford

Staff Writer

With the help of an activist lawyer, a Kentucky woman plans to take her First Amendment case all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. The issue in question: the dress she made for her senior prom.

Jacqueline Duty contends that school officials at the predominately white Russell High School in Greenup County, Kentucky, violated her First Amendment right to free speech when they forcibly kept her from attending her senior prom in May 2004. The reason they did not allow her to attend was her dress, which was designed in the fashion of a large Confederate flag.

Duty designed the red sequined dress herself, with the arms of the cross draping over the dress's top and bottom. While the dress was attractive, school officials found it offensive.

"Everyone has their own opinion," Duty said, "but that's not mine. I'm proud of where I came from and my background."

According to a press release written by Duty, school officials met her and her date outside the event. There, the school principal started hitting the top of the car that the couple was riding in. Duty was threatened with suspension and not being able to graduate if she did not leave the school immediately. She was not allowed to enter, and her only dance was on the sidewalk outside of her senior prom.

With financial aid from of The Sons of Confederate Veterans and legal assistance from the Southern Legal Resource Center, Duty filed a lawsuit against the Greenup County

School District and against school administrators. In addition to suing for defamation of character, false imprisonment and assault, Duty is seeking \$50,000 in damages.

*"A prohibition
against expression
of opinion,
without any evidence
that the rule is
necessary to avoid
substantial interference
with school discipline
or the rights of others,
is not permissible
under the
First Amendment."*

*-U.S. Supreme Court,
Tinker v. Des Moines,
1969*

"We are willing to go to the Supreme Court of the U.S.," said Kirk D. Lyons, Duty's chief trial counsel and director of the Southern Legal Resource Center. "Fifty thousand dollars is just the jurisdictional minimum for the court; the amount we are seeking is whatever a jury decides."

Lyons' organization focuses on free speech cases involving Southern symbols and heritage. It has involved itself in several cases in the past, but has yet to achieve the kind of court victory that Duty and her lawyer hope

for in this case.

From Duty's perspective, not allowing her to attend her senior prom because of her attire lies in direct opposition of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The dress to her is a statement of her heritage, and not allowing her to express her views concerning her heritage infringes upon her rights as an American citizen.

School officials believe that by wearing the dress Duty was defying authority and attempting to cause a disruption.

Judicial precedent appears to be on Duty's side. In the 1969 case of *Tinker v. Des Moines*, the Supreme Court ruled against school officials who had punished students for their attire. The Court ruled in favor of three students who had been suspended from school for wearing black arm bands in disagreement with United States policy in Vietnam.

"A prohibition against expression of opinion, without any evidence that the rule is necessary to avoid substantial interference with school discipline or the rights of others, is not permissible under the First Amendment," the justices wrote in their decision.

Yet, even as the Supreme Court ruled to prohibit educators from violating students' First Amendment rights, the violations continue in high schools – and colleges – across the nation. While the issue may not be resolved in time for this year's prom season, hopefully lawsuits like this one will serve as a catalyst for the preservation of students' First Amendment rights.

CR

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The Air We Breathe

One of Our Neighbors Takes a Stand

A review of *Clearing the Air* by Becky Norton Dunlop

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

In *Clearing the Air*, Becky Norton Dunlop outlines how the state of Virginia stood up to bullying by the Environmental Protection Agency -- and found a more effective way to reduce air pollution.

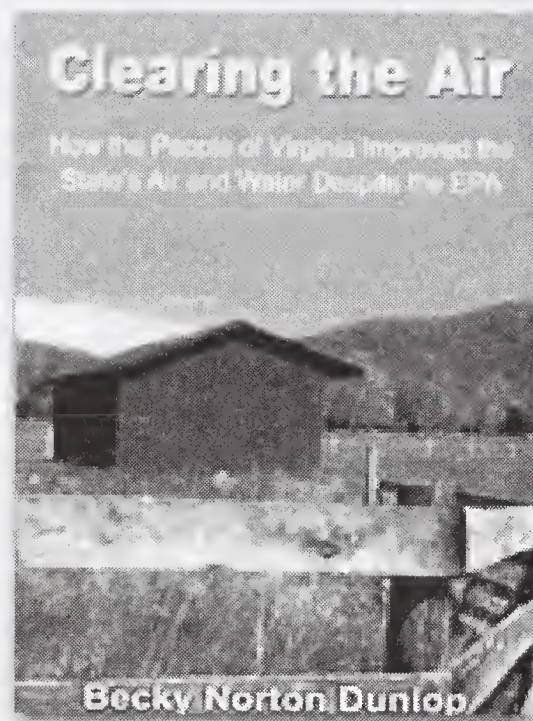
Today's modern American has come to accept the fact that the federal government will all too often trample over the rights of the states by abusing its own power to further the individual political goals of a select few national politicians, but the events described in this book show that it doesn't have to be that way.

The Environmental Protection Agency was created in 1970 with the stated purpose of protecting human health and the environment by working for a cleaner, healthier environment for the American people. The agency employs 18,000 people and has an \$8 billion annual budget.

The American taxpayer fronts the bill for this massive bureaucracy with the understanding that the institution will pursue the best interests of the environment.

These are the same assumptions that Dunlop, as Secretary of Natural Resources under Virginia Governor George Allen from 1994 to 1998, brought to her post. In *Clearing the Air* Dunlop outlines how the scientific research the Allen administration compiled on the environment and the programs that would be beneficial to it was often received with hostility by the EPA.

Dunlop outlines how the political agendas of the left, particularly that



of the Clinton/Gore administration, were imposed on the states by the EPA under the guise of cleaning the environment. She shows the willingness of the EPA to further the liberal agenda of Democratic politicians using the ruse that scientific evidence was on their side.

One such incident Dunlop outlines in the book occurred when the EPA

*The central theme
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is to show how
the federal government,
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was more of an
adversary than an ally
in one state's pursuit
of a healthier,
cleaner environment.*

tried to force the states to adopt the California Car emissions standards. The EPA threatened to withhold federal highway funds from any state that would not adopt its costly long-term plans for phasing in new fuel and automobile regulations.

The EPA had strong-armed the states for years by finding any state that would refuse to adopt one of its specific long term plans for the environment in noncompliance with federal law. This had severe economic consequences for the less powerful state governments.

It was Dunlop who, as Virginia's secretary of natural resources, challenged the EPA in court. She challenged the EPA system and led twelve eastern states in fighting the power of the EPA, culminating in a Supreme Court case in which the court found the EPA's actions unconstitutional. Virginia was to be allowed to meet federal standards for air and water pollution by any means they found capable, even if it was anti-EPA and pro-industry.

Dunlop explains the scientific studies compiled in her state that showed not only would these regulations cost the citizens of the state of Virginia a tremendous amount of money for both commuters and manufacturers, but they would do absolutely nothing to actually improve the environment.

Clearing the Air also presents a superior alternative to mandatory government regulations and federal strong-arming of commerce: free market solutions.

As Secretary of Natural Resources, Dunlop allowed the car manufacturers to put together their own plans for meeting federal air regulations that didn't match what the EPA was enforcing. The end result was a plan revolving largely around the hybrid technology currently being phased in by manufacturers.

The EPA alternative to the hybrid cars that the manufacturers came up with was an electric automobile that had a 75-mile range between recharges, wound up polluting more due to the amount of fossil fuels burned to produce the electricity and cost around \$100,000.

This is just one of several examples that Dunlop outlines in her book, which includes governmental lawsuits against water-polluting industries, EPA mandates on emissions inspections, and many more challenges that her state had to take on in order to improve the quality of the air in Virginia.

The central theme in every chapter is to show how the federal government, specifically the EPA, was more of an adversary than an ally in one state's pursuit of a healthier, cleaner environment.

The book is a must-read for anyone who is concerned about the environment but skeptical about the fake science and propaganda being reported by the institutions charged with care of the environment.

Dunlop shows how the state of Virginia found equilibrium between being pro-environment and pro-industry.

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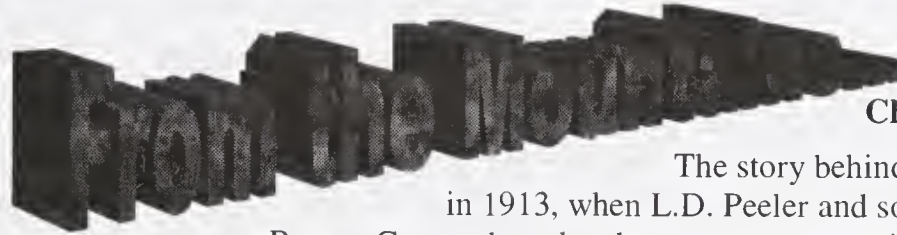
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North Carolina

Culture Corner

By Taylor Stanford

Staff Writer



Cheerwine...It's a Carolina Thing

The story behind this Carolina institution begins in 1913, when L.D. Peeler and some of his associates bought a Rowan County-based soda company responsible for manufacturing a product called Mint-Soda. However, after buying a recipe off of a "flavor salesman" from St. Louis, the company began making a new, burgundy-colored soda. Peeler first bottled Cheerwine in 1917.

Cheerwine is a cherry-flavored soda with a shot of lemon-lime and is a staple beverage in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. However, its market has spread to reach from West Virginia to Florida and as far west as Texas, and the company has made sure that customers not living in states where Cheerwine is readily available can order it through the mail.

One thing that makes Cheerwine unique, aside from the local pride attached to the name, is the fact that it has also managed to make its way into numerous recipes, including holiday punch, cakes and icings, pie, ice cream and, interestingly enough, barbecue sauce.

Dueling Banjos & Bluegrass Tunes

A rough version of what we know today as bluegrass music began in the 1600s by Jamestown settlers who made their way to North Carolina, but the banjo is thought to have originated in Africa, based on its similarity to instruments indigenous to that area. Originally made from a turtle shell, a stick, groundhog hide and horsehair, the banjo, known in its beginning as a bangoe, was popular among slaves, who were not permitted to play the drums of their native land.

A man named Joel Walker Sweeney, the son of a Virginia farmer, learned to play the banjo from black men working on his father's farm. He began touring the United States, playing for those who would listen and teaching those who would learn. He then started putting together touring minstrel shows, and slowly the music caught on. The California Gold Rush of 1849 expanded the population familiar with the banjo as it became a staple part of miners' lives. During the Civil War, both Confederate and Union soldiers played.

A precursor to today's country music, bluegrass emerged as a popular form of music in the early 1900s with the introduction of the phonograph. The 2000 release of *O Brother, Where Art Thou?* has created a resurgence in the popularity of bluegrass and the banjo.

Graveyard of the Atlantic

The coast of the Outer Banks is recognized by seafaring men as one of the most treacherous sailing areas in the world. Known as the Graveyard of the Atlantic, this stretch of coast is the final resting place for hundreds of ships and countless number of their passengers.

What makes the waters of the Outer Banks so violent is the fact that there are two currents merging there, the warm Gulf Stream and the colder currents from the Arctic. Coupled with the Diamond Shoals, a bank of ever-shifting sand ridges, the Graveyard has never promised a safe passage for any who are brave enough to sail its waters.

The Graveyard of the Atlantic is a popular attraction for those who visit the Outer Banks. It is still possible to see remains of a number of ships through the waves, and many choose to dive down to the wreckage. The wrecks provide researchers valuable information concerning maritime history and the history of those who once sailed there.

The National Park Service works to preserve the beaches of the area while the Graveyard of the Atlantic Museum in Hatteras, N.C., offers exhibits of relics recovered from beneath the waters. Here visitors can learn interesting facts about boats that have been discovered and what is being done to preserve what is left of these remains so that they can be studied by future generations.

Taylor Stanford is a sophomore journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu.

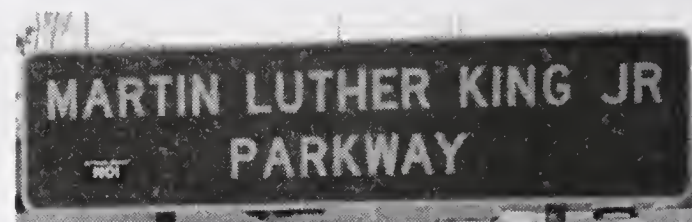


Traveling a Familiar Road

The Pitiful Politics of Racialized Road Renaming

By Deb McCown

Editor



Perhaps a more appropriate name for Martin Luther King Day this year would have been “Confuse the Out-of-Towners Day.”

Why? Because the Chapel Hill Town Council decided Dec. 6 to rename Airport Road Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard – yes, you heard right. We’re about to get another one, right down the road from the existing Martin Luther King Jr. Parkway in Durham – and from Martin Luther King Jr. Street in Chapel Hill.

Rather than honor the name of a great civil rights leader when they see the sign, travelers, campus visitors and sports fans will more likely curse the name of King when they find themselves traveling on the wrong road, in the wrong direction, into a less-than-pleasant part of Durham.

Locals are likely to do the same, as they will also suffer confusion when looking for an unfamiliar store, business, or residence. Never mind that Chapel Hill has already honored King with a road name – decades ago.

Not only Airport Road residents and businesses, but also the residents of the existing Martin Luther King Jr. Street, will have to change their address. The town has yet to come up with an 18-member committee to help them re-name their road.

“We are poor black people,” Martin Luther King Jr. Street resident Shana Harper told the *Chapel Hill News* for a Dec. 18 article. “It’s already hard enough to get our mail now. They don’t need to do this.”

As in the hundreds of towns across the nation that have already had this debate, the National Association for

the Advancement of Colored People was behind the name change. The local NAACP proposed it in January 2004 through Chapel Hill Town Council member Edith Wiggins, and a committee favorable to the change and headed by Wiggins was created to make a recommendation.

In one council meeting, Wiggins said Airport Road was the main target of renaming because it “would take some sacrifice.” What she didn’t mention was those making the sacrifice: small business owners, residents, taxpayers, visitors and folks with Chapel Hill roots. None of the council members, nor any of the renaming committee members, lives or owns a business on Airport Road. Yet, they expect those who do to make substantial financial sacrifices so that the Chapel Hill Town Council can find one more way to trumpet its irrational obsession with political correctness.

The objections of Airport Road business owners – mainly that the change would cost each of them thousands of dollars in signs, business materials and lost customers – fell largely on deaf ears. The town’s history was also an issue, but citizens’ signs reading “Keep Airport Road a Part of Town History” also had little effect on a committee whose members already had their minds made up.

More than 40 residents wrote letters to the town council on the issue, only three of which favored the name change. Most of the rest were very strongly opposed, not to honoring King but to changing the name of Airport Road. They suggested a wide variety of other things that could be named for King, from a new or unnamed road to a building, statue, fountain, library, aquatics center, high school, education program, museum,



scholarship, or funding grant for service projects that honor King's dream.

Several letters also note the "unnecessary wedge," as Airport Road business owner Todd Wielar called it, that the issue has driven into the community.

"Making a choice for this because it will hopefully cause division will in no way honor Dr. King, who was, first and foremost, a man of God who desired reconciliation, not division," wrote Janice M. Cosby, an Airport Road resident.

In an online UNC alumni forum on the issue, the sentiment was also nearly unanimous in its opposition.

"It is a heresy that the rich heritage of the town and the University would be sacrificed for the appeasement of minority conformists," wrote Aaron James Webster, '01.

There are roughly 800 street addresses on Airport Road that will have to change, including about 100 that are non-residential, mostly businesses. The addresses of 700 private mailboxes will also have to change.

The renaming will officially take effect July 4. The committed estimated the cost of new road signs at \$16,700 for Airport Road and \$120 for Martin Luther King Jr. Street, which has 12 residences. It made no estimates of the cost to individual residents and businesses, which for many will be a substantial burden.

Another issue, seemingly forgotten in this whole mess, is geography. People who travel often appreciate the intelligent logic of road names. The practical reason why roads have names like "Airport" and "University" is that such names help people to find things. And while the Horace Williams Airport – which predates that name and was used to train pilots during WWII – will most likely cease to exist eventually, it will be a long time before people adopt the new name, a fact that will inevitably lead to confusion for students and out-of-towners.

The use of road names in finding

direction can be invaluable – it's no accident that so many roads are named East Street, West Street, North Street, or South Road. Or that Hillsborough Street runs into a road that takes you to Hillsborough, and Pittsboro Street runs to Pittsboro.

Changing the name of one such road – or, even worse, changing the names of roads very near each other – to Martin Luther King Jr., or anything else for that matter, works to undermine this system for finding direction, especially considering that it will take some time before maps reflect the change – and even longer before everyone buys new maps.

These issues do not, however, concern the NAACP, the national organization that is pushing this thing in the first place. It has one concern: keep its name in the spotlight. No one should believe for a minute that making poor African-Americans – along with other residents – cough up money for new address signs is somehow doing a service to the black community, but clinging to such issues is the death grip of an organization on the wane.

Proponents of renaming have tried to turn the argument into a great moral conflict between those who honor King's legacy and those who are racist bigots – with almost no middle ground. But this debate is not about racism, civil rights, or honoring King. It is about creating political conflict for the self-serving interest of a few. It is about a brand of intimidation whereby certain people use fear of racism accusations to get their way.

Frankly, it's demeaning when local officials stumble over each other to see who can pander most impressively to an organization whose entire political strategy is based upon creating racial division.

"It appears that the town council is listening to this small group instead of listening to the rest of the town," wrote Airport Road residents Stephen and Virginia Largent in a letter to the town council.

If the issue were truly the need to honor the heroes of civil rights, then the new roads being constructed by the dozen in the area would bear their names. There would be no need to force the expensive and controversial renaming of a major thoroughfare. If honoring of heroes is to be done, there are plenty of North Carolinians to choose from – and plenty of roads to name after them.

With all of the bitter controversy surrounding the renaming of Airport Road, Judy Jernigan Bosniadis, who marched with the famed civil rights leader in the 1960s, told the *Chapel Hill News* Jan. 1 that she doesn't think King would approve.

"I don't think he would like this, all this dissension and opening of old wounds," she said. "Who does not love Martin Luther King and respect him? The big deal is erasing history, number one, and number two, putting these people through all these unnecessary changes. I just think it's unnecessary to disrupt a whole business community when there's so many other excellent opportunities to name new buildings to honor him."

Maybe the NAACP has nothing better to do than to try to make political statements by renaming roads, but its narrow political interests are no reason to embrace an issue that does nothing but stir up conflict in our community, create unnecessary inconveniences for hundreds of people, and substantially harm local businesses and ultimately the local economy.

If there were true support for renaming Airport Road, then it would be reflected in the public response – and, if it were put to a referendum, passed. However, this is not a decision with public support and certainly not one the town council should be using to impose its flawed ideas.

If members of the town council truly want to do what is best for Chapel Hill on this issue, I challenge them to put it on the ballot.

CR

Paradigms & Principles

Stingy Americans?

Sure, the death toll was astounding and the destruction dramatic, but what really shocked us the most was the immediate pronouncement, via most of our major U.S. media, that the United States was somehow being “stingy” in relief efforts for the tsunami that recently hit in Asia. Looking at the facts, this accusation of stinginess couldn’t be further from the truth.

Before the scope of the disaster was even known, the United States government pledged \$15 million. Soon after, as more information became available, Secretary of State Colin Powell told reporters that the eventual U.S. contribution would range in the billions, of which hundreds of millions have already been committed. In addition, the United States has sent 16,500 personnel to help in the countries where the tsunami hit and deployed an aircraft carrier for relief flights into the hardest-hit areas. American personnel in the area are already talking about how they will aid in rebuilding.

Beyond the aid from the U.S. government, members of U.S.-based relief organizations have gone to help with disaster relief, coordinating with international organizations and the governments of the countries affected. Back in the United States, the monetary donations and care kits continue to pour in from across the country to aid victims of the tsunami.

With this massive nationwide personal, private and government effort going on to help, it’s clear that Americans’ commitment to helping tsunami victims in the weeks since the disaster has proven to be anything but stingy. Now, if only CNN would report the story.

Slavery in America?

It seems there’s a club on campus dedicated to the abolition of slavery. It might sound like an anachronism, but apparently not. An estimated 27 million people are enslaved, including as many as 150,000 in the United States. Imagine that – sometimes people break the law.

The clothes you’re wearing right now could be tainted by slavery, even if they were made right here in North Carolina. Everything from the chocolate bar you just ate to the new house you live in could have been made, in part, by slaves. You’d think that in a protest-happy town like Chapel Hill, there would be an immediate increase in nudists starving themselves and living out of doors as soon as this news reached us. So far, that has yet to happen. In any event, it looks like Lincoln didn’t free the slaves after all.

Fortunately, there are still some people around who want to.

Inauguration Day; '05 – The Halfway Mark

In the days leading up to the inauguration, liberals were throwing everything they had at the president. There were those calling for the cancellation of the entire event: “He has already been inaugurated once. Why do we need another one?” In more veiled attempts at Bush-bashing, people claimed that millions of dollars spent on an inauguration was too much and that the money could have gone to tsunami relief or social security. Never mind the fact that most of the funding for the event was private.

Others made no attempt to veil their utter disdain for President Bush. Thousands of protesters showed up to the inauguration intending to disrupt. Toward the end of Bush’s speech, protesters were so loud that it was difficult to hear him. Once again, liberals have gone too far in their disrespectful antics. Would any of these objections been posed if this was a democratic president? If John Kerry had won, and conservative protesters obstructed the inauguration speech, would liberals be heralding the beauty of these protesters’ free speech? Probably not.

The reason lies in the fact that liberals hate Bush so much, and so irrationally, that no matter what happens, they will do what is necessary to express this hatred. Respect for the presidential office, respect for the opinions of the majority of the American people, and respect for America as a whole have all been discarded.

A Good Non-President

Don't you hate it when all the good people are too smart to run for office? Such is the case with Tripp Costas, who, despite appearing to have a significant amount of support, is not running for Student Body President.

"I'm not running because I honestly prefer working on my Jeep or going fishing to sitting in the South Building with Chancellor Moeser and Judith Wegner," he said. "Plus, there are so many opportunities for students outside the university, and those are the ones that prepare students for the real world — the world outside of Chapel Hill."

Guess that means we're going to have to settle for another mediocre politician-type to represent Carolina students for the coming year.

Welcome to the Vast Right-Wing Conspiracy

Yes, it really does exist. It's not a scare tactic or a figment of your imagination — it's a real live organization, and it's working in our community. In fact, a number of us are card-carrying members. We work to further anti-establishment principles that make liberals everywhere shake in their boots — freedom, individual responsibility, personal self-defense, and the immorality of taking money from some people to give to others. Worst of all, we actively promote the belief that some moral choices are better than others.

We have seen the failures of our parents' generation and its noble but fallacious attempts at utopia. We have seen how mindless bureaucracy limits our education and the drain its constant increase has on our weekly paychecks. We know that it is the intelligent, practical men and women of our generation who must change it. We have grown to such strength that we, the youth of the "red states" have taken back the color red from the commies. We're young, we're here, we're growing, we're the future. And there's a reason why we're on the right.

Asian Tsunami Disaster

*The Carolina Review staff extends its condolences
to all of those stricken by the recent
earthquake and tsunami tragedies in Asia.*

*Those who are interested in contributing to the relief efforts
for this terrible disaster, please contact one of these
organizations.*

On Campus:

Triangle Tsunami Relief Coalition:

<http://www.ibiblio.org/ttrc/>

Other Relief Organizations:

USA Freedom Corps: www.USAFreedomCorps.gov

Red Cross: www.redcross.org

CARE: www.careusa.org

Quotes from Our Commander-in-Chief

*George W. Bush's Second Inaugural Address
January 20, 2005*

“We have seen our vulnerability — and we have seen its deepest source. For as long as whole regions of the world simmer in resentment and tyranny — prone to ideologies that feed hatred and excuse murder — violence will gather, and multiply in destructive power, and cross the most defended borders, and raise a mortal threat. There is only one force of history that can break the reign of hatred and resentment, and expose the pretensions of tyrants, and reward the hopes of the decent and tolerant, and that is the force of human freedom.”

“We are led, by events and common sense, to one conclusion: The survival of liberty in our land increasingly depends on the success of liberty in other lands. The best hope for peace in our world is the expansion of freedom in all the world.”

“We will persistently clarify the choice before every ruler and every nation: The moral choice between oppression, which is always wrong, and freedom, which is eternally right. America will not pretend that jailed dissidents prefer their chains, or that women welcome humiliation and servitude, or that any human being aspires to live at the mercy of bullies.”

“In the long run, there is no justice without freedom, and there can be no human rights without human liberty.”

“Division among free nations is a primary goal of freedom's enemies.”

“In America's ideal of freedom, the public interest depends on private character — on integrity, and tolerance toward others, and the rule of conscience in our own lives. Self-government relies, in the end, on the governing of the self.”

“We go forward with complete confidence in the eventual triumph of freedom. Not because history runs on the wheels of inevitability; it is human choices that move events. Not because we consider ourselves a chosen nation; God moves and chooses as He wills. We have confidence because freedom is the permanent hope of mankind, the hunger in dark places, the longing of the soul.”

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UNC: Shaping North Carolina's Future



And Rewriting its Past

Inside: Spencer Bell Award Controversy, A Century of Ayn Rand, Third-Party Candidate at UNC, Scholarships, and more...

At a conference this month that brought conservative students from all over the country to Washington, D.C., I learned some new words and phrases. My favorite one is “wicked retahded.” As in, “Liberals are wicked retahded.” It’s kind of hard to fathom that I have lived 22 years in this country and never heard such fine specimens of American grammar as “Pahk the cah in Hahvahd Yahd” and “Yuh Weeahd.”

Of course, such lessons of cross-cultural understanding were secondary to the event’s other lessons. Even as a few young speakers spoke on the importance of not letting party ideology get above principle, many of the speakers – and many of the crowd’s responses – indicated that the current reality is otherwise. For example, when a panel got on stage to debate immigration, a panelist who called for a practical solution to illegal immigration that would allow workers to cross the border legally (with all the necessary screening, documentation and security procedures in place) was rudely booed. Strangely enough, when she made statements that happened to conform to the standard party line, many in the audience would clap – only to boo again when she re-stated her principles.

At several points the standing and clapping reminded me of the standing and clapping that occurs during the State of the Union Address – at which when the legislators’ clapping depends not on the soundness of the President’s logic or ideas, but on which side of the aisle they are sitting and whether a particular statement conforms with their party’s ideology.

Some of the older speakers, such as Pennsylvania Senator Rick Santorum, called outright for conservatives to support only legislation with huge Republican backing and, in outright and sincere terms, to compromise their principles for the sake of getting more Republicans elected. Despite other appearances of partisanship in the crowd, the consensus after his speech, at least among the folks I talked to, was that it smelled of sellout. It didn’t help that he also focused on the topic of gay marriage.

At one point I was interviewed by a reporter from Florida who wanted to know what young conservatives think. I said that I couldn’t speak for everyone, but that from what I observed young people are more concerned about issues like social security, whose direct future effects we can see, than about issues like gay marriage, whose direct harm many of us cannot. I also said that I believe we are more concerned with principles than our older counterparts – perhaps a common criticism by the young of the old, but nonetheless true. I said that I hope conservatives of my generation will bring the Republican party back toward its principled roots. I hope we will bring the focus away from intervention in people’s private lives – through laws regulating personal relationships, repressive post-9/11 security measures, and other recent planks of the Republican party that are generally immoral/un-American/unconstitutional – and back toward what should be its true focus – ensuring personal liberty and expecting personal responsibility, in the realms of both economics and politics.

Of course, I don’t know for sure if this principled conservatism is here to stay or is merely bound to wither as our generation ages. If I could say just one thing to my fellow young conservatives as I head off to the far corners of the world, it is that you should impress upon your hearts the power and positive energy that you draw from holding true to your principles. As life goes on and begins to wear you down with age, do not forget how and why you came to be conservative – and do not forget that principles and reason always belong above loyalty to any political party.

Do not forget that the individual is both ultimately responsible for himself and born with a God-given right to personal liberty. Do not forget the benefits and necessity of a free market that can readily adapt to changes in society’s needs without the shackles of government subsidies or high taxes. Do not forget that all governments derive their legitimacy from the people, who are ultimately sovereign in any state. And do not forget the late President Ronald Reagan’s words when he pronounced, “Government is not the solution to our problem. Government is the problem.”

These are principles that I believe hold true across the world, but particularly across the many diverse regions of the United States, which, despite their differences, all share common roots. At conferences like the one I attended, intellectual exchange occurs on many levels. As my “hot” use of the phrase “you hush” will likely make its way up to New England to join the likes of “chowdah” and “pizzer,” I will bring back to North Carolina an altered vocabulary that includes phrases with no clear home. If you ever hear me say, “Y’all’re wicked retahded,” please know that I mean it in the most endearing way possible.

More important in the larger sense, however, was the exchange of ideas, the spirited debate of policy and ideas and the affirmation from around the country – even the nation’s worst bastions of liberalism – that the movement back to conservative principles among young Americans is a nationwide phenomenon – and this is only the beginning.

Sincerely,



Deb McCown
Editor

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MISSION STATEMENT

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mobility interfere with academic pursuit.

We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

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Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. If you would like to submit an article, mail a hardcopy to the address below or send it via email. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.



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Interview with the SBP-Elect

Carolina Review Sits Down With Seth Dearmin

By Amber Broach

Staff Writer

This year's Student Body President election garnered 7,264 votes, setting the record for participation in campus elections. Receiving fewer than 200 votes more than his opponent, Seth Dearmin emerged the winner. Recently, *Carolina Review* had the opportunity to sit down with Seth and discuss the election, his platform, and what he plans to make happen in the next year.

What are your feelings about your narrow margin of victory in the SBP runoff?

I'm excited to come out on top, definitely, just really excited that things worked out and happy about the year. The narrow margin definitely reflects on strong campaign on Seke's end, and I'm trying my best to get him involved next year, so I hope that he sticks around and is involved with student government.

So, you do feel like there is a role for the other candidates in your administration?

Most definitely. I've talked with Leigha Blackwell, and she's going to be around. She is looking to be heavily involved. Seke is, as well at this point. I'm working with both of them to make sure that they are there.

Why do you think you won?

I would say just experience and attitude. I hope they had a lot to do with things. I'd say they definitely did. People read the platform, and they liked it. They like the ideas that we had and want to see them happen. At the same time, I had an amazing group of people working with me to get people to vote, to talk to their friends, to make sure were involved on the campaign. They were willing to go knock on doors when we were dorm-

storming, or willing hold signs in the pit, or willing to call people.

7,264 students turned out for the first voting day, setting the record for student participation in campus elections. Do you have any thoughts on the reasons behind this?

There were strong campaigns on everybody's end. We had four good candidates, four qualified candidates working hard, and pooling people from different pools of people. That really helped people to turn out to vote, and I think it's only a good sign for what's going to happen to come. We just have to make sure they vote the second time around now.

"The platform is going to be challenging. I'm an optimist, all the way, and I've put a lot into it."

As the new Student Body President, what's the first thing you plan to do? Right now, the process of transitioning is going on, and we're just working on getting out applications out for officers and committee chairs. Then, from there, kind of building everything before inauguration on April 5th when we'll all take office. Having that done is first, then beyond that it is sitting down and going back through the other candidate's platform, as well as my own to prioritize our platform points and just working on those and getting people targeted on certain projects to make sure we're getting those off the ground right now.

What do you feel will be your greatest challenge as Student Body President?

The platform is going to be challenging. I'm an optimist, all the way, and I've put a lot into it. We, as a group, have put a lot into the platform, and there are a lot of ideas there that we want to see happen. So, the number of those, and making sure they happen is going to be a big challenge, and it is going to call for a larger student government with more people involved and working. I'm excited about making that happen.

What are your plans to gain appeal from those in opposition to your election?

Just letting everybody know that there is room for anybody in student government, and in the application process that is really key. There is no mold for somebody that we are looking for to be involved. We need people that are passionate about anything from health to minority affairs to women's issues to public service and back again. So, knowing that there is a role for anybody, as long as they are willing to take it on.

In your platform you address the issue of students not having grades in many of their classes before the drop deadline. What are some actions you are taking to change this, and do you believe that it is possible to do so?

I think it is definitely possible. One is having the conversation and making sure the professors are aware of this, talking with them, encouraging them, and saying that this is something students really want. They want to have some kind of grade evaluation before the drop deadline so that they know where they stand. And there are classes where it is a lot more feasible than others. There are plenty of professors who are doing this already, and who make

are they do this. A perfect example is a geography class that I'm in. We had a test just last week, and the professor said 'I'll have this back to you by Monday so that you'll have a grade and know where you stand before the drop deadline.' So he's making sure that professors do that, and just working with them to let them know it's something students care about.

You are advocating predictable tuition for Carolina students, a plan that will allow students to know in advance how much their entire college education will cost. How feasible is this?

It's definitely feasible. The Illinois school system has already implemented this, and essentially, Brad Wilson, who is the Chair

of Governors, has said he wants to take a year hiatus from any tuition increases and look at this model to see if it's something that can work here. And I agree with him one-hundred percent. I think we should take a look, at least, at the system, and I think it's something that will work. We should push forward. It will still have factored into it money to cover the cost of inflation and things like that, but on the whole, students will know for four years what they will be expected to pay for the cost of an education. And they can plan accordingly.

Do you feel that it will be difficult to get others involved with Student Government to join you in your crusade to con-

nect with students by holding office hours in the pit?

I don't think so, at all. I think students will be really excited about a student government that is more accessible and is accountable to them. They know how student government is working for them. So, I don't think it's going to be a problem at all. I think people will take kindly to it.

Ticket distribution is a popular issue here. In your platform you mention working to maximize the number of tickets distributed to students by ensuring that a fair number of tickets are given to CAA members. How do you plan to make this happen?

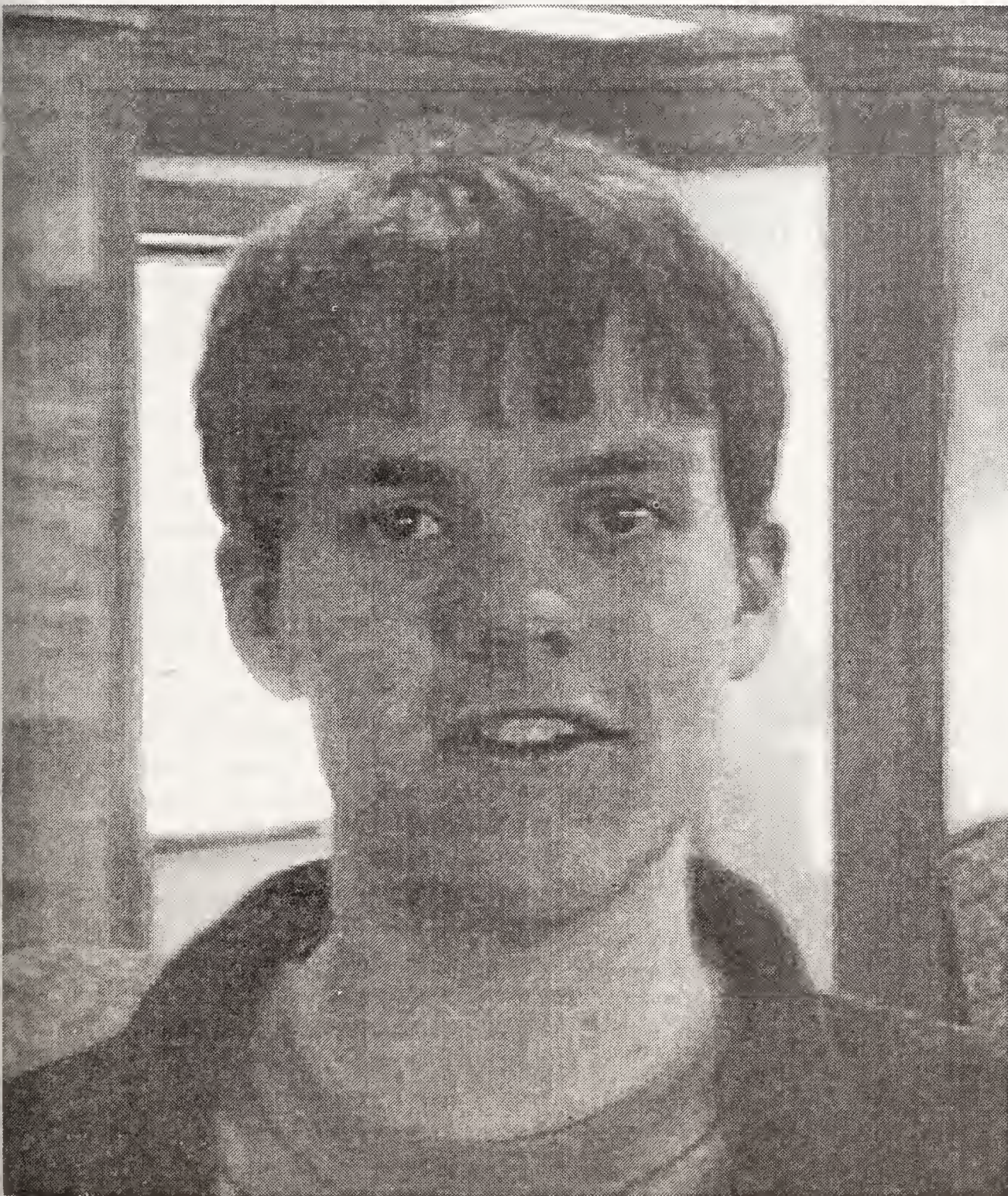
Right now, the problem with CAA is that they've taken more tickets than they are allotted by the Student Code. They are allotted thirty some odd tickets, and they've taken upwards of one-hundred plus tickets. So, making sure that those tickets are given back to the students in the general pool is the first thing. That's really going to help a small number of students, but students nonetheless. CAA shouldn't be allowed just to take these tickets, essentially illegally, against the Student Code. They should be tickets that every student who is paying fees should have access to.

One of the more popular points in your platform was the availability of wireless on Franklin Street. Is this something we can look forward to seeing in the next school year?

Most definitely! It's going to take working with the downtown economic development corporation of Chapel Hill and making sure that businesses on Franklin Street have a say in this. And it's something that we sell them on, and they get excited about. But, it's something that we are going to make happen.

CR

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Case Study: The Spencer Bell Conflict

How University Administrators Are Influenced by Money and Political Sensitivity

By Brian Sopp
Associate Editor

The argument could be made that this country's universities have flawed administrative systems. The duty of a university is to educate. Therefore, logically, an administrative leader should be hired because he can raise educational standards and improve the academic environment on campus.

Most administrators, however, are chosen because of their ability to raise money or their devotion to politically correct ideas (especially the quest for ever more "diversity"). The situation at UNC is no exception.

In December, Chancellor James Moeser retired the Spencer Bell Award after questions were raised over the award's "integrity." A January 12 article in *The Daily Tar Heel* explained the decision by citing a December 3 letter from the Chancellor: "Some esteemed women on our campus—

On October 2, 2004, in an effort to shed light on the Spencer controversy, Harry Watson, Director of the Center for the Study of the American South, gave a lecture as part of a conference last semester entitled, "Remembering Cornelia Phillips Spencer."

In the lecture, Watson illustrated the importance of historical context when by saying that, "For good and ill, her [Spencer's] legacy is all around us and, like the rest of the past, if we do not remember it and understand it accurately, it will manipulate us without mercy until we do."

Watson went on to lay out Spencer's life before attentive listeners. "Strictly speaking, she was not a slaveholder, never owned a home of her own, and lived in genteel poverty for most of her life, piecing together a meager living from teaching, writing, and the charity of her relatives." Watson spoke of

Chancellor Moeser did not think about the Spencer Award in a historical context. Instead, he made his decision based upon a single aspect of Spencer's worldview which he judged to be more important than her combined benevolent acts

women who I think could be considered for the Bell Award—were asked if they would accept it if it were offered. Their answer was 'no.'"

Cornelia Phillips Spencer is best known for her efforts to reopen the University after Reconstruction. Upon hearing that the University would reopen in 1875, Spencer ran to the University bell tower and rang the bell in an effort to inform others of the good news. Hence the title: Spencer Bell Award.

Unfortunately, Spencer was also prejudiced against blacks. Following the Civil War, she fought against the policies of the Republican administrators who took charge of the University. A January 7 article in *The News & Observer* said that Spencer espoused "white supremacist attitudes."

Despite the misgivings of Spencer's descendents, many in the university system were jubilant over Moeser's decision. A January 12 editorial in *The Daily Tar Heel* summed up these feelings with the title "Courageous Choice." It went on to claim that the decision "was about the integrity of the award... It was not a form of historical revisionism."

Unfortunately, such logic is erroneous and detrimental to the university's intellectual climate. Historical revisionism is when one revises history to suit their beliefs or needs. This is exactly what was done at UNC.

how these events led Spencer to take an active role in the life of the University and how her views affected this role.

Watson summed up Spencer's views by claiming that she "refused to identify with the worst forms of racial oppression or sectional extremism, but she also refused to admit the necessity for any fundamental transformation of the state or its institutions." She was a woman of her time.

However, Chancellor Moeser did not think about the Spencer Award in a historical context. Instead, he made his decision based upon a single aspect of Spencer's worldview which he judged to be more important than her combined benevolent acts.

In 1875, many white southerners were prejudiced against blacks. Their views were not simply feelings of supremacy, which were held for hundreds of years, but resentment. Southerners resented blacks because they were viewed as the cause of the North's occupation during Reconstruction.

Not only were Spencer's views common, but as Watson pointed out in his peroration, "there are dozens of white men honored on this campus whose treatment of African Americans, of workers, and of women was far worse than hers."

Saunders Hall is named for William Saunders, a former member of the Board of Trustees and a former KKK leader.

The names of Charles Brantley Aycock, a former Governor of North Carolina, and Josephus Daniels, a former editor of the *News & Observer*, grace a campus dormitory and the campus bookstore. Both men also happened to support a 1900 amendment to the state constitution that barred black men from voting.

The case could be made that these building names make minority students feel uncomfortable and that they should be changed. However, this would be a mistake. These names are a part of the University's history. Erasing them would erase reminders of the lessons learned, good and bad, from this period of history. Similarly, if Moeser's revisionist logic were applied to all awards, few would be given.

Martin Luther King, for example, accomplished a great deal for black Americans and for America as a whole. However, he was a plagiarizer and adulterer. If an English professor or a devout minister who preached against adultery were awarded in the name of Martin Luther King, would they decline the award? Probably not.

Most people know about the great amount of good that King did and understand that his positive actions should be celebrated. Similarly, Thomas Jefferson was a slave owner. Should a modern president be offended when compared to Jefferson? No. Most people understand that great figures were not perfect and that they should be studied as part of the

time in which they lived.

Interestingly, one of the few people in Chapel Hill who currently agrees that completely scrapping the award was a mistake is Moeser himself. In late January a committee was set up to investigate the campus's need for an award for women to replace the Spencer Bell Award. The new award may be named after Cornelia Phillips Spencer's entire family rather than her specifically.

What is most interesting about this development is that it came after Moeser met with members of the Spencer-Love family and convinced them not to withhold a large donation to the Center of the Study of the American South.

Whether Moeser originally caved under the pressure of historical revisionists or he is currently caving to outside forces, it seems clear that in a system centered around money and political agendas, historical understanding and education in general are not valued.

CR

Brian Sopp is a sophomore journalism and political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

A Century of Reason

Reflection on the 100th Anniversary of Ayn Rand's Birth

By Adam Herring
Associate Editor

"The spread of evil is the symptom of a vacuum. Whenever evil wins, it is only by default: by the moral failure of those who evade the fact that there can be no compromise on basic principles."

--Ayn Rand, *Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal*

One hundred years ago this past February 2, one of the most provocative and controversial thinkers of all time was born in St. Petersburg, Russia. For decades, the writings of the woman born as Alissa Zinovievna Rosenbaum, but known to millions of readers as Ayn Rand, have left a lasting impact on politics, culture, and philosophy.

Rand came of age during the tumultuous times of the Bolshevik Revolution. Her family was among those that suffered under the new Communist regime; her father lost his successful pharmacy and her family was plunged into poverty. Eventually she fled Russia for New York, and eventually made her way to Hollywood.

After working as a screenwriter, Rand began to publish



her novels. *We the Living* (1936) was about the Russian Revolution, while *Anthem* (1938), a dystopian novel describing a frightening future in which individualism is completely abolished and all live for the collective. It is her 1934 *The Fountainhead* and her greatest work, 1957's *Atlas Shrugged*, for which she is most remembered.

Following *Atlas Shrugged*, Rand ceased writing fiction and spent the rest of her life developing her philosophy. Rand died in 1982 in New York City.

The one-hundredth anniversary of her birth was celebrated with fanfare by her intellectual admirers and detractors alike. In addition to numerous news stories about the event, the Ayn Rand Institute, which is charged with carrying on

*As Rand put it...man
"must exist for his own
sake, neither sacrificing
himself to others nor
sacrificing others to
himself. The pursuit of
his own rational self-
interest and of his own
happiness is the highest
moral purpose of
his life"*

Rand's legacy, held celebrations in Irvine, California and is planning a conference in New York City in April.

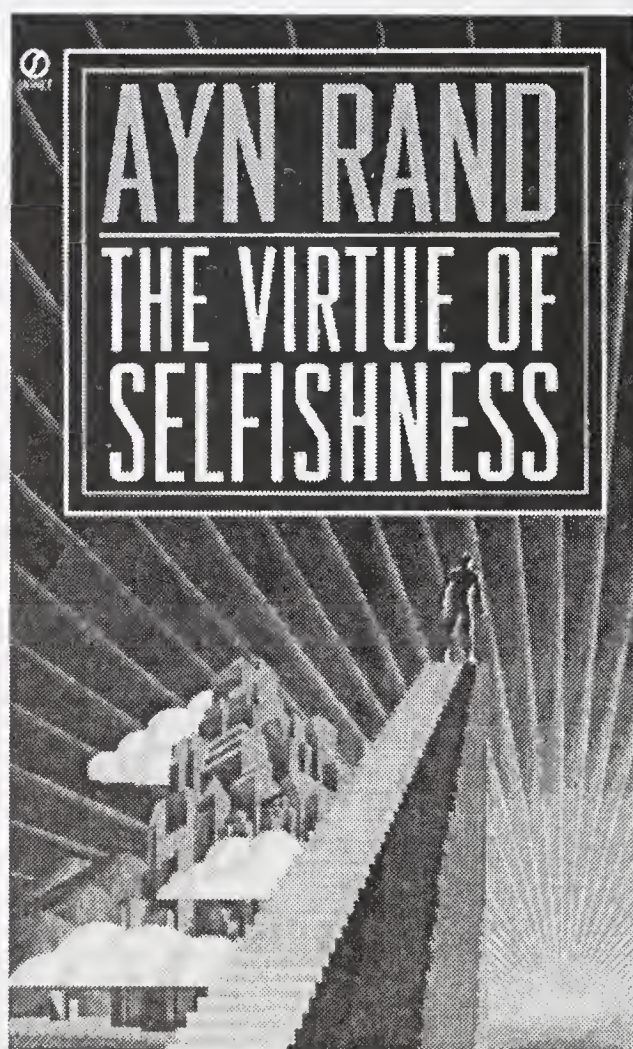
Rand's philosophy is known as "Objectivism." She described it simply as a philosophy for living on earth. More eloquently, Rand stated that her philosophy "is the concept of man as a heroic being, with his own happiness as the moral purpose of his life, with productive achievement as his noblest activity, and reason as his only absolute."

The philosophy of Objectivism is markedly different from what most would consider a typical moral system. It takes rational self-interest as its guide; it is man's own rational self-interest that

he should act. The idea that man is essentially a rational being persists throughout Rand's philosophy; it is a defining point.

In this vein, for followers of Rand's philosophy, reality is objective and exists outside of perception—it simply is. Religion, and any other belief in the supernatural or that reality is created by individuals, is rejected. Reason is seen as the only method of acquiring knowledge.

The ethical foundation of Objectivism is self-interest; as Rand put it in her brief *Introduction to Objectivism*, man "must exist for his own sake, neither



sacrificing himself to others nor sacrificing others to himself. The pursuit of his own rational self-interest and of his own happiness is the highest moral purpose of his life."

This ethic stands in opposition to conventional ethical theories, religious and otherwise. For Rand, the only means of man's survival is his own ability to reason and exercise his free will; notions that man is subject to external obligation or force beyond his own control are rejected.

It is Rand's political theory that has

had perhaps the greatest impact on modern society. Rand was an unabashed

*Her writing challenges
the core assertions of
human society and
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ples—or realize that
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they cannot affirm
them.*

promoter of *laissez-faire* capitalism. She advocated capitalism by stating that "It is a system where men deal with one another, not as victims and executioners, nor as masters and slaves, but as traders, by free, voluntary exchange to mutual benefit."

Objectivism's devotion to capitalism, free-market economies, rational thought, and freedom of will has caused Rand's philosophy to be associated with conservatives, and especially libertarians. Neo-liberal movements of the 1980s, personified by President Reagan and UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, are as close to a true expression of Rand's economic and political ideas as has yet been attempted.

Rand's novels created the idea of the "Randian hero." These characters, personified by Howard Roark in *The Fountainhead* and John Galt in *Atlas Shrugged*, are highly creative and independent in the extreme, such that they are rejected by society. These people do not submit or compromise their values, and as such represent the literary expression of Rand's ideal.

Even now, years after her death and nearly half a century since her last published novel, Ayn Rand remains one of the most widely read American authors. Many read *The Fountainhead* or *Atlas Shrugged* and come away profoundly affected. Quite a few people, of all political persuasions, find themselves dis-

gusted by Objectivist ideas. They are contrary not only to liberal and socialist theory, but also to Christian thought. The ethics of self-interest run completely counter to Christ's teachings of sacrifice and grace, while Objectivism itself necessitates the denial of God's existence and power.

Even those who find themselves shocked by Rand's philosophy are forced to think about it. It is this thought that is the best part about reading Rand. Her writing challenges the core assertions of human society and forces the thoughtful reader to reassess and reaffirm their principles—or realize that they lack them because they cannot affirm them.

So, a hundred years after her birth, now is the perfect time as any to examine Rand's ideas critically, and reach your own conclusions. If you've never broached Ayn Rand, go pick up *The Fountainhead*, probably the best introduction to Rand that exists among her body of work. It cannot be guaranteed that you will like Rand; it is quite likely, in fact, that you will not. But you will be challenged, and if you read her properly you will be forced to think and reason out what your own principles are and why you hold them. That exercise of thought is the most valuable pursuit that man has available to him.

CR

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North Carolina

Culture Corner

By Taylor Stanford
Staff Writer



Miles Above the Rest

Towering above the rest of the attractions of the Blue Ridge Mountains, Grandfather Mountain remains a popular location for visitors to North Carolina. It is the highest peak of the mountain range with an elevation of 5,964 feet. Grandfather Mountain remains privately owned and operated and offers visitors a number of exciting opportunities. The area is a large natural preserve, home to otters, cougars, deer and black bears. The wildlife is housed in enclosures that are built around the animals' natural habitat, allowing visitors to see them in more natural surroundings than is possible in zoos.

The Swinging Bridge of Grandfather Mountain has long been considered the highlight of a trip to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Built in 1952 by Charles Hartman, Jr., the 228-foot Swinging Bridge allows visitors to have a panoramic view of the mountain range from over a mile high. When the sky is clear the skyline of Charlotte, which is over a hundred miles away, can be seen from this point. Also, Grandfather Mountain offers some of the best mountain hiking in the state, with over 11 trails on the property, offering hikers the chance to experience a number of endangered species in their natural habitats.

Brunswick Islands

North Carolina's Brunswick Islands, located along the coast near the South Carolina line, are the perfect location for a relaxing vacation. The area itself is steeped with history dating back to colonial days and is home to a number of fascinating historical museums. Vacations here offer a relaxing atmosphere while still remaining close enough for a coastal night on the town in SC's Myrtle Beach. Within this cluster of islands are a number of popular spots including the seafood capital of the world, Calabash.

The only means of transportation on Bald Head Island are golf cart, bike or foot. The most historical aspect of Bald Head Island is "Old Baldy," the island's 19th-century lighthouse. Visitors love the serenity this beach has to offer and come every year for the natural beauty and wildlife reserve of Bald Head Island.

Ocean Isle is known for its laid-back atmosphere. With its secluded beaches, it is the prime location to get what many consider to be one of the most relaxing vacations possible. A golf resort, shops, and tasty restaurants add to the appeal of these seven miles of quiet beaches.

Holden Beach became a popular vacation spot during the 1930s. It boasts a full-service pier, which is utilized by fishermen who flock to Holden Beach for their sport. Until recently the only way that visitors could reach the island was by ferry; a two-lane bridge was recently built.

Located at the most southern point of the islands, Calabash is home to over a dozen seafood restaurants. Its claim to fame is the namesake cooking style. Although many seafood restaurants up and down the coast have attempted to copy the "calabash" style, it is always best when served overlooking the docks of this small town.

The quaintest of the Brunswick Islands is Sunset Beach, the smallest of the islands. It is named for its spectacular sunsets, which can be attributed to the island's geographical orientation. The beaches have snow-white sand, high dunes and marshes, all aiding in the preservation of the natural seclusion that visitors seek.

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The Unknown Candidate

Third-Party Candidate Visits UNC

By Laura Fried
Staff Writer

“Libertarians are for liberty. We are liberty-tarians, if that helps.”

Have you heard of Michael Badnarik? Did you know that he was running for president in 2004? Like most Americans, you probably were not aware that there were other candidates besides Bush and Kerry.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8, the Johnston Scholars sponsored a forum on third-party politics. The headline speaker was Michael Badnarik, the 2004 Libertarian candidate for president.

Badnarik, a graduate of Indiana University in Bloomington, is a typical American. He held multiple jobs in multiple fields including computer programming, working on the stealth bomber simulator, writing software at a nuclear power plant, and teaching a class on the Constitution.

He was a candidate for the Texas House of Representatives in 2000 and 2002. He obtained his party's nomination for presidential candidate in May 2004. His hobbies range from scuba diving to hang gliding.

After thanking UNC for its hospitality, Badnarik began by saying “I would like to think that I would not need an introduction because I ran for president.”

He continued by discussing what it means to be a Libertarian. Commenting on the confusion most people feel about the beliefs held by Libertarians, he says that they are neither liberal nor conservative, but a combination. He states simply, “Libertarians are for liberty. We are liberty-tarians, if that helps.”

Badnarik asked the audience to answer a question. “How many people plan to be living with Mom and Dad 5 years from now?” The crowd of mostly college aged students burst out in laughter at the one person who raised a hand.

He questioned this response, venturing, “Let me see if I understand this correctly, you’re probably living at home in a two- or three- bedroom home, you

have cable TV, a refrigerator full of food, a mom and dad who love you, and you are planning to move into a small studio apartment possibly with...a miniature refrigerator with ice cubes and left over bologna...why would you move from affluence to just...above the poverty level. Why would you do this? The answer is liberty.”

He explained that college students are the best example of the Libertarian ideal because they are the largest subgroup searching for liberty and self-determination. He said, “I highly encourage you to make your own decisions. You have to be responsible for the consequences of those decisions.”

Badnarik then moved the speech from the topic of what a Libertarian ac-

“I personally could not vote Democratic or Republican and respect myself in the morning... Most of what our government does is unconstitutional and I find that unconscionable”

tually believes to his journey as a third-party presidential candidate. Summing up third-party politics, he remarked, “Do I have a tough road to hoe? Yeah.”

He made a comparison between the struggles of black suffrage to the plight of third parties. Although black males could vote under the 15th Amendment, Jim Crow laws and other hardships prevented them from actually being able to cast a ballot. Third parties technically have the right to be on the ballot; how-

ever, there are restrictive ballot access laws that vary in every single state that make it a struggle to obtain that right.

Badnarik said that “For other states, we literally have to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars and collect hundreds of thousands of signatures just for the privilege of having our candidates’ names on the ballot!”

In 2004, Badnarik made it onto the ballots of 48 states. The exceptions were Oklahoma and New Hampshire. He commented that almost a quarter of a million dollars would have needed to have been raised just to get on the ballot in Oklahoma. He concluded that, “98.3 percent of the population had a chance to vote for Michael Badnarik.”

What disturbs Badnarik the most is that as a candidate for a legitimate party he was not given the opportunity to participate in the presidential debates. To a round of applause he stated, “I have a theory that the reason that the Democrats and Republicans did not want me in that debate was because I would win that debate.”

Badnarik says that access to the debates would have given American voters a chance to view different opinions and make a better choice of for whom to cast a vote. The only person who would hold a debate with him was David Cobb of the Green Party. By holding this debate, they were able to generate media attention for both third-party candidates.

He went into great detail about his and Cobb’s experience at the St. Louis presidential debate. To draw attention to the fact that third parties are not allowed in the debates, they crossed a police line at the debate and were immediately arrested.

He said that after sitting in a police van for 20 minutes a police officer opened the van door and asked, “Which one of you guys is a presidential candidate?”

Badnarik responded, “We are both

presidential candidates, we are at a presidential debate, and you have us in handcuffs.”

The pair spent 4 hours in jail and still received no media attention. Badnarik said that “the biggest publicity that we got was on my website on my blog, and...we approached a million hits that day.”

Answering the question as to why he bothered to run when he knew he had no

chance of winning, he said, “it was the right thing to do. I personally could not vote Democratic or Republican and respect myself in the morning. Not when both of the two major parties are ignoring the constitutional limitations on their power. Most of what our government does is unconstitutional, and I find that unconscionable.”

Prior to winning the nomination he went to speak at a college and had 12 stu-

dents in the audience of a large auditorium. He asked if they could be moved to a small room in order to conduct an informal discussion. He was told he had to speak in the auditorium because that was a “free speech zone.” To applause he stated, “Anywhere I happen to be standing is a free speech zone.”

He commented that the worst thing a third party faces is the wasted vote syndrome. As he put it, “I wish I had a dollar for every time someone told me, Michael, I like you, but I can’t vote for you because you’re never going to win.”

Badnarik asks people not to vote for the lesser of two evils, but to vote for the candidate that is not evil. He also asks people to vote with their conscience, not with their family or for the popular candidate.

He says that “The only wasted vote is when you cast your ballot for a candidate that you do not respect. The only wasted vote is when you do not vote for liberty.”

CR

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On Saving Paper

Bureaucracy Can Be Expensive

By Deb McCown
Editor

If you're looking for an example of the frustration caused by campus bureaucracy, you don't have to walk far. Even as, in the last two years or so, the use of paper in campus computer labs has become a major issue because of the ever-rising cost to the University of free printing for students (or, as they might say in Intro to Economics, if there is endless supply, there will be endless demand), University bureaucrats are ignoring the practical suggestions of students on how to save paper – and money.

Last year I made a lot of effort to report an observation of accidental paper waste that could be easily fixed by a minor change in the computers' default print settings. After explaining the situation to one low-level worker, I was directed to a supervisor, to whom I explained the situation once again. The supervisor directed me to his boss, who was conveniently out to lunch for rest of the day. So, not to be intimidated, I sat down and wrote a letter explaining the situation and placed it on the decision-maker's desk along with a stack several inches high of single-page slides that a fellow student had dumped into the recycle bin.

My simple observation? The default for printing PowerPoint slides on campus computers is one per page. I had observed a student who printed out an entire semester's worth in this fashion, then frowned and went back to print them out 6-per-page, which was what the student wanted for class. So, to save paper, I student thought, why not suggest that computer lab personnel set the default to print 6 slides per page? The change would not only prevent the huge waste in paper when students accidentally print out their slides one-per-

page, but would also steer students who don't care about their slide format toward one that uses less paper.

With this solution, those who desire one-, two-, or three-per-page slides could simply change the setting when they make the conscious decision to use more paper – as it stands now, those who wish to conserve paper or even have their slides printed in a manageable format are the ones who have to change the setting, often with the mistake of printing one-per-page first – a mistake that quickly fills the paper recycling cans in campus computer labs.

The person in charge, however,

Those responsible for campus printing prefer to ignore suggestions even as they debate various paper-saving schemes, usually involving printing quotas and printing charges

chose to disregard the merit of this observation and its usefulness. So, while something as simple as changing the default settings for PowerPoint printing could be saving the University thousands of dollars per year, those responsible for campus printing prefer to ignore suggestions even as they debate various paper-saving schemes, usually involving printing quotas and printing charges.

While we're discussing sugges-



tions as obvious as the default use of double-sided printing (a thought that reportedly took a year of solid work to develop), the paper in the recycle bins would probably be cut by half if they could figure a way to stop the computers from sending junk to the printer – you know, that stuff at the end of a website that continues for a page or two after the useful text ends. But I doubt they'll note that suggestion either – I suspect that, really, no one in that department has any idea what's going on.

CR

*When you read this, Deb McCown
will be wandering the plains
of Mongolia as a nomad.*

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Politics of Ignorance

Do You Know More About African-American History Than Chapel Hill's Town Council?

By Liz Thomas
Staff Writer

Since February is Black History Month, it is important to reflect upon how much black history the student of UNC-CH know. Most of us have memories of elementary school assignments involving papers beginning with "I find (fill in name here) the most interesting African American (writer, politician, inventor, etc) because..." But how many of us have really learned about important black figures since then?

When asked "in the next thirty seconds, name as many famous African Americans as you can," students replied with a mix of past and present. After interviewing two dozen random students of contrasting ethnicities and races on campus, it was alarming how consistently short their lists were.

On average, each could only recall eleven names, and that is including vague references like "that short television star who would say 'what you talk'n about Willis?'" or "that boxer who endorses that grill I have illegally in my dorm room." Since students knew their responses were anonymous and had no time to mull over the question before timing began, they did not try as hard as they would for their history midterm, but it is still obvious that we are lacking in African American knowledge.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Aside from the short list of staple figures most participants nailed right away, like MLK, Malcolm X, and Harriet Tubman, mainly entertainment stars have been added. More American Idol participants were named than writers and more basketball players were recounted than inventors. There was always one constant name all participants knew: Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.



*Garrett Augustus Morgan, inventor of streetlights and the first gas-mask
(Photo courtesy of U.S. DOT)*

Because MLK is already one of the only staple historical figures known, the renaming of Airport Road as Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard will only further stifle the enhancement of African American knowledge. Just like naming every road after Lincoln would stifle the knowledge of other great American presidents, naming another street after MLK has prevented another equally great African American from being recognized. For example, the first model for streetlights found on Historical Airport Road was invented by Garrett Augustus Morgan, a little-known African American who also invented the first gas-mask model, but no main roads in the area have been named after him.

The Chapel Hill Town Council decided on December 10, 2004, that despite extreme costs, changing the name of Airport Road was necessary to help race relations. One might wonder if they really deliberated over the name, or if they just selected the first black figure they all recognized.

CR

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Carolina Review Poll: How Many Distinguished African Americans Do We Really Know?

After asking students on campus how many famous African-Americans they could recall,
the results were consistently limited

Top 10 Responses:

- 1) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (100%)
- 2) Malcolm X
- 3) Harriet Tubman,
- 4) Oprah Winfrey
- 5) Maya Angelou
- 6) Michael Jordan
- 7) American Idol figures
(Ruben, Fantasia, or Randy Jackson)
- 8) Toni Morrison
- 9) Eli Whitney
- 10) Bill Cosby

Most Responded Women:

- 1) Harriet Tubman
- 2) Maya Angelou
- 3) Oprah Winfrey
- 4) Toni Morrison
- 5) Queen Latifah

Most Responded Men:

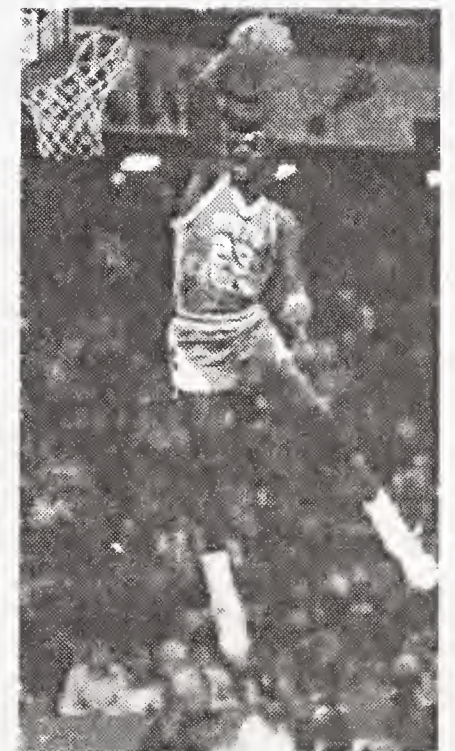
- 1) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- 2) Malcolm X
- 3) Michael Jordan
- 4) Eli Whitney
- 5) Bill Cosby

Those Most Identified with only Part of their Name:

- 1) MLK
- 2) MJ*
- 3) Oprah
- 4) Ruben
- 5) Fantasia
- 6) G.W. Carver

*Those who said MJ for Michael Jordan were asked to make sure they didn't mean Michael Jackson; apparently, no one considers him black anymore.

*Michael Jordan,
basketball star and
UNC alumnus
(as if you didn't know)*



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Misjudging History

Different Standards are Applied to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Cornelia Spencer

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

Chapel Hill is a wonderful town to witness great examples of liberal hypocrisy. In the same year that the Cornelia Phillips Spencer Bell Award was placed on moratorium after intense pressure from the left, similar activist groups managed to rename Airport Road in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.

The irony is that while we honor MLK because of his legacy, Cornelia Spencer's legacy is being ignored by those who sabotage her memory, and her personal character is the subject of attack. This is by no means a new approach by the proponents of revisionist history on our campus.

There is a great deal of confusion on the UNC campus surrounding the legacy of several of the University's founding fathers. Monuments such as the Caldwell Memorial, Silent Sam have been targets of criticism due to the allegedly racist history of their namesakes.

Several buildings on campus named after those early patrons of the University have also recently come under attack due to the personal character of the people that the structures honor. Most re-

cently, the Cornelia Phillips Spencer Bell Award was suspended by Chancellor Moeser because of one such attack.

But who was Cornelia Phillips Spencer that she deserves the University's most prestigious award for female achievement to be named after her? Among other things, Spencer was the first woman to receive a doctorate of laws from ANY Southern institution. She was an extremely well known author during

Among other things, Spencer was the first woman to receive a doctorate of laws from ANY Southern institution. She was an extremely well known author during the mid-19th century in North Carolina as well as an outspoken Democrat

the mid-19th century in North Carolina as well as an outspoken Democrat.

Most famously, however, she was a great patron to the University of North Carolina. She had begun the renovation of South Building in 1870 when the University was closed down due to the Reconstructionist government's policies.

It was Spencer who constantly battled to have the University reopened, Spencer who supported the Democratic Party when it won back control of the

state government in 1874, and Spencer who rang the bell to reopen our beloved institution in 1875.

She did all of this during the 19th century, a time when women were strongly discouraged from being as strongly outspoken as she was. Many have questioned whether the University that she fought so hard to reopen would have allowed her to sit in on classes before its initial closure.

Regardless of her status, she fought against the societal norms of her time and won a great victory for all North Carolinians while at the same time ensuring a spot for women in UNC classrooms in the new era she helped usher in.

As far as prominent female figures in the history of the University of North Carolina go, Cornelia Phillips Spencer is far and away the most historically significant. But, hold the phone! Several letters that Spencer wrote reveal that she, a white southern woman from the upper social class, might have held racist beliefs!

This incited doctoral candidate Yonni Chapman to begin a petition against having the award in Spencer's honor, igniting a wave of liberal protests. I guess they have to find SOMETHING to protest.

So why do I bring Martin Luther King, Jr. into the middle of this? We're all familiar with his legacy of nonviolent protest during the Civil Rights movement of the 1960's. We honor him with a national holiday, countless awards of his own, the Nobel Peace Prize and occasionally a major thoroughfare.

However, he was not a saint either. Several societies have examined his speeches, sermons and even his doctoral thesis to discover he was a blatant plagiarist. By our own University's honor code,



Cornelia
Phillips
Spencer

(photo
UNC
Library)

MR. CORNELIA PHILLIPS SPENCER

he wouldn't have ever been able to call himself "Doctor" Martin Luther King.

It is also a well known fact that he held some sexist beliefs of his own and was a playboy despite being married with children. At the time of his death the FBI was investigating him for sus-

We do not honor King for his character any more than we vilify him for what he did that caused no harm to anyone else. We honor King because of his legacy, the things he did to make our country more unified and just

pected ties to communist groups, misappropriation of donations to the Civil Rights movement and other things that if I so much as bring up I would be lynched on this campus.

However, we do not honor King for his character any more than we vilify him for what he did that caused no harm to anyone else. We honor King because of his legacy, the things he did to make

our country more unified and just. Cornelia Phillips Spencer is honored on this campus because of her actions to make our University better, not because of her character or beliefs.

It is important that we use the same criteria to judge all of our historical figures. If we can forgive MLK his flaws and honor his memory, Chancellor Moesser should do the same for Cornelia Spencer. We cannot vilify her 140 years after she rang the bell to reopen our school because what we think of as moral or immoral has changed since her death.

If we do, then perhaps our grandchildren will be disgusted with us for honoring Dr. King 140 years after his "I Have A Dream" speech shook the foundations of American segregation.

CR

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When Religion Went Wrong

Why the Crusades Changed From Holy War Into Unholy Slaughter

A review of *A Concise History of the Crusades* by Thomas F. Madden

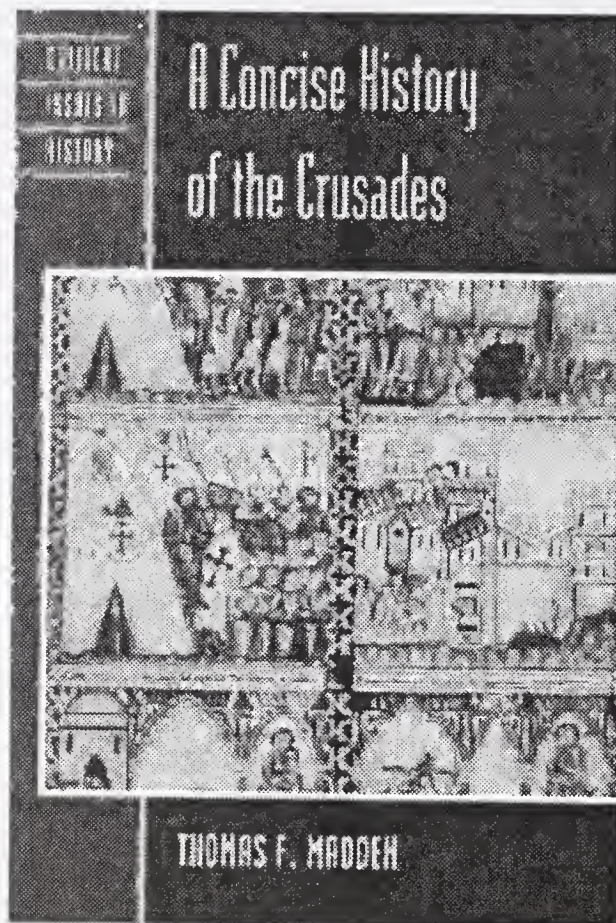
By Fitz Barringer
Associate Editor

Ah, the crusades – a 200-year period awash with religious intolerance, cultural exploitation, and a fervent zeal to rid the Holy Land, and more generally the world, of infidels and heretics. In short, the crusades represent the darkest nightmare of today's politically correct thinking. In our age of multiculturalism and religious tolerance, the great Christian crusades between the 11th and 16th centuries constitute one of the most intolerant times in all of human history. Perhaps because of the sheer delicacy of the subject, many American students trudge through school without reading more than a few sentences about the crusades.

But in the zeal for avoiding controversy – and thus the crusades – maybe the great lesson of the epic Christian quests has been missed.

When religion and politics collide to form an impetus for war, destruction cannot be far behind. Sure, destruction can be poured on any enemy during a religious war, but destruction is more often wreaked on those perpetrating the holy war. Although Thomas F. Madden, author of *A Concise History of the Crusades*, never explicitly makes this argument (more on that later), his historical account of the crusades seems to support this interpretation of the Christian struggles in the Holy Land.

Madden vividly illustrates disaster after disaster as Christian kings and Popes discovered that crusading could become a vehicle for mobilizing massive forces for political gain. What started out as genuine zeal to serve God – medieval Christians believed that God had ordained a conquest of Jerusalem –



What started out as genuine zeal to serve God – medieval Christians believed that God had ordained a conquest of Jerusalem – turned into an opportunity for prestige, power, and wealth for Europe's leaders.

turned into an opportunity for prestige, power, and wealth for Europe's leaders. But unfortunately for them, once politics overshadowed God the crusades were doomed to human folly.

During the early years, to be fair, a genuine desire to free the Holy Land from Muslim domination seems to form the basis of the first Crusades. Many a European monarch took the crusading cross in a solemn vow to God to save their souls, not increase their wealth.

Pope Urban II's First Crusade, for instance, seems primarily motivated by spiritual callings. The conviction of leaders and the steadfast faith among soldiers made the First Crusade a resounding success. Muslim nations, completely unaware of the religious fever in Europe, were unprepared for war and proved easy game for Christian armies. The Christians conquered Jerusalem and large portions of Palestine, and the victories were attributed to God, not men.

By the Fourth Crusade, however, men had decidedly overshadowed God in the crusades. While the Pope wanted an attack in Palestine to protect Christians there, the competing desires of kings turned the Fourth Crusade into a bloodbath of fellow believers in Christ. A vast Christian army, short of funds and plagued by divided leaders, wreaked havoc on friendly nations. Indeed, the Fourth Crusade was so awash with greed that its armies never reached Muslim lands. Instead, the crusaders attacked Christian cities in North Africa and laid waste to Constantinople – burning, pillaging, and raping any and all who stood in the way.

The crusades had become perverse, twisted, and dismissive of God. Potential gains for European leaders were placed above the doctrines of their Lord. This trend, of course, led to the demise of crusading.

Before the decline of crusading, however, the wars in the Holy Land certainly made their mark on the world. The effects of crusading are probably too large to fathom. Some historians claim, for instance, that the crusades perpetuated their own end by shattering the unity of the Roman Catholic Church through the

creation of the Protestant movement. Others trace the roots of current Muslim hostility against the West to the behavior of crusaders centuries ago.

Unfortunately, for those interested in a discussion of the effects of crusading, Madden's *A Concise History of the Crusades* will be disappointing. The book fails to fully explore the consequences and causes of crusading – discussion on these subjects is regulated to a short preface section and a shorter afterword.

His historical account of the crusades, however, is sharply presented for the reader to draw his own conclusions. He traces the evolution of crusading and allows the historical facts of the crusades to speak for themselves. Madden touches on the major battles and describes worldwide situations surrounding the crusades, but he leaves the interpretations of the events up to his readers.

Although his factual approach makes the book read a little like a textbook, Madden's ability to add interesting asides truly brings the crusades and their leaders to life. Popes, kings, and Islamic leaders become more than just names in a book;

they become living, breathing people who try to manage great undertakings in the name of God while dealing with the conflicts of worldly matters. For this reason, *A Concise History of the Crusades* is a valuable resource for anyone interested in learning more about the history of the Christian crusades.

CR

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How Does It Feel to Be A Rocket Scientist?

NC State students can figure out how to get here. They can figure out how to paint some of “’dem wurdz” on the Bell Tower. They even managed to figure out a camera!

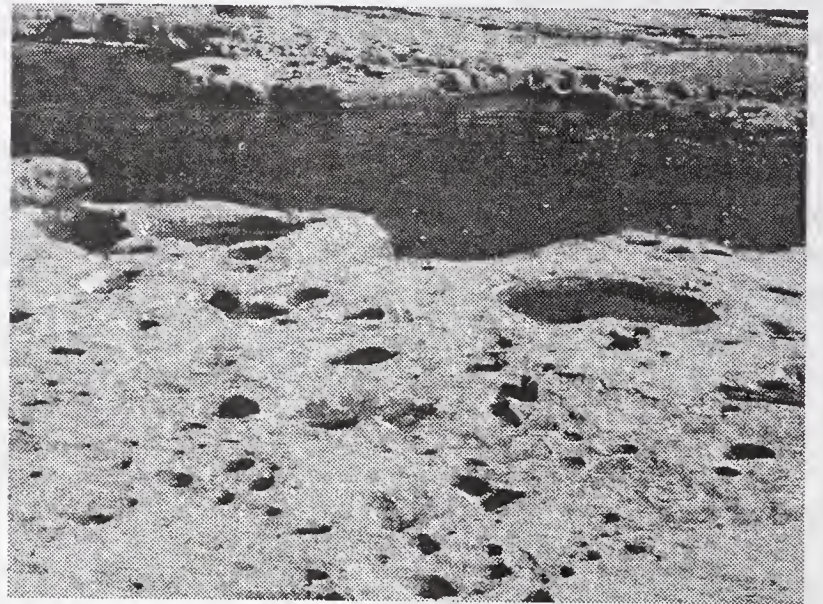
They were doing great—until they posted pictures of themselves doing it on a popular fan website. Believe it or not, they got busted.

Brilliant!!!!

A Lunar Landing?

Last summer we sent one of our intrepid reporters north of the Mason-Dixon line, just to see if it’s really as bad up there as everybody says. What she found? This particular portion of the rocky, uninviting landscape was photographed in Indiana, though once you get a few miles north of Maryland, it all looks pretty much the same. Our reporter also noted that she found no evidence of intelligent life.

Photo by Deb McCown



A Friendly Message To Our Liberal Readers:

There are 46 months remaining in President Bush’s second term.

Just thought we’d remind everyone.

Paradigms & Principles

Jesus – A Liberal?

A common adage of popular culture is the idea that “Jesus is a liberal.” Assuming the faulty notion that contemporary political labels even apply to the Founder of the Christian faith, there are fairly obvious areas where Jesus would certainly take issue with the left. For example, it’s hard to imagine the Messiah who taught us to keep God’s laws – one of which being ‘thou shalt not kill’ – being in favor of partial-birth abortion.

Liberals more readily argue that Christ was their political ally on economic issues. Jesus, they say, showed compassion for the poor and hungry, while conservatives who claim the name “Christian” oppose welfare and other initiatives designed to help the downtrodden. But Jesus never advocated the state as the tool of social change, nor did he seek to institute any particular social program. Christians are commanded to act charitably, but this is a call for a personal decision based on one’s means and one’s heart. It is not a mandate for socialism.

To assume that government is the only way to achieve moral ends is false. Truly moral actions exist when individuals are free to choose – or reject – them, an idea heavily reflected in Christianity.

Reminiscences of Halloween

Yes, Halloween is long past, but its idiocies stick in the mind. And by that we don’t mean the drunkenness, the elaborate costumes, or the doomsday preachers. Rather, Halloween brings out in horrible form many of the continuing idiocies of this campus.

Take, for example, the running of the bulls. In a quite impressive coordination to create a single costumed effect, 20 or so young men dressed up in all white with red scarves around their necks. They ran through the crowd as a group, and fifty yards or so behind them came another young man dressed as a bull. So, for about forty minutes they ran on Franklin Street, imitating the Spanish running of the bulls. Suddenly, as passersby watched and marveled at the display, one man in the crowd, who happened to be African-American, shouted out, “Those racists!” and started, with his sizeable group of friends, to chase them. Another of his associates, who chose to stay behind and watch,

shouted, “They’re gonna beat the sh*t out of those f***ing racists!” Thus, an easily triggered over-sensitivity to racism, combined with sickening ignorance of what the group was portraying combined to turn a creative imitation of a traditional European festival into a racial conflict.

In another incident, one of our staff members dressed as Athena, the classical goddess of war, who is typically pictured in armor, with an owl, and often a shield and spear. Anyone who had so much as looked at a picture book on classical mythology, the tradition that underlies much of Western culture, would have recognized the character being portrayed. Yet, here at a university that is often praised as a top school, only one person in a crowd of thousands recognized the costume. Most passers-by, missing the well-pinned toga, gold chain belt, stuffed owl and sandals, loudly voiced their belief that the the point of the costume was the substance from which the helmet and breast-plate had been made – duct tape, at times breaking into cheers for “duct-tape girl.” Apparently here at the University our entire Western tradition has been reduced to a brand of adhesive.

The Basic Liberal Contradiction

It’s interesting how, while liberals claim to hate materialism, a core value of the liberal ideology is the replacement of God and traditional family bonds with a focus on material things. If you think about all the noise ultraliberal Democratic Presidential candidates Howard Dean made last year about how he believed Southerners should forget about God and start voting based on their pocketbooks, this paradox is clear: the same people who fight so viciously against consumerism are adherents to the core values that create it.

Many don’t even recognize it, but this contradiction is at the crux of liberal ideology and brings with it a variety of additional contradictions. Liberals support tolerance, but not of religious believers. They support diversity, but not of ideas. They support the First Amendment, but not the Second. They support science, but not those who question its findings. The liberal ideology is founded on contradiction. And if they can accept one contradiction, they can also accept an endless number of others.

Actually, This Just Makes My Point Stronger

As losing Student Body President candidate Tom Jensen (who served on the committee and strongly favored renaming) pointed out, there was an inaccuracy in last

month's article about the Airport Road renaming.

The article as it appeared in the January issue read, "None of the council members, nor any of the renaming committee members, lives or owns a business on Airport Road." It was intended to read, "None of the council members nor renaming committee members WHO SUPPORTED CHANGING THE NAME owns a business on Airport Road." There were, in fact, three committee members with businesses on Airport Road. All three of them were strongly opposed to the renaming – and all three voted against. No surprise there, as in June each of several business owners on Airport Road submitted a report of expected costs from the renaming, ranging from \$2,909 to \$31,129 apiece.

The committee voted 15-3 in favor of renaming the road, and the town council supported it unanimously. How did the town council make it look like everyone else supported the renaming? Simple: they stacked the committee with people who shared their "politically correct" ideology (in addition to three town council members, there were four members of the NAACP, perennial whiner Yonni Chapman, and several other self-proclaimed supporters of the renaming), with only token representation by those who will actually be affected by the decision.

Dookies Are Still Losers

Dook students rejoiced on Feb. 9 as several dirty calls and obvious bribes secured them a victory over UNC. The student body has been reported to feel avenged for years of being beaten up and having their lunch money taken. The avengers? Three black men, the tall skinny white kid and an aspiring poet (no, seriously, look up this guy's poetry on the Internet). They have since all been given swirlies and stuffed in trash cans in the center of their campus..

Just Kidding, Really...

A story in the news this month was the sentencing of an Iranian newspaper editor to 10 years in prison for insulting the country's leaders.

At this point, CR would like to renounce any negative statements ever made about any members of Student Government or higher. And to outgoing SBP Matt Calabria—we really didn't mean the Forrest Gump joke in last year's Simply Satire. Please don't hurt

Regime Change at Carolina Review



Farewell to a Mongolian Hillbilly

Unfortunately, Deb has strayed too far from the stove and has thus been re-assigned. From this point forward she will be writing from our Mongolian bureau, which is located in a yurt somewhere in the Gobi Desert. We regret that this has ruined her plans to study abroad in New England. She claims that she would rather be riding wild horses across the Mongolian plains than eating caviar with the Bush family anyway, but we don't actually believe her.

Enter the New Elite

Adam Herring, Fitz Barringer, and Brian Sopp will form the new *Carolina Review* triumvirate. Adam is a South Carolina native, while Fitz and Brian hail from North Carolina. Together they represent the oppressive, morally questionable white male elite of the Old South. As a result, distribution of the magazine will no longer be done with the use of a beat-up Ford pickup, but rather with a fancy silver sports car. Our official beverage will be changed from tea to bourbon. And we will strive all the more to help those poor liberals who are in such desperate need of our intellectual charity.



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Carolina Review

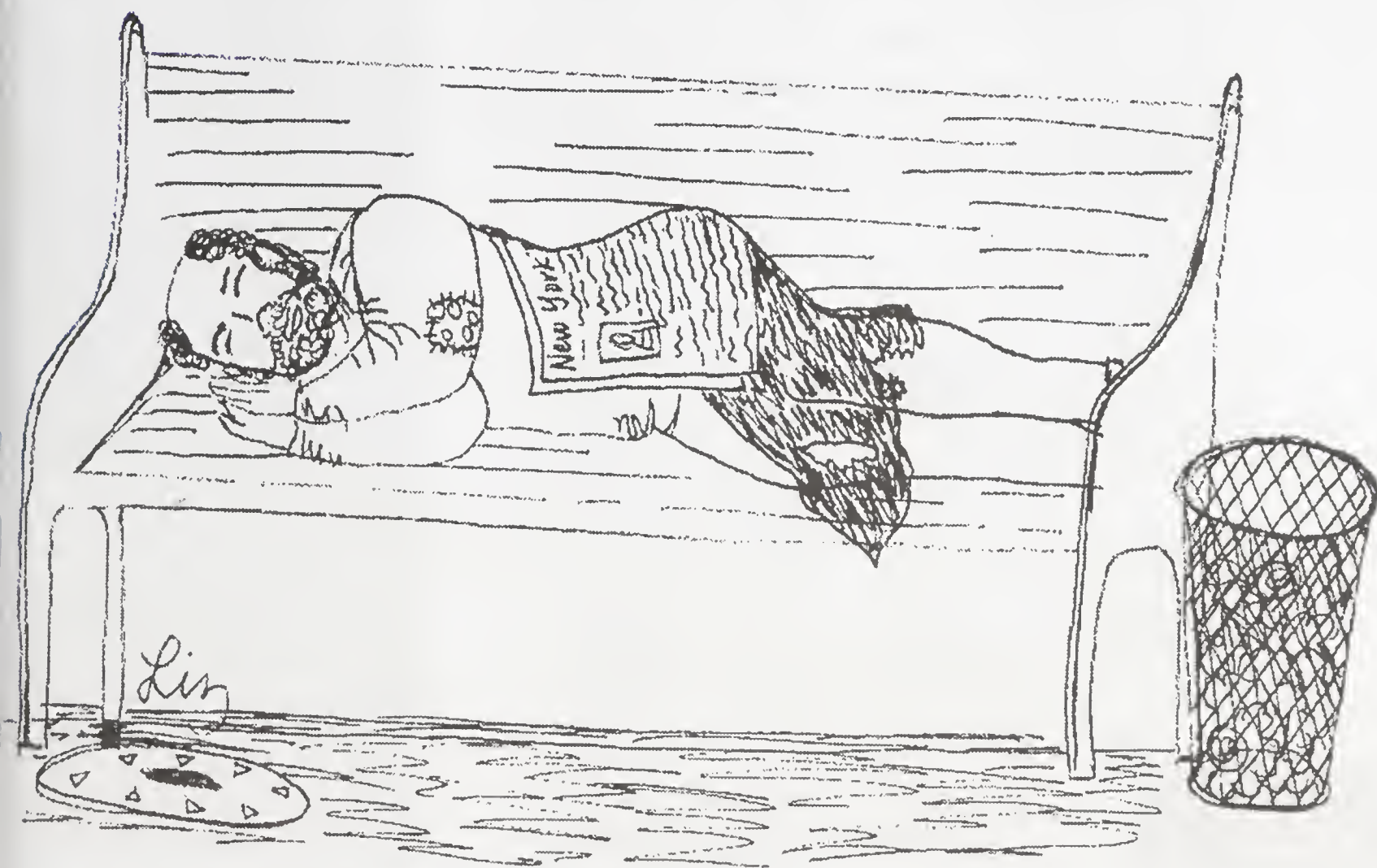
Volume XII, Issue 7

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

March 2005

Whose America Do You Live In?

John Edwards and the Problem of Homelessness in America



Inside: The Best of Carolina, The Forgotten Founding Fathers,
Social Security, War Correspondent Speaks at UNC, and more...

From the Editors

The problem of homelessness is one that is rampant in the United States; this is demonstrated vividly right here in Chapel Hill. This month, our David Hodges examines the problem and the supposed solutions proposed by one of UNC's newest faculty members, John Edwards.

Karen Fitzpatrick writes about President's Day, and the short-changing which modern revisionist history gives to America's Founding Fathers. Erin Alston and Will Morgan cover a fascinating speech by New York Times war correspondent Chris Hedges. Chelsea Crispin explains the much-hyped problems with Social Security and explains the benefits of President Bush's plan to salvage it. Jordan Stone will tell about how to join the "Vast Right-Wing Conspiracy" through a review of an appropriately-titled book.

Finally, the Carolina Review editorial staff presents some interesting special material in addition to our articles. We have a breakdown of student congress budget allocations for 2005-2006. We also have our biannual Carolina Course Review. Finally, our back page contains an interesting look at the recent Major League Baseball steroid hearings. We hope that this issue, as we hope for every issue, is enjoyable to read, honestly presented, and above all, thought-provoking.

Sincerely,
The Editors



Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

Carolina Review

Volume XII, Issue 7

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Carolina Review has a website. In addition to our archive and staff information, the site contains an improved blog and exclusive articles. Here is a taste of what's online this month:

BLOG

Check out our new blog:
carolinareviewblog.blogspot.com

VIEWPOINT

Has Student Congress become patriotic?

SUBMIT AN ARTICLE

Carolina Review welcomes article submissions. To submit an article, mail a hardcopy to **Carolina Review, PO Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182** or e-mail your article to cr@unc.edu. *Carolina Review* reserves the right to edit submissions for length, profanity, and clarity.

Carolina Review cannot return hardcopies so please keep a copy for yourself.

Mission Statement

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 919-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

Spare Change?

Panhandling, Poverty, and John Edwards

By David E. Hodges
Staff Writer

It is a scene that most of us here in Chapel Hill are familiar with. Friday night, you're walking down Franklin St with a group of friends, when all of a sudden a voice masked by shadows calls out, "Hey man, got any spare change?"

To some, it's just a minor distraction—an inconvenience if you will—to an otherwise uninterrupted stroll along our campus's main thoroughfare. But to most of us, it's a somewhat humbling

experience. A reminder of how fortunate we are to be attending a four-year university and to have our greatest concerns be wrapped up in tuition hikes or travel planning for spring break as opposed to where our next meal is going to come from or how we're going to stay warm when the thermometer starts to dip below freezing.

According to a study by the U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness, on

any given night there are upwards of two-hundred thirty homeless people walking the streets of Orange County (a low estimate according to most homeless aid workers). More than 30% of these have been labeled "chronically homeless," meaning that they have a disability and have been homeless for more than a year. It is also estimated that in the Triangle area there are a total of 1,800 homeless people, and perhaps more shockingly, that 600 of them are children.

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill recently launched a Center on Poverty, Work and Opportunity

Even though this institution may have been conceived with the good intentions of finding reasonable solutions to poverty and homelessness, it has already been sucked into partisan politics before it even had the chance to get its wheels spinning.

(CPWO for short) to be housed in the law school. According to a UNC press release, the goal of this new think tank will be to "bring together faculty and other national public policy experts to examine innovative and practical ideas for moving more Americans out of poverty and into the middle class."

It all seems innocuous enough on the surface, but this is where things get tricky.

The school is bringing in former North Carolina Senator and vice presidential candidate John Edwards to head up the whole thing. He was tapped because he is a "distinguished alumnus" who "[as a U.S. Senator] championed



North Carolina Culture Corner

policy initiatives such as raising the minimum wage and providing incentives for teachers to teach in low-income schools" among other things. To top it off, they're giving him a guest professorship.

This move is ignorant of the fact that increasing minimum wage reduces the demand for labor and therefore lowers economic output and creates more joblessness. Joblessness to poverty and poverty to homelessness seem like pretty easy connections to make. So John, remind us again why we want to raise minimum wage? Oh, because it plays on the heart strings of the "burdened America" you claim to represent? Is that the very same "burdened America" that you also claim does all the work while the "privileged America" gets to "reap the reward"?

Let's take a closer look at Edwards' idealistic view of America, because he's not it half right. There are two Americas, they just don't look anything like John's Americas.

According to a 2004 Heritage Foundation study, the top fifth of households (income of \$84,000 and above) perform "a third of all labor in the economy" and "among the 'best educated and most productive workers.'" Those families pay 2.5 percent of federal income taxes and two-thirds of all federal taxes. Compare this to the bottom quintile that pays only 1 percent of total federal taxes.

This minor little discrepancy in how America can be split underscores Edwards' gross misperception of American poverty, its roots, and how it should be prevented.

All of this just goes to show that he was selected to serve not because of any expertise or special ability he has to bring to the table, but because he will be a figurehead that will bring notoriety to UNC due to his name recognition. But at the same time, Edwards also benefits by remaining in the public's consciousness as he continues to keep his attention focused on the presidential elections in 2008 (in hopes that the Democratic Party will consider it a good idea to choose their next candidate from their spectacularly flawed

Continued on Page 20

Not So Silent Sam

Silent Sam was given to the University as a gift by the Daughters of Confederate Veterans in 1909 in order to honor the University students who "died for their beloved Southland from 1861-1865." He has been guarding McCorkle Place, without ammunition, since his dedication to the University in 1913.

The University lent over 1000 men to fight during the Civil War, at least 40% of the enrolled population at the time. The monument stands as a memorial for the 321 students who died during the war. However, during his time at Carolina, Silent Sam has been a cause of more controversy than memorialization. Rather than being viewed as a symbol of Confederate heritage and of respect to fallen soldiers, Silent Sam is often viewed as a symbol of continued racial oppression.

In 1991, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People passed a resolution to remove all Southern monuments pertaining to the Civil War. Following the NAACP's example, a University professor proposed, in 2000, to remove Silent Sam from campus. While the controversy continues to brew, especially with the removal of the Cornelia Phillip Spencer Bell Award, a monument to counteract Silent Sam has been proposed. The Unsung Founders Monument, to be placed in front of Alumni Hall in McCorkle Place, will honor the black workers, slaves and freedmen responsible for the construction of University buildings, such as Old East.

Fool's Gold

Chances are if you went to elementary school in North or South Carolina, you have taken many a field trip to the first place gold was found in the United States. Reed's Gold Mine is located in Stansfield, N.C., and not only boasts a chilly underground tour of the mine but also offers an opportunity for visitors to mine for their own flakes of gold as well.

John Reed, a Hessian soldier who left the British Army after the end of the American Revolution, was living in the Piedmont when a Sunday in 1799 would forever change his life and the course of gold mining in the United States. That day, his son, Conrad Reed, found a yellow nugget of gold in Little Meadow Creek while playing. The 17-pound piece of gold, thought to be a rock, was used as a door stop for three years before it was noticed by a jeweler from Fayetteville. The jeweler bought the nugget from Reed for \$3.25.

Reed opened his mine the next year, in partnership with three local men. The mine was successful until a family conflict closed the mine for a decade in 1831. The last large nugget was found at Reed's mine in 1896. It is estimated that the annual gold findings totaled over one million dollars during the mine's peak years and that its employment was only surpassed by the state's farming industry. Today, the mine is not only a N.C. historical site which is popular for field trips; it also offers a variety of events for families and visitors, such as an 8K run in March and a haunted tour for Halloween.

Gibraltar of the South

Fort Fisher played one of the most crucial roles in the survival—and fall—of the Confederate Army. Its evolution from a series of sand batteries to a fully functioning fort began in 1862 under the advisement of Col. William Lamb. During its functioning days, Fort Fisher kept Wilmington open for blockade-runners with supplies for the Confederacy. By 1865, it was the last remaining supply line for Gen. Robert E. Lee and his soldiers. The fort's fall on Jan. 15, 1865 led to the defeat of the Confederate Army not long after.

The construction of the fort was unlike other forts of its time. Instead of being built of brick and mortar, it was built of earth and sand which absorbed a lot of the impact from enemy fire. It was defended by 22 guns and a series of 12-foot batteries, flanked by 45 and 60-foot batteries at the end. There was a telegraph office, a hospital and a system of underground pathways to transport supplies to where they needed to be.

Today, the fort can be visited year round. There is a fully functioning reconstruction of a sea coast cannon at Shepard's Battery, along with a number of trails and tours to be taken. Also, the North Carolina Underwater Archaeology Unit has its headquarters here. Fort Fisher offers its visitors not only a look at the military survival of the Confederate Army during the war, but also a day of relaxation on its beaches.

Taylor Stanford is a sophomore Journalism major from Weddington, N.C. Contact her at cr@unc.edu.

THE BEST OF CAROLINA

Sorting Through Carolina's Best and Worst Courses

Compiled By Fitz E. Barringer
Editor

Another semester at Carolina has zipped by, and, believe it or not, it's already time to register for fall classes. Incoming freshmen will have the opportunity to survey some truly great introductory courses, while rising seniors can enjoy wrapping up their college careers. Regardless of a student's academic level, however, the comprehensive array of Carolina classes and professors can be both exciting and daunting. Here to help students sift through the good from the bad, the enjoyable from the boring, and the challenging from the, well, basket weaving, is Carolina Review's Best of Carolina course recommendations.

While Carolina Review is a magazine of conservative thought, our course recommendations are not limited to like-minded professors or conservative classes (we simply wouldn't have enough courses if that were the case). Instead, our

Best of Carolina recommendations attempt to highlight professors who strive to make their classes balanced, interesting, and enjoyable. To that end, Carolina Review appreciates professors who encourage insightful debate, entertain a variety of viewpoints, and enthusiastically teach their material instead of preaching one-sided liberal doctrine to unsuspecting students.

The list, of course, is not comprehensive. Each year, Carolina Review collects student input to improve the list. If you have a course or professor recommendation that you feel should be included in the list, please e-mail us at cr@unc.edu. This year we are also adding more course descriptions, along with an extended list of professor recommendations, to our website. Those interested can view the online version at our website, unc.edu/cr/.

AFAM 40 – Black Experience Until 1865
Prof. Tim McMillan

This is another basic class enhanced by the energy of the professor. McMillan knows everything possible about humanity in general, and his discussions range to topics beyond that of the course material. In a class that deals with sensitive issues, McMillan tackles everything with a blunt and often humorous approach so that every student can voice his opinion. I have taken three courses with McMillan and find him the most intriguing professor at UNC.

AMST 40 – Approaches to American Studies
Various Instructors

Both of these courses look at American culture and give students a chance to realize what makes our country great and what causes conflict in our society. There is usually a good range of students from both sides in these classes and that makes for healthy discussion about the subjects that are encountered. For anyone who wants to learn about America, these classes are for you.

ASTR 31 – Descriptive Astronomy
Prof. Daniel Reichart

Astronomy 31 is a great course to fulfill a laboratory science perspective. Professor Reichart's class is particularly enjoyable because he is passionate about the subject of astronomy. His lectures are well organized and informative. The exams, meanwhile, are challenging but fair. The laboratory portions of the class, while not taught by Professor Reichart, are very interesting and they include frequent visits to the Morehead Planetarium. Overall, Astronomy 31 is a great way to learn about human exploration of the universe and the amazing aspects of outer space.

BUSI 71 – Financial Accounting
Prof. C.J. Skender

While most students have little interest in accounting, Skender's financial accounting course turns out to be for many students their favorite class at UNC. He shows an enthusiasm for the subject and a genuine interest in the students, despite the fact that the class usually numbers over four hundred students. The course is quite valuable for any matter financially

related. Highly recommended.

ECON 10—Introduction to Economics
Prof. Ralph Byrns

I think the most glowing recommendation that I may give Professor Byrns is that I decided to remain in the 9 a.m. section of Econ 10 instead of switching to an afternoon one only because I did not want another professor. The workload is consistent, incorporating nightly reading along with weekly quizzes, homework assignments, and online practice sets. Although another professor may not assign as much work, I guarantee that Byrns' energetic attitude and willingness to interact with his students makes this course well worth it.

EDUC 41 – Education in American Society
Prof. Unks

This is simply one of the best classes at UNC! It is considered a notorious "slacker" class, which is unfortunate because Dr. Unks is a gifted and talented teacher, and the class is very interesting. The workload is manageable and there is an option to be a tutor for elementary

students. This is a rewarding volunteer experience. Dr. Unks is opinionated but open to discussion and actually enjoys dissent in his classroom. He never belittles students for their opinions and the exam is based on class discussions. If you leave UNC and haven't taken this class, it is a loss

NGL 58 – Survey of Shakespeare
Prof. Ritchie Kendall

English 58 is, quite simply, one of the best classes at UNC. Professor Kendall immerses his students in Shakespeare's work through structured discussions combined with vivid portrayals of the plays. One of the most interesting aspects of the course is Kendall's insistence of interpreting the plays from a Renaissance viewpoint. He concentrates on the historical, social, and economic contexts that form the background for Shakespeare's plays. This approach allows students to discover an underappreciated aspect to Shakespeare's impressive canon of work.

NGL 72 – Chief Romantic Poets
Prof. Joe Viscomi

Professor Viscomi is a professor of the highest caliber that UNC has to offer. His wit and extensive knowledge of the material is amazing, and he is so passionate about the material that it is just fun to watch him run around the room in class. This course is about revolutions based on humanity, and it easily applies to our lives today. Viscomi is an excellent writer and constantly works with his students so that your grade is based on your effort and willingness to challenge yourself.

JOMC 11 – World of Mass Communication
Prof. Anne Johnston

This is a fabulous class for anyone considering going into journalism or for someone who just wants to know more about communication in general. The class includes a basic survey of all types of mass communication (television, print, radio, internet, etc). Prof. Johnson makes the course interesting with films and lots of class discussion. She also allows for group work within lecture in order to

allow students to get a hands-on feel for the material and concepts introduced in class.

JOMC 164 – Introduction to Mass Communication Law

Prof. Ruth Walden

Every journalism student is required to pass this class in order to graduate. Although there are a number of great journalism professors, Prof. Walden exhibits qualities that set her apart from her counterparts. She takes a dreaded subject and makes it interesting by applying real-life examples to help students grasp the concepts.

JOMC 191 – Southern Politics
Ferrel Guillory

If you're into politics and you like to write, this is a very interesting way to learn a lot about the region and about politics by writing columns on current political issues and then discussing them. Professor Guillory is really smart and knows a lot of stuff about a lot of stuff, and he lectures like a first-rate storyteller.

MUSC 44 – The History of Country Music

Prof. Jocelyn R. Neal

This class looks at the commercial history of country music through the discipline of music by using songs and basic musical structure to look at the evolution of the music. Along the way, issues about American society in general are exposed as country music parallels different historical periods of our history as a country. Dr. Neal's enthusiasm for the subject matter makes the class very exciting and assignments include going to a country music concert add to uniqueness of the course. Whether you are a hardcore country fan or a casual enjoyer of the music, this class will enhance your enjoyment and appreciation for the music.

PHYS 16 – How Things Work
Prof. Richard Superfine

Dr. Superfine is a charismatic and informative professor who does a great job of engaging the whole class in his interesting lectures. He uses hilarious classroom

Recommended Professors

African American Studies
 Prof. Timothy McMillan

American Studies
 Prof. Rachel Willis

Classics
 Prof. George Houston
 Prof. Peter Smith

Communications
 Prof. Cori Dauber
 Prof. Kathy Maboll

Economics
 Prof. Ralph Byrns
 Prof. Paul Rhode
 Prof. Michael Salemi
 Prof. Boone Turchi

English
 Prof. Alan Dessen
 Prof. Larry Goldberg
 Prof. Joseph Wittig

Geology
 Prof. Kevin Stewart

Journalism
 Prof. Ferrel Guillory
 Prof. Robert Lauterborn
 Prof. Donald Shaw
 Prof. John Sweeney

History
 Prof. John Headley
 Prof. Konrad Jarausch
 Prof. Lloyd Kramer
 Prof. Richard Talbert
 Prof. Donald Raleigh
 Prof. Joel Williamson

Religion
 Prof. Peter Kaufman

Political Science
 Prof. Stephen Biddle
 Prof. Stephen Leonard
 Prof. Kevin McGuire
 Prof. Thomas Oatley
 Prof. Jeffrey Obler
 Prof. James Stimson
 Prof. Terry Sullivan
 Prof. James White

demonstrations to illustrate his points and offers ample opportunities for good grades. He and his TAs also provide great office-hours that encourage student interaction. Overall, Physics 16 is a great course thanks to Dr. Superfine's positive teaching attitude and his clear explanation of the material.

POLI 41 – Introduction to U.S. Government

Prof. George Rabinowitz

This is one of the most enjoyable classes I have taken in my four years at Carolina. The in-depth discussions on the nature of Liberalism in our society, the evolution of our current political system, and the behavior of voters are indispensable for the student who wants to understand our government and society. The classes are great fun, with debates being a frequent and welcome addition to the learning. The reading required is a bit intensive, but it is well worth it for the privilege of taking this course. Dr. Rabinowitz is quite funny and extremely intelligent. He is quite willing to play devil's advocate, but he keeps his personal opinions out of the classroom, a habit I wish more professors would adopt. Thank you, Dr. Rabinowitz.

POLI 41H – Introduction to American Government

Prof. James Stimson

This Honors class focuses primarily on the process of how the American voters' feelings and opinions get translated into electoral results. The class assumes that you have some fairly basic knowledge of how Congress, the Presidency, and the Supreme Court are set up and a vague notion of how they interact with each other. Dr. Stimson is an amazing professor (he has a dry sense of humor that you'll never forget), and I always got the sense that he really enjoyed talking with students, both inside and outside of class.

POLI 42 – State Government in the

www.unc.edu/cr/

Check out an extended list of course reviews and submit your own reviews online at the *Carolina Review* website.

United States

Prof. Virginia Gray

Although Professor Gray is somewhat boring, she knows her material. She tries engaging the class in discussions about the material using specific issues. The course requires much reading from two textbooks and the course reserves, but the requirements will only add to your knowledge of state governments.

POLI 70 – Public Opinion

Prof. Stuart Macdonald

This course evaluates public opinions in surveys using a computer program called SPSS. Professor Macdonald is energetic and tries to make rather boring material as interesting as possible. The long required readings are made even longer with the required note taking. This class is a good option for students who need a political science perspective but do not want to take POLI 41. Great class during election years.

SPAN 050 – Spanish Literature

Prof. Kerri Munoz

Kerri Munoz was a great teacher for Spanish 050. She was very educated and passionate about the subject material and wanted to make sure that we fully understood everything. She would postpone starting something new in order to review and make sure that we understood the stories. She was always willing to help--I went to her office hours at least once a week, and it helped me so much. She improved my paper-writing skills and would review what we talked about in class. It is easy to get lost in the class because everything is spoken and written in Spanish, but her office hours were really helpful in clearing any confusion. If you are a Spanish major/minor, I suggest Professor Munoz for any class, but especially for SPAN 50.

CR

Fitz E. Barringer is a sophomore history major from Durham, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

Need to Sound Off?

Comment on an article or any other campus issue

Send your Dear Sir submission to cr@unc.edu.

Please limit comments to 400 words. We reserve the right to edit any submission before publication.

Forgetting the Founding Fathers

Besides Sales, Why Do We Have Presidents' Day?

By Karen Fitzpatrick
Staff Writer

Another February has come and gone with virtually no recognition of one of the most important American holidays. The only indications that Presidents' Day – a holiday honoring the founders of our country – actually exists are found in the retail sales during the weekend.

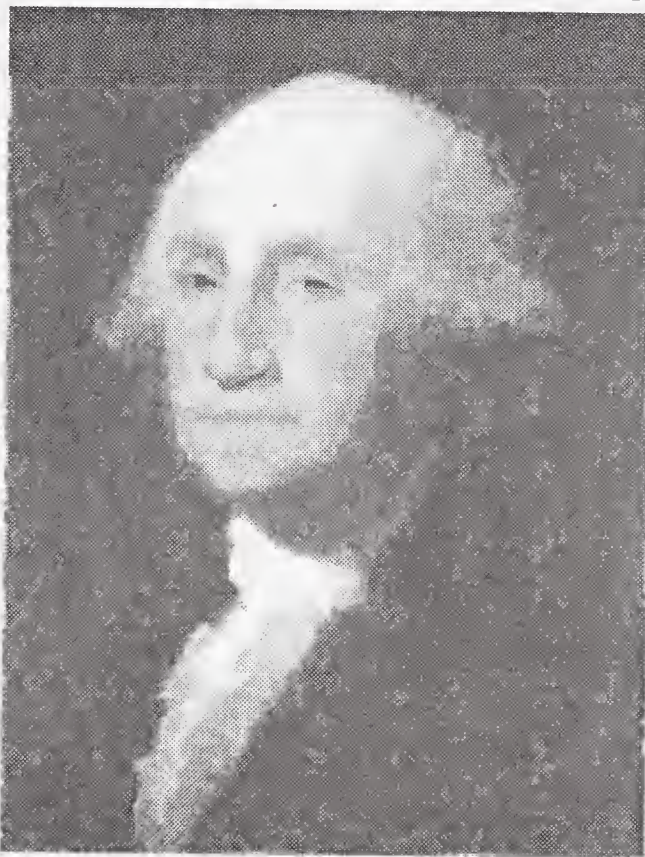
Officially started in 1968 by Public Law 90-363, Presidents' Day occurs the third Monday in February every year, honoring the birthdays of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln, two key figures in the history of the United States.

When we forget holidays such as this one, which honor the people whose invaluable contributions to our history make our way of life what it is today, how do we remember our past? Why is it so easy for us to forget the founding fathers? **George Who?** Should it be be-

cause the multicultural movement has been so effective in de-emphasizing any historical contributions made by white males? One recent study examined America's grade school history texts from twenty and thirty years ago and compared the coverage given to our first president in those texts to that given in the history books of today. While, decades ago, several pages were often devoted to him, not even a page was used in many of today's texts. While it is true that many of our nation's founders were wealthy and aristocratic, of a sort, they risked their lives and their fortunes for the sake of a new and revolutionary form

of government. George Washington was the leader who melded all of the factions together and thus is most responsible for the constitution that produced the most perfect form of government to ever exist. Sadly, too many of us now take that creation for granted.

After reading about several studies that show how ill-informed the majority of American's students are of history and social studies in general, I decided to test



the Carolina population. Despite the fact that this is the flagship University of the state, and one of the top public universities in the country, sixty percent of the students I questioned did *not* know that George Washington was the Commander in Chief of the Continental Army.

What does it mean to forget the past? Because America is primarily a nation of immigrants, our national identity lies in the unique principles and ideas

implemented by the founding fathers. Our way of life – the freedoms, opportunities, etc. – has been possible as a result of the unconventional and heroic actions of these men. If we don't remember this, then what do we remember? How will we continue to prosper as a nation if we aren't aware of what made our country in the first place?

The fact that so few people are aware of their own history is not only disturbing, but it raises the question of who is at fault for this lack of education. Is it the fault of the public school systems? Parents? Multiculturalism?

In a society where there are so many

movements that strive to emphasize the equality and diversity of all people, let us not forget the few who made these differences possible for anyone at all. It is understandable and great to emphasize tolerance and acceptance of different cultures; however, to undermine the contributions of white males, simply because they were white and male, is ridiculous. Rather, we should strive to objectively teach children about the founding of America and why we are so lucky to live here. Granted, our past is not perfect and we have made mistakes, but where would we be without the founding fathers?

CR

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THE MYTH OF WAR

War Correspondent Speaks About the Horrors of War

By Erin Alston and Will Morgan
Staff Writers

New York Times war correspondent Chris Hedges enlightened the crowd in Carroll Hall by telling them that those who have never seen war first-hand cannot possibly realize one eternal truth: war is bad. Through anecdotes and provocative language, he asserted that the American public has a misconception of war that is largely perpetuated by the media.

Although in the rest of his speech Hedges very seriously described the horrors of war and how the public does not understand the gravity of it, the Pulitzer Prize winner and author of *War is a Force That Gives Us Meaning* began his speech with a rather light-hearted account of an experience he had while covering a story in Basra after the defeat of Iraqi forces: "I remember saying to Neil just moments before we were captured and shoved in the backseat of the Jeep with barrels of AK 47s to our forehead: 'by tomorrow, you and I will be heroes or assholes; i.e., we will get in, get a great story, get out, it'll be spotted all over the front page, or everyone will talk about what idiots we were.' Unfortunately it was the latter."

After laughing at his own joke about war, Hedges turned a 180 and suddenly became very somber as he began to describe his first-hand encounters with the terrors of war. Throughout the roughly hour-long speech, he used shock value to convey the "reality of war" to the audience through incredibly gruesome stories, such as watching "a small child, her brains oozing out of her head" dying.

In the course of his speech, the anecdotes and vivid lan-

guage gave the audience insight as to why he holds the view that he does, and how, from his first-hand experiences, he knows the "truth" about war. He blamed both the "war makers" and the press for perpetuating the "myth of war".

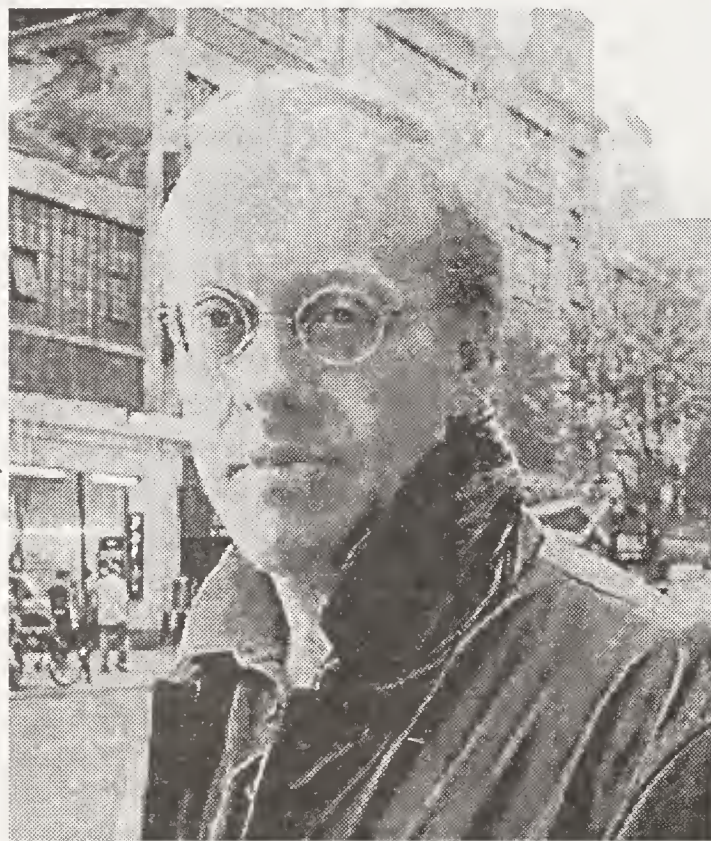
Hedges would have the audience believe that most Americans could not possibly imagine the "reality of war" because they only see what the media chooses to show them. He claimed that the press feeds Americans "neatly packaged video clips" that are "clean, neat and tidy and wildly out of context."

From this, the public gets its false image of war, and is led to believe that violence is a primary form of communication. "War has perverted us," he said, and is presented to us as a game, giving us a "false sense of power and security." He implied that these truthful, horrifying images never appear on television because it would not be good for their ratings. He said that because war was like the pornography of violence, "all other narratives about war too easily fall prey to the allure and seductiveness of violence as well as the attraction of the god-like power that comes with a license to kill with impunity."

Eventually, however, he said that the truth is revealed when grown men and women "unpack the suffering they endured as children," whether it was seeing their parents be killed, being taken away, or watching their homes and communities being destroyed. But by then, it is too late.

Hedges said "the truth about war comes out, but usually too late; we are assured by the war makers that these stories have no bearing on the glorious, violent enterprise the nation is about to inaugurate."

Throughout the speech, he referred to war as an "addiction"



"War has perverted us," Hedges said, and is presented to us as a game, giving us a "false sense of power and security."

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and a "narcotic", which are not words typically used to describe it. However, he would later reveal his own "addiction" to war--being in the midst of war, covering the news and writing the stories. He admitted that his life had been "deformed" by war because even though it horrified him, it was a deadly attraction that was hard to resist.

Hedges said that when he returned from covering a war, he found it hard to integrate himself back into society and would end up volunteering to go back. He said that he couldn't break free from the dance with death." But, like any other addiction, he said, "It'll kill you." And upon realizing this, he said he made the conscious decision to stop, knowing that if he didn't, it would get the best of him.

While he never addressed any specific wars or reasons for going to war in his speech, during a brief question and answer session following the speech, Hedges shared with the audience his feelings about starting wars. "I'm not a pacifist," he admitted, "for me, war is like a poison; and just as a cancer pa-

tient must at times ingest a poison to fight off the disease and survive, there are times when we as individuals in societies must ingest the poison of war."

After vividly describing the horrors of war and our misconception of the reality of war, Hedges admitted that, although he doesn't like to use the term "just war," that war can be necessary.

CR

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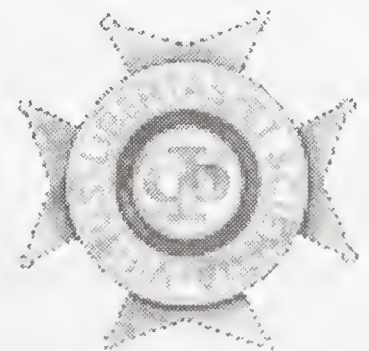
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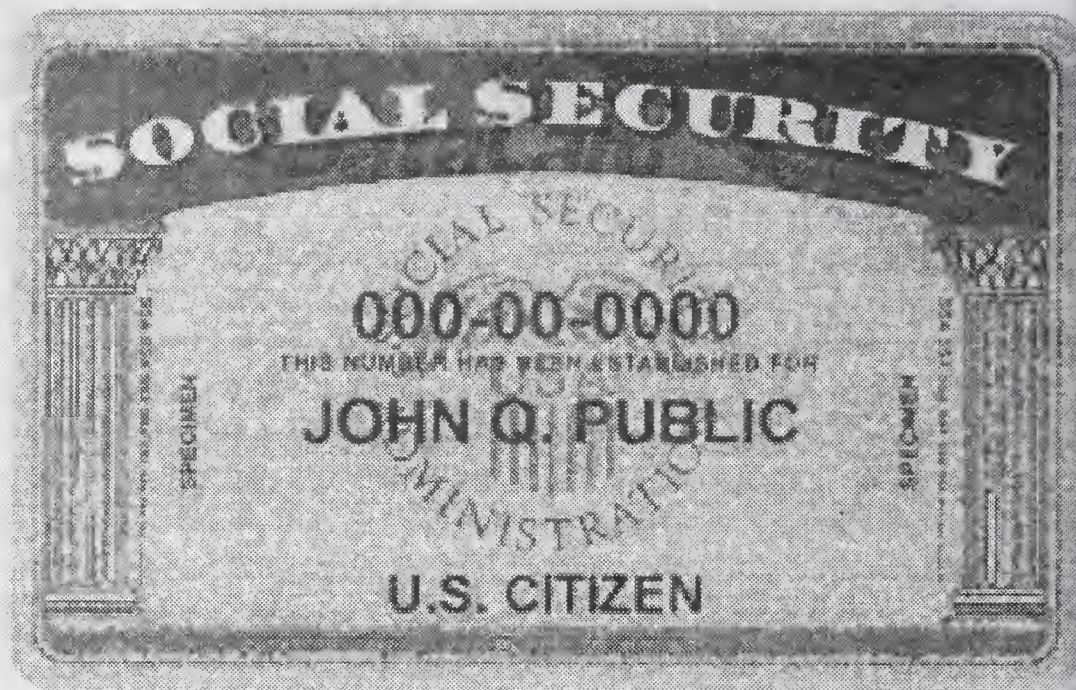


**Meetings held Monday nights when classes are in session
7:30 PM, 4th Floor New East (Philanthropic Society Chamber)**

The Oxymoron of Social Security

*How Personal Retirement
Accounts Can Put the Security
back into Social Security*

By Chelsea Crispin
Staff Writer



As college students on the verge of entering the workforce, Social Security is one of the largest issues we face. It is in our best interest to understand the current Social Security plan and the self-destructive path it has taken. In the near future, an expensive burden will be left on *our* shoulders because no politician has seriously attempted to fix it – until now.

Under the current Social Security plan, the government deducts 6.2% in payroll taxes from each worker's check. In addition, the government also collects 6.2% from the same worker's employer. Therefore, each worker has 12.4% of their total wages safely held by the government, right? Wrong. The worker does not own the account. And when the worker dies, the account is not passed on to his or her heirs – it is confiscated by the government.

Where exactly does our money go? Under the current “pay as you go” plan, our dollars go straight from our paychecks to cover the benefits of the current retirees. In the eyes of an extreme optimist, this method could continue smoothly, with workers paying the benefits of those already retired. However, anyone who is realistic can see a serious crisis resulting from this decaying strategy.

When people of our generation enter the workforce, the infamous Baby Boomers (the large mass of people born after World War II) will be retiring. Suddenly, the “pay as you go” method will no longer suffice because there will be more retirees than there are workers to support them. The only way the current Social Security

method could work would be to increase our payroll taxes dramatically. This strategy would barely cover the baby boomers' benefits and provides no security for our age group at all. If increased payroll taxes aren't sufficient, the government would either have to cut retirees' benefits or continue to borrow more and more money – leaving the U.S. further in the dust of debt.

***“A young person
who earns an
average of
\$35,000 a year
over his or her
career would have
nearly a quarter
million dollars
saved in his or
her own
account upon
retirement.”***

The workforce issue is easy to see. According to the White House official website (www.whitehouse.gov), in 1950 for every retired person there were 16 workers to support him or her. Today, in sharp contrast, there are only 3.3 workers to support each retiree. Over the next decades, citizens will begin to have longer life expectancies; as a result, there will be a need for even more retirement benefits. In 2018, only 13 years from now, the government will have to deal out more money for retirement benefits than it will receive in payroll taxes. As the years progress, billions of dollars will be used in order to keep the current system effective. By the time we retire, there will be only 2 workers supporting every Social Security benefici-

ary. Because of this impending bankruptcy, President Bush has claimed he will work with Congress to fix Social Security. Under the President's proposed reforms, a major advantage for us, the younger workers, will be the opportunity to put a portion of our payroll taxes into personal retirement accounts. As stated by the CATO institute, this means that out of the 12.4% government takes from the

individual and employer for traditional Social Security benefits, we can choose to divert up to 4% in our own name. This personal account could yield a superior rate of return and would be in addition to the customary Social Security check. The official website of the White House illustrates this beneficial rate of return with the following example: "A young person who earns an average of \$35,000 a year over his or her career would have nearly a quarter million dollars saved in his or her own account upon retirement."

Besides gaining a higher rate of return, the money in our personal retirement account would be ours – not the government's. Therefore, we could potentially pass our dollars on

Under the new reforms, even low-wage workers could become shareholders and gain wealth by partaking in the market of the U.S. economy.

loved ones, which is currently impossible under the "pay as you go" system. And don't think private accounts are solely for those "wealthy people" who know a lot about investing. Under the new reforms, even low-wage workers could become shareholders and gain wealth by partaking in the market of the U.S. economy.

As indicated by Jeff Jacoby of the *Boston Globe*, the politicians in

D.C. that are opposed to Social Security reform claim that private accounts are "too risky." In other words, they think the American people are not capable of handling their own money. Do they really think that U.S. citizens are incapable of managing their hard-earned dollars, or are they more concerned about keeping their own hands in the till? Sure, part of the money pays the benefits of the current retirees, but the rest is placed in the government's pocket – a pocket with many holes. As Jim Wooten of *The Atlanta Journal-Constitution* says, the Social Security "trust fund" is a myth. In reality, the "fund" is empty because our payroll taxes have ended up in the overstuffed category of wasteful government spending, never to be seen in our old age. With such corruption in the current Social Security program, there is no doubt it will be bankrupt by the time we retire.

As college students and prospective members of the U.S. workforce, it is important to realize how Social Security will affect us in the future. We are the generation that must advocate reform, because the current system will not suffice during our old age. Under the President's proposed reforms, the opportunity for personal retirement accounts will put the security back into Social Security. We are assiduous students; we work hard because it pays off. As young adults in the work force, the same concept applies through private accounts. The accounts allow us to have control over our retirement funds – we can watch them mature and reap the benefits of our hard work.

CR

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Join the Conspiracy

A Review of The Official Handbook of the Vast Right Wing Conspiracy

By Jordan Stone

Staff Writer

Some readers may be wondering “What is the Vast Right Wing Conspiracy and what might a member look or act like?” Well, among other things, a “true member of the Conspiracy supports less government, lower taxes, free markets, private property rights, and a strong national defense. Conspiracy members support the U.S. Constitution as envisioned by the Founding Fathers....Conspiracy members don’t have problems admitting that they love America and certainly don’t care about Kofi Annan and his merry band of petty tyrants at the UN... they don’t express sadness at the execution of a rapist and murderer, but instead offer to pull the switch themselves...and they support the right to own a gun.”

If this sounds like you, then this is a book you need to read. With short topic-driven chapters divided into answering stated “liberal lunacies,” Smith, a member of the Bar of the United States Supreme Court and frequent conservative commentator, rebuts and refutes liberal dogma. His concise, witty and enjoyable style makes the book an easy informative read.

Smith defeats each “lunacy” with impeccable logic and research to back up his claims and reasoning. The evidence he uses to support his arguments is not likely to be found through mainstream sources (89 percent of Washington’s bureau chiefs and reporters voted for Slick Willy in 1992, just a note).

Smith clearly defines the line of reasoning a clear thinking conservative should have and allows no drifting towards the middle or compromising in the

name of “bi-partisanship.” If you feel your conservative mindset being pulled left by the constant browbeating and indoctrination you are receiving on campus, this is a good tool to remind you of the truth. Or, if you are just now realizing that the liberal line of thought just doesn’t add up, Smith is ready and waiting to tell you why you are correct.

Conspiracy members don’t have problems admitting that they love America and certainly don’t care about Kofi Annan and his merry band of petty tyrants at the UN.

Militant Islamists do not want to hurt us because Islam is a religion of peace.

Gosh that red herring stinks! Clearly, the MILITANT Islamists did not get the memo for only militant Islamists celebrated the mass murder of 9/11. I did not see any Amish farmers or Lutherans jumping for joy because 3000 thousand people perished, only militant Islamists. And by the way, scrutinizing Arabs at airports is not “profiling.” When many successful terrorist attacks in the last twenty years have been committed by Arabs then it ceases to be profiling and becomes a description of the suspect.

Case in point: When is the last time you saw a Jew blow himself up in a Palestinian market place in the name of Moses?

“No blood for oil” – The US invaded Iraq for oil.

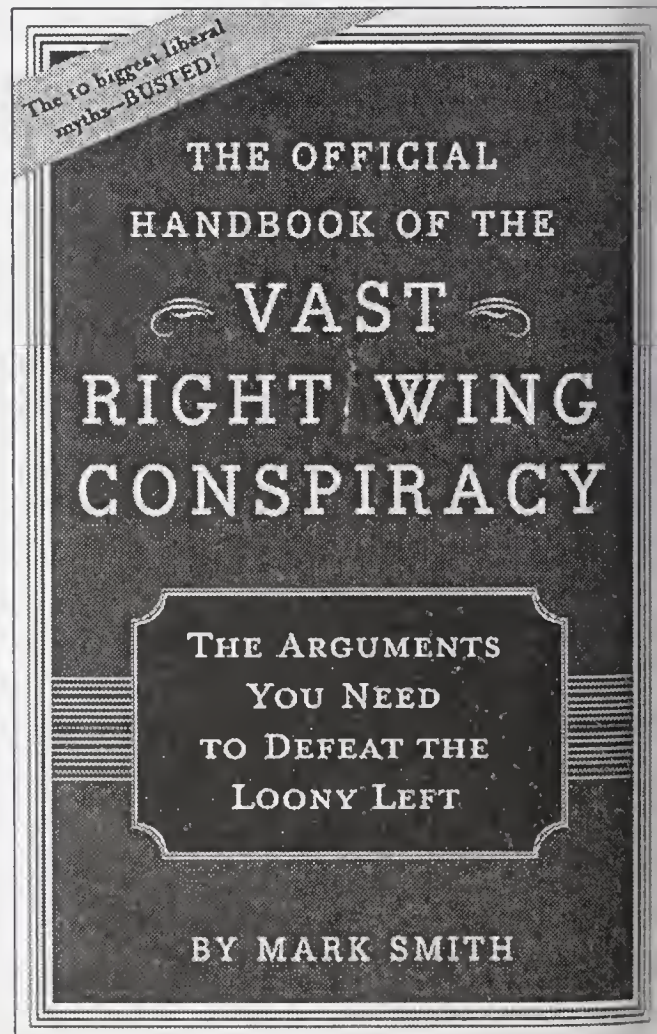
Apparently liberals failed geography or just do not remember where the world’s oil fields are located. If all we

wanted was oil, aside from staying in Iraq the first time, don’t you think we could have just made up a bad excuse to attack Mexico or Venezuela? They are at least in the same hemisphere. But like Ann Coulter says: what would be wrong with that? We need oil, do we not? I am pretty sure John Kerry needs it for his exported ketchup plants and Ted Kennedy needs it so he can drive a few more cars into a lake (the helpless woman is optional).

Big government is needed to close the wealth gap.

A hundred years ago, the rich man drove a car and the poor man walked. Today, the rich man drives a new Porsche and the poor man drives a second-hand Honda Civic. “Poor” (as defined by the U.S. government) Americans have more housing space and are less likely to be overcrowded than the average citizen in Western Europe and have a refrigerator, a stove, washing machine, a car, air conditioning, a VCR, a microwave, a

From the UN to Iraq, from gun control to capital punishment Smith leaves no staple liberal lie left uncovered. Here are a few examples (chosen at random) of what a conspirator thinks about liberal fantasy land:



The Official Handbook of the Vast Right Wing Conspiracy
Regnery Publishing Co.
By Mark W. Smith
\$14.95

ereo, and a color TV.” And all this is thanks to free market incentive, NOT big government.

Anti-choice on schools (but never abortion) helps poor minorities.

“A poll conducted in 2000 by the Washington-based Center for Education Reform found that 70 percent of African-American parents earning less than \$15,000 a year support school choice.” In public school districts poor minorities live in are abysmal, and more money clearly does not help. The most expensive schools in the child (Washington D.C.) are also the worst. Please, please, please, stop panicking to the teachers unions and manipulate the children from your mandated dismal education.

Specialized health care is the only way for EVERYONE to be cared for.

Did liberals forget that it is FEDERAL law that hospital emergency rooms MUST treat EVERYONE, including the uninsured? Moreover, insurance companies include in their premiums, and insured people are paying, a certain percentage higher to cover the health cost of the uninsured. Wow, sounds like we already have a universal health care system. Now, as far as government controlled health care, what can it do for us? Well, Canada boasts that it can treat its most urgent patients within two weeks. Two weeks!! A patient could starve in that time, and easily die from a disease or injury; thanks but no thanks Kerry.

Diversity

Liberals define diversity based principally on race. I do not care if you have a room with a purple, blue, green, fuchsia and tangerine man in it, if they all are registered Democrats from New Jersey, attended an Ivy League school, write

for the NY Times, and voted for Kerry, it is not a “diverse” room. True diversity comes from a plethora of different viewpoints, backgrounds and ideas, not from a variance in pigmentation.

Gun control laws are needed to save the children.

Well, more children under the age of five drowned in buckets of water than children under the age of ten were killed by handguns. Clearly, it is time for filled

water bucket control laws!!! Maybe then we will save not only the children but also the 323 types of insects and shellfish that are on the U.S. Endangered Species List.

..

These are just a handful of the many valid points and remarks Smith

makes at the expense of the left. With a very specific and narrow but humorous approach to each topic and a review at the end of each chapter, the reader's time is well spent. Whether you are a seasoned conservative polemist, a novice to politics or just a liberal embarrassed by your latest fallacious quips, reading *The Official Handbook of the Vast-Right Wing Conspiracy* is the “right” move.

CR

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Feminism vs. Conservatism

Phyllis Schlafly Takes a Conservative Look at Feminist Ideology

By Taylor Stanford
Staff Writer

Feminism is a concept that forces women into a false sense of oppression, a conservative leader said in a speech entitled "Feminism versus Conservatism" on March 9.

"They [feminists] don't believe in women's achievements," Phyllis Schlafly said to a crowd of about 75 students, supporters and opponents. "They are intent on making women feeling like victims."

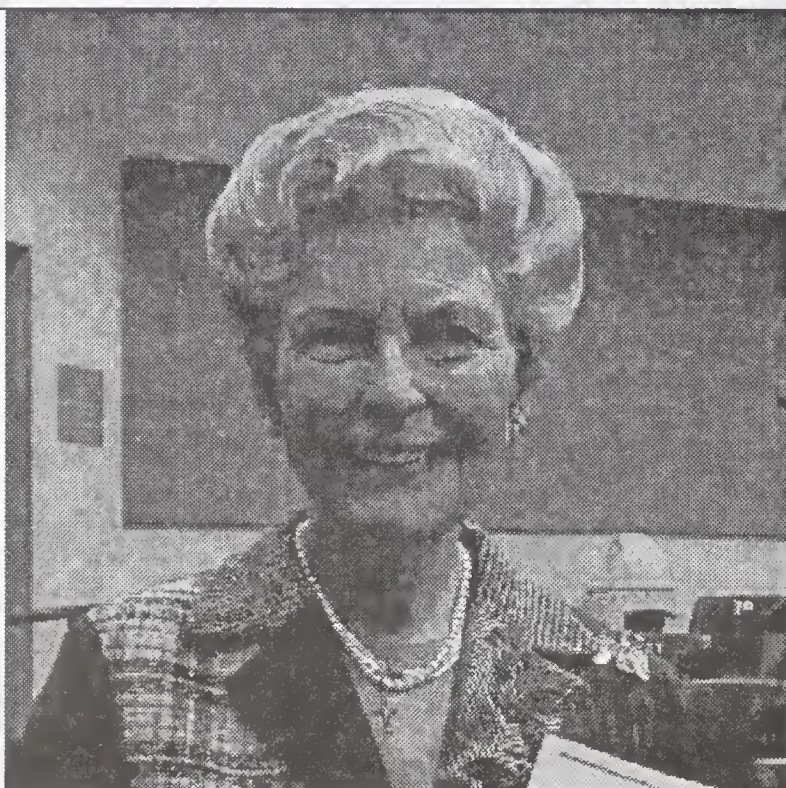
"They're women," she said. "God goofed and they're out to remedy his mistake, or her as they believe."

Schlafly said that this remedy is expected to come from government in the form of wage control and affirmative action. They want freedom from the domination of men and yet turn to government as a replacement.

"It's all government's fault," she

"They [feminists] don't believe in women's achievements. They are intent on making women feel like victims."

Phyllis Schlafly



Schlafly is best known for her work as an advocate for the full-time homemaker and is the founder of the Eagle Forum, an organization in support of the pro-family movement.

She also appointed to the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution by President Ronald Reagan in 1985. She has authored and edited over 20 books and has a column that appears in over 100 syndicated newspapers across the country.

Schlafly said that the feminist agenda consists of two ideologies: One being that women are victims of a male dominated society and second, that this injustice is remedied by giving us a gender neutral society.

said. "Whatever their problem is, feminists look to government to solve all of their problems."

She told of her childhood, growing up during the Great Depression, when her father could not find a job and her mother, who held a bachelor's degree, could. Her family did not take government handouts and, they survived.

However, the feminist movement started in the early 1960s convinces women that they need to depend on the government to ensure that they get equal payment for unequal work, government funded daycare and the same jobs as men.

She said that instead of seeking equality, as they claim, feminists are asking for affirmative action.

"They want jobs that they cannot get on their merit," she said.

On the topic of wage control, she argued that while women should get paid the same amount for the same work, feminists in this country equate personal problems with social problems and therefore want the same pay as men for unequal work.

Married men with children work harder and longer than the rest of the workforce and earn the most money. On the contrary, women with children work less hours and therefore, earn less. It should not be the responsibility of the government to pay women more for less work.

"We have had wage control before and it didn't work," she said. "We do not want wage control in this country."

Feminists are convinced that all women have the desire to achieve great corporate success through careers instead of having a husband and a family. She gave the statistic of 10 women who decades ago, followed with the ideas of the feminist movement, perusing careers instead of a family.

Now, five are not working outside the home, one works along side her husband, one works part time, two are freelance workers and one works full time but is unmarried without children.

"Feminism was really mugged by the reality that most women didn't want to achieve those goals," she said.

Overall, she said that the problem of the feminist movement revolved around their bad attitudes and the conviction that women are unable to overcome the oppression that apparently keeps them from gaining anything but a hard time in this country.

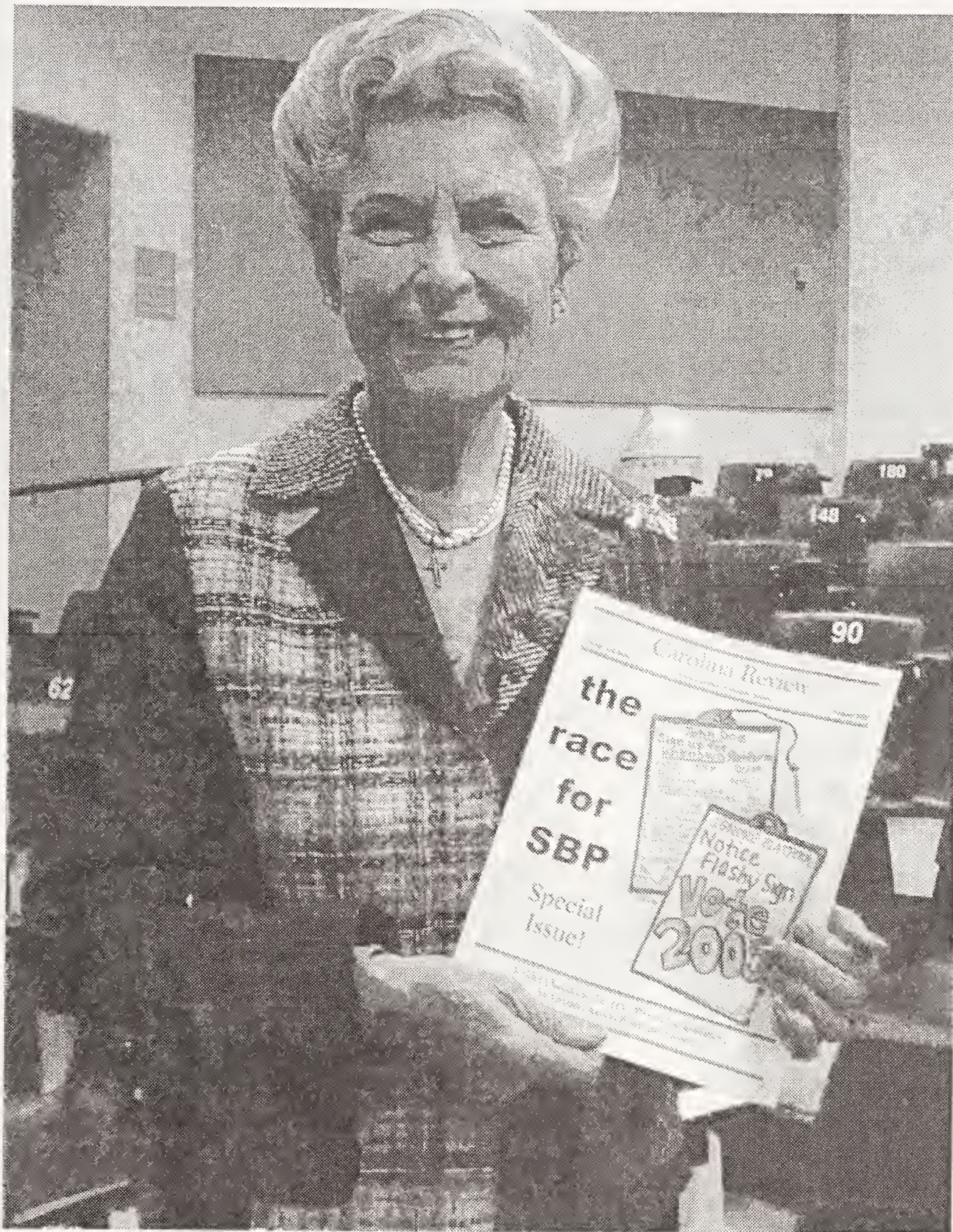
"This just isn't true," she said. "The American woman is the most fortunate creature to ever walk the face of the earth."

CR

Taylor Stanford is a sophomore Journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina.
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Where Did The Money Go?

Breakdown of Student Congress 2005-2006 Budget Allocations

Compiled by: Adam Herring
Editor

Every year, Student Congress meets to determine what funding will be given out to various student organizations who request it. These funds come out of student fees which are collected annually from all students. This year, these fees increased by \$ 10.50, raising them to \$ 252.02. These fees allowed Congress to allocate a total of \$ 343, 160.78, roughly 97% of the funds available to them.

This is quite a sizable amount of money, and because it is provided by the very students to whom it is redistributed through student organization funding, it is important that students know how their funds are being disbursed. These funds should be distributed with some degree of equity, especially between student organizations with definite ideological purposes and leanings.

So, this breakdown has been compiled to provide a guide to how funding is distributed to various ideological groups, liberal and conservative, here on campus. The amounts requested by each group and then the amounts actually given them by Student Congress are displayed, as well as percentages of funds allocated from funds requested. This will allow relative comparisons to be easily made by the reader.



Annual Budget Statistics

Total Budget:	\$ 353,100.17
Amount Proposed:	\$ 331,264.35
Amount Allocated:	\$ 343,160.78
Amount Remaining:	\$ 9,939.39
Percent Allocated:	97.19%

CR

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*Special thanks to Kris Wampler for providing
the data for this report*

Group Name	Funds Requested	Funds Allocated	Percentage of Requested Funds Allocated
<i>Liberal Groups</i>			
Choice USA	\$ 1,660.00	\$ 1,660.00	100%
Voices for Planned Parenthood	\$ 3,300.00	\$ 1,544.00	47%
Student Environmental Action Coalition	\$ 1,955.00	\$ 1,955.00	100%
GLBTSA	\$ 31,718.35	\$ 11,788.45	37%
Boiling Point	\$ 3,887.44	\$ 3,001.44	77%
Feminist Student United	\$ 21,687.81	\$ 4,627.81	21%
Black Student Movement	\$ 24,244.99	\$ 13,508.11	56%
UNC Young Democrats	\$ 3,807.22	\$ 427.21	11%
Total	\$ 92,260.81	\$ 38,512.02	42%

<i>Conservative Groups</i>			
Conservative Women's Voice	\$ 632.00	\$ 122.00	19%
CFACT	\$ 15,070.00	\$ 5,070.00	34%
College Republicans	\$ 25,035.00	\$ 5,035.00	20%
Carolina Students for Life	\$ 17,502.28	\$ 7,786.98	44%
Carolina Review	\$ 6,473.41	\$ 4,332.94	67%
Total	\$ 64,712.69	\$ 22,346.92	35%

Continued From Page 5

2004 ticket).

So even though this institution may have been conceived with the good intentions of finding reasonable solutions to poverty and homelessness, it has already been sucked into partisan politics before it even had the chance to get its wheels spinning. John Edwards' opportunism and dedication to his populist image make it hard to believe that CPWO will ever be able to tackle poverty and homelessness in any meaningful way. It's a safe bet that the CPWO will be centered on an ideology that finds poverty and homelessness to be conditions that are not to be overcome by any efforts on behalf of the individual, but rather as problems to be solved by ingenious manifestations of the government.

And so the question becomes, who stands the most to lose in this situation? The panhandler on Franklin St. who isn't won't see the situation improve any time soon, or the taxpayers of North Carolina for the monumental waste of money that is the CPWO?

And so as we continue to walk down the streets of Chapel Hill, we will continue to be met by total strangers with scruffy beards and hand-me-down jackets asking for whatever's in our pockets that we can part with. Walk a little further to the outskirts of Chapel Hill, and you'll find a newly acquired \$1.1 million dollar estate. Only the man who answers this door will be in a fresh-pressed suit and tie and he'll ask you for your vote. So what do he and the homeless have in common? They both want your money; only one of them actually needs it, but both are likely candidates to misuse it.

CR

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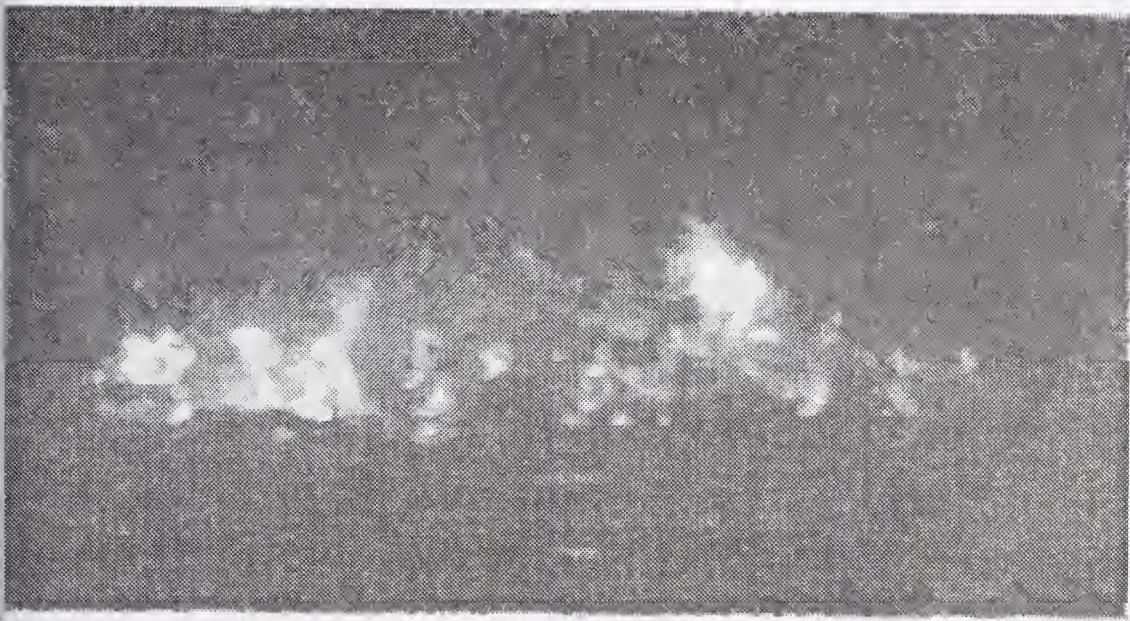
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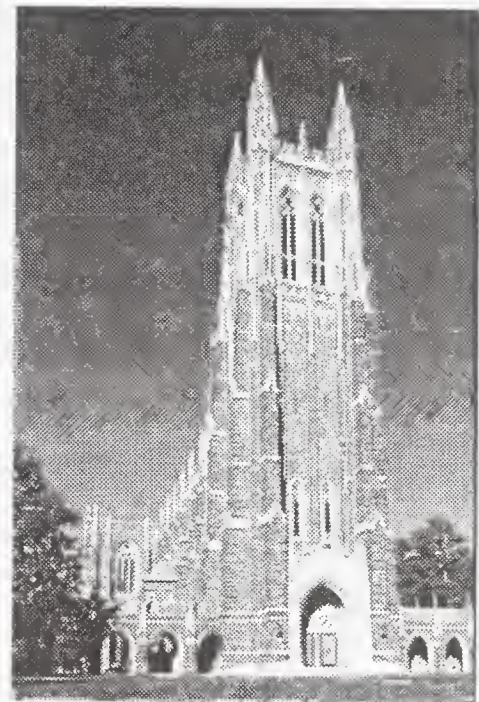
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Simply Satire



The University's newest campaign against politically incorrect speech kicks off.

Meanwhile at Dook, months of mourning are begun at the well-known Neo-Gothic-this-hideous-thing-is-not-nearly-as-old-as-it-looks Chapel.



A Friendly Message To Our Liberal Readers:

There are 45 months remaining in President Bush's second term.

Just thought we'd remind everyone.

Paradigms & Principles

A Note To Readers

We received several emails about last month's "Politics of Ignorance" article, informing us of an apparent mistake. The mistake lay in our poll of students about famous African-Americans. In these polls many of our respondents answered "Eli Whitney." This is in error; Whitney was, in fact, not at all an African-American.

The Review would like to reassure our readers that we have not, in fact, made a mistake. Rather, we simply reported the responses of those whom we polled. The common response of "Eli Whitney" demonstrates even further the vast lack of knowledge of black history among Americans.

Eli Whitney was an inventor famous for creating both the cotton gin and the first assembly line, which he used in the manufacture of muskets. The cotton gin was a major development in textile manufacturing and, if anything, may have contributed to the perpetuation of slavery in the American South. Kudos to our astute readers who noticed the apparent error. Rest assured that our fact-checking department was diligent as always and did not fall down on the job.

Update from the Steppe

Surprisingly enough, our Mongolian Bureau Chief has learned firsthand that many people living in gers that are miles and miles from the nearest town or even power lines seem to have television sets, satellite dishes and even DVD players, all powered by generators or solar panels.

She learned just a few days ago that her Mongolian language teacher, who has never left Mongolia, has heard of Chapel Hill because Michael Jordan, of whom he is a big fan, went to school there. In other words, UNC's basketball reputation extends quite literally halfway around the world.

In this frozen third world country where horses are still the main mode of transportation and nomadic herding is still how much of the population makes its living, the people have managed not only to find out about Carolina basketball, but to love and celebrate it as well. Clearly this country has its priorities in line.

Rest in Peace...

With the opening of the fabulous new Rams Head dining facilities, South Campus residents past and present bid fond (and not-so-fond) farewells to Chase Dining Hall. Along with Chase goes the infamous “Chase smell,” the pungent fragrance whose scent has served as a sign for generations of Carolina students that they were within the friendly atmosphere of Chase itself.

Fortunately, the “Eau de Chase” will live on for decades, perhaps centuries. It will live on in the clothes of all of those who have visited there, including certain Review staffers who can’t escape it, even after a year of washing. All alumni can rest assured that the memory and smell of Chase will never die.

Open Letter To Dook

Dear J.J. Redick, teammates, and especially Coach K,

We understand that March has been a difficult month for you all. First, you lost to an obviously superior Carolina team in your final regular season game. That had to have been painful. But then things started looking up, with your ultimately meaningless ACC Tournament title. Meaningless because, while it earned you a Number 1 seed in the NCAA Tourney, you couldn’t keep up with the pace of the waltz at the Big Dance. Which round was it that you lost in?

It’s alright, though; no hard feelings here. Just because we made it into the Final Four this year while you, umm, didn’t, doesn’t speak to the future. You don’t need to fear the Carolina dynasty (I hope that you all have figured out what McCants’ hand sign means by now). Until next year, when the same thing happens again.

So, until our teams meet again, happy practicing. You can sleep soundly knowing that the Review speaks on behalf of everyone here at Carolina when we say, simply: It won’t even be close.

Sincerely,

The Review Staff

AND ONE MORE THING...

...Baseball is known far and wide as one of the great American pastimes. Many of us here at *Carolina Review* enjoy watching it, enjoy rooting for our favorite teams, and most of all enjoy being in the ballpark on a summer afternoon, eating a hotdog and hearing the crack of the bat, the roar of the crowd, and the umpire's call.

This is an idyllic image, for sure. Yet it is one that could soon be shattered—threatened by the actions of some (not all, but some) players and, more disturbingly, the U.S. Congress.

It is ridiculous to suppose that congressional hearings would be held to deal with what amounts to internal matters in baseball, a sporting and business endeavor which is wholly unconnected to the government. Yet, these hearings are taking place even as this column is being written.

At the risk of sounding too libertarian, the drug testing policy of Major League Baseball is one matter which government should completely stay out of. By ordering these hearings, Congress is venturing outside its constitutionally defined jurisdiction.

Baseball is a private enterprise; it is a matter over which Congress should have neither explicit nor implied power. Baseball has its own governing bodies; its own rules, and its own institutions by which to deal with violations of the rules. But wait. Isn't it true that laws are being violated here?

It is true, but that is why there is a criminal justice system. One is forced to question Congress's involvement in this issue—and the attention taken away from other important issues.

There is the contentious and crucial issue of Social Security (discussed earlier in this issue). The massive budget deficit of \$521 billion, is undeniably a serious concern. There are issues with trade—the trade deficit for last year stands at an all-time high of \$665.9 billion, and is expected to increase by as much as \$100 billion in 2005 (data from U.S. Commerce Dept. and AP). And then there are foreign policy issues: terror, the ongoing war in Iraq, and potential crises in North Korea and Iran.

These are just a few examples of the *many* issues that Congress should be placing a higher priority upon than steroid use in baseball. And yet, we have seen the stars of the game paraded in front of a congressional committee in a grotesque, low-rent parody of the worst such McCarthy-era events. Jose Canseco has taken the role of instigator, a sort of modern Whittaker Chambers, whose tell-all book *Juiced!*, with intent that cannot be readily discerned, confessed not only Canseco's own steroid use, but that of other prominent ballplayers as well.

Mark McGwire—whose legacy should be sealed for his amazing home-run race with Sammy Sosa—instead is being crucified for asserting his constitutional right to not testify about his own behavior. It must have taken a lot of self-righteous assertiveness for Rep. Mark Souder (R-IN) to compare McGwire to Enron executive Ken Lay, when McGwire simply exercised his rights as an American. Following this, Rep. William Lucy (D-MO) said that he felt that a stretch of road named after McGwire should be renamed.

This bizarre and unwarranted turn of events demonstrates the flawed nature of these hearings. They are little more than sensational show trials, where a refusal to testify amounts to an admission of guilt, and a man's reputation is on the line and open for assassination. They seem to take attention away from real issues by creating overwhelming media frenzy. And maybe that is the point.

It seems possible that these congressmen decided to overstep their bounds in order to share the political limelight with those who are spearheading real initiatives. Maybe they are simply misguided, but whatever the agenda behind the hearings really is, they are bad for baseball and bad for America.

Without a doubt, steroid use in baseball is a serious problem. It is also one that baseball must be willing to deal with itself, if it hopes to retain its credibility before its legions of fans. But the issue is not helped when it is taken on by an over-eager Congress. The over publicized hearings represent a colossal abuse of power on Congress' part, and one whose motivations are at least potentially a clever media play. When the game of baseball becomes a pawn in the games of the political sphere, no one can hit any home runs.

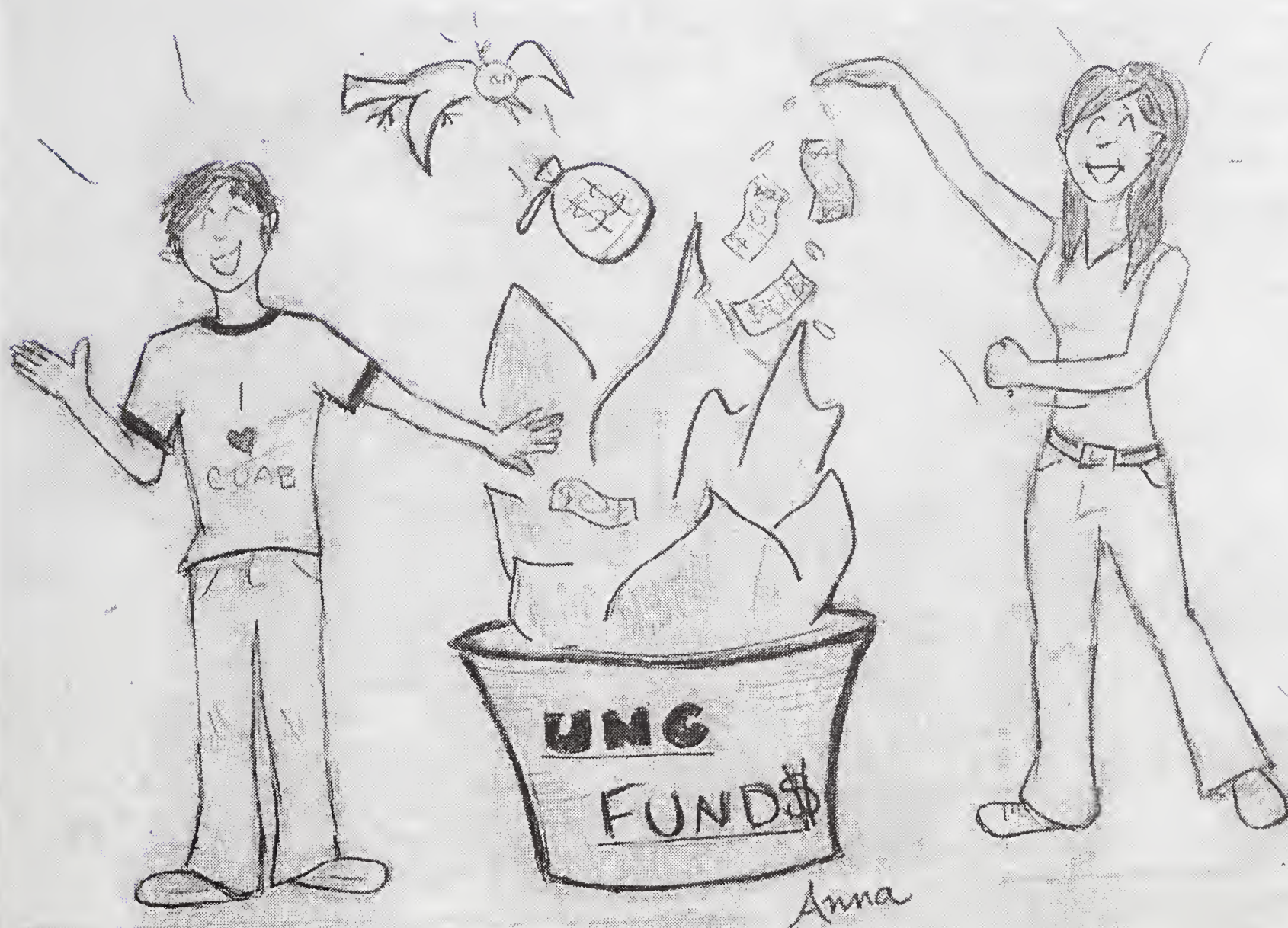
Carolina Review

Volume XII, Issue 8

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

April 2005

What is CUAB Doing With *Your* Money?



Inside: Genocide Awareness Project, Dining on Campus,
Homeless in Chapel Hill, Health Care, and more...

From the Editors

This month, *Carolina Review* will take a critical look at the waste at UNC. Our lead story scrutinizes the Carolina Union in two parts. Brian Sopp writes about the Carolina Union Activities Board and their wasteful use of student funding. Contributor Kris Wampler argues against the preferential treatment given to certain liberal groups by the Union Board of Directors.

Next, Laura Fried discusses changes in University dining, and David Hodges uses a vivid anecdote to make the case against Universal Healthcare. Liz Thomas tells a positive tale of environmental awareness, and Matthew Pulley explains why Chapel Hill's homeless problem could be making the University an unsafe place for students.

Finally, Fitz Barringer tells readers about the Genocide Awareness Project, a pro-life display that took place in the quad a couple weeks ago. Following his article, we have laid out a photo gallery of the event for readers who may not have been able to see it. The images are disturbing to say the least, but unfortunately abortion is disturbing. We apologize ahead of time if you are offended, however, we lack the words to describe genocide.

Thank you for joining us for this edition of *Carolina Review*. We hope it is thought provoking and that you will visit us again in the future.

Sincerely,

The Editors



Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

Carolina Review

Volume XII, Issue 8

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By Deb McCown

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By Fitz E. Barringer

Paradigms & Principles

A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words

And One More Thing...

Mission Statement

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

www.unc.edu/cr/

Carolina Review has a website. In addition to our archive and staff information, the site contains an approved blog and exclusive articles. Here is a taste of what's online this month:

PHOTO GALLERY

Look at photographs from the Genocide Awareness Project.

COURSE REVIEWS

Check out our course reviews online.

SUBMIT AN ARTICLE

Carolina Review welcomes article submissions. To submit an article, mail a hardcopy to **Carolina Review, PO Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182** or e-mail your article to cr@unc.edu. *Carolina Review* reserves the right to edit submissions for length, profanity, and clarity.

Carolina Review cannot return hardcopies so please keep a copy for yourself.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activities. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 972-752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

THE STUDENT UNION

The Student Union at UNC-Chapel Hill has two wings of operation. The first wing of the Union is run by The Carolina Union Activities Board, or CUAB, a student committee that makes programming decisions for the Union.

The second wing is run by the Carolina Union Board of Directors which meets every three weeks and makes budget and policy decisions in regard to Union operations. The makeup is intended to represent a cross-section of the student body and faculty representatives.

After some investigation, the staff of *Carolina Review* is calling for Student Congress to reexamine the poli-

CUAB: How It Might Misuse Your Money

By Brian Sopp
Editor

The Student Code lays out the rules governing the distribution of student fees. It explains that when a student organization wants money it must submit a budget request to the Finance Committee of Student Congress outlining how the money will be used. It then must defend that budget in front of the committee. If an organization is fortunate enough to obtain funds, they must spend the money during the next academic year or it reverts back to the student activity fee general fund.

CUAB, an organization made up of students, does not go through this process because it is constitutionally funded.

The Student Constitution states, "The minimum amount to be appropriated to the Student Union each year shall be one-third of the Student Activities Fees collected each year." The board is also allowed to keep the money that it does not spend.

Is this fair? Maggie Kao, CUAB Art Gallery Chair, explained to *Carolina Review* that "CUAB is very different from any other student organization in that it is an institution of the University. It is not student invented. We are the union and an inherent part of the University." Thus the unique nature of CUAB merits unique treatment.

This may be true, however the more important question remains: Are the rules

which govern CUAB smart policies? Examining the budget of CUAB and its benefit to students, the answer is clearly "No."

One argument defending constitutionally funded organizations is that they have overhead costs whose payment cannot be delayed by the finance committee budget process. This may be valid when discussing WXYC radio or student television, because both groups have overhead costs. However, it does not make sense when talking about CUAB because their overhead, maintenance of the Union, is provided by the University.

Furthermore, WXYC and student television are only guaranteed 4% and 5%, respectively, of student fees.

In 2003-04, CUAB received \$201,296.03*

in student fees. Whereas the budgets for WXYC and student television translate into a well-defined product, it is questionable what percentage of the CUAB budget reaches students.

In this same year attendance at all events hosted or cosponsored by the Union was assessed at about 31,000. There were also several events, art galleries for example, where attendance could not be recorded. On the surface this seems like a successful year for the Union, but it does not represent properly where the money is going.

Over half of the 31,000** attendees were moviegoers. Another 2000 were students who came to the Union to watch

away basketball games. And many of the events were simply lectures cosponsored by CUAB. The two largest events on the Union's list were the speeches given by Ann Coulter, 700 attendees, and Ben Stein, 1400 attendees. The brunt of the cost to bring these speakers was borne by student organizations that must go before finance committee.

So where is all the money going? Some of it brings great things to campus like art galleries and musicians, but too much of it is misallocated.

So where is all the money going? Some of it brings great things to campus like art galleries and musicians, but too much of it is misallocated.

In 2003-04 \$21,360.19 was spent on advertising through *The Daily Tar Heel*, WJMH-FM and K97.5 WQOK FM, and *The Independent Weekly*, Chapel Hill's own socialist rag. Why does CUAB need this much advertising? Is there a need for advertising at all? And if

there is, is there not a more cost effective avenue?

In this same year, \$2,418.06 was spent at Harris Teeter. Why was there such a need for food in a year when most the events at the Union were movies, lectures, and art displays? Furthermore, \$112.36 was spent at the Daily Grind. Even though this is a small amount of money, it shows a need for someone to ask questions. For example, "what event called for \$4 lattes?"

Whether or not CUAB is constitutionally funded, internal and external changes need to take place. CUAB and its advisors need to find a more efficient way to advertise and need to impose

guidelines to ensure that money is not wasted on food or anything else. Student Congress must reexamine the constitution and at the very least cut the funding of CUAB in half, make sure a year does not go by without an audit, and make the student leaders go before finance committee for any additional funding.

The Board of Trustees and the Chancellor may want to waste student's money on high salaries and more construction, but student leaders need to do their part to cut waste.

...

Bias Within the Union Board of Directors

By Kris Wampler
Contributor

Many conservatives are familiar with the term "institutionalized racism" – the idea that society's various institutions manifest racist tendencies and biases. What we never hear too much about is the issue of institutionalized liberalism, particularly on our nation's college campuses.

UNC illustrates this problem well. The Democrat-laden faculty councils and academic departments are disconnected from their conservative students, and the two groups operate in separate spheres of influence. We have our College Republicans; they have their progressive faculty serv. And in most cases, there is little that can be done about the problem, other than unsavory "solutions" such as affirmative action.

One tangible example of institutionalized liberalism at UNC can be seen by examining the membership of the Carolina Union Board of Directors. The board, which handles finance and planning issues for the Student Union, has jurisdiction over the operation of the Carolina Union, a building constructed for all students.

The problem with the Board of Directors is that reserved seats are given to very liberal student organizations:

the Black Student Movement and the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender-Straight Alliance. It is bad enough that two political groups are accorded a membership role on the purportedly apolitical board in the first place. What makes it particularly egregious is that, as expected, no seats are given to any conservative groups to provide ideological balance.

The issue is not whether such balance is a necessary corrective to any liberal biased actions of the board. In fact, I make absolutely no claim that having these two seats has in any way prejudiced decisions made by the board. Instead, the real problem is one of representation. An official University body that gives reserved seating to two liberal groups, while ignoring conservative organizations altogether, cannot be said to fairly represent all students on campus. The symbolism inherent to this argument is eminently important. There is a message, however subtle or seemingly innocuous: conservatives are not legitimate members of the campus community.

In early March, I presented my case to the board, and made a simple request: either remove these two seats or provide a balance with two conservative seats. The preferable option is to simply remove the BSM and GLBT-SA seats, since two political groups have no place on a body that should be divorced of politics. Failing that, however, fairness and equal representation demand that two conservative seats be provided as well.

I was asked – not too surprisingly – to provide evidence that the BSM and GLBT-SA are, in fact, liberal groups. I made the qualification that in alleging these organizations to be liberal, I do not argue that all of their members are. After all, the College Republicans, of which I am a member, pursues a conservative agenda; but I am a libertarian. Nonetheless, I provided the board with several pages of hard evidence to show a clear liberal bias among these groups. For instance, Julius West, who is co-chairman

Please Turn to Page 12



The symbolism inherent to this argument is eminently important. There is a message, however subtle or seemingly innocuous: conservatives are not legitimate members of the campus community.

Going Hungry

Lenoir's Closing Ignores Students' Needs

By Laura Fried
Staff Writer

Everyone was thrilled to see the new Ramshead dining facilities open after spring break. No more Chase smell! Another dining hall close enough to main campus to go for lunch, but still convenient for those on South Campus! An arcade and sports café! But nothing is ever absolutely good, as Lenoir was then closed on the weekends. This is clearly one of the worst thought-out, most inconsiderate things that the university has pulled on its students.

A couple of my friends decided to go for brunch one Saturday and now our only choice was to walk down from north campus to the Ramshead. Granted the walk is not horrible, but still farther than Lenoir.

We weren't really upset until we entered the Ramshead and saw the massive crowds around the few open serving areas. After searching for a table we got into one of the

few food lines. All I wanted was a waffle, not something complicated or gourmet, just a Belgian waffle. The line was long, but not nearly as long as the other lines. Twenty-five minutes later I finally had my waffle. Now, heaven forbid I want a waffle and an omelet, or I would have had another solid twenty minutes of waiting in line.

I did not walk by a single happy table that day as everyone was angry at the long waits, crowds, and lack of options for food both in the Ramshead and on campus overall. Ramshead was supposed to ease crowding and enhance the overall dining at UNC, not be the only source of food. But what else are meal plan holders to do than to head to the Ramshead?

My question is simply why could the university afford to have both Lenoir and Chase open on weekends and now cannot

manage to have the Ramshead and Lenoir open? Clearly students used both Lenoir and Chase on the weekends, would they not expect the same to happen when Ramshead replaced Chase? The university already has the money students paid for meal plans; it makes sense that they wouldn't care how inconvenient it is for students to actually use it.

Many students living on North Campus have decided it is more convenient and in some cases even cheaper to venture to Franklin Street or order in on the weekends.

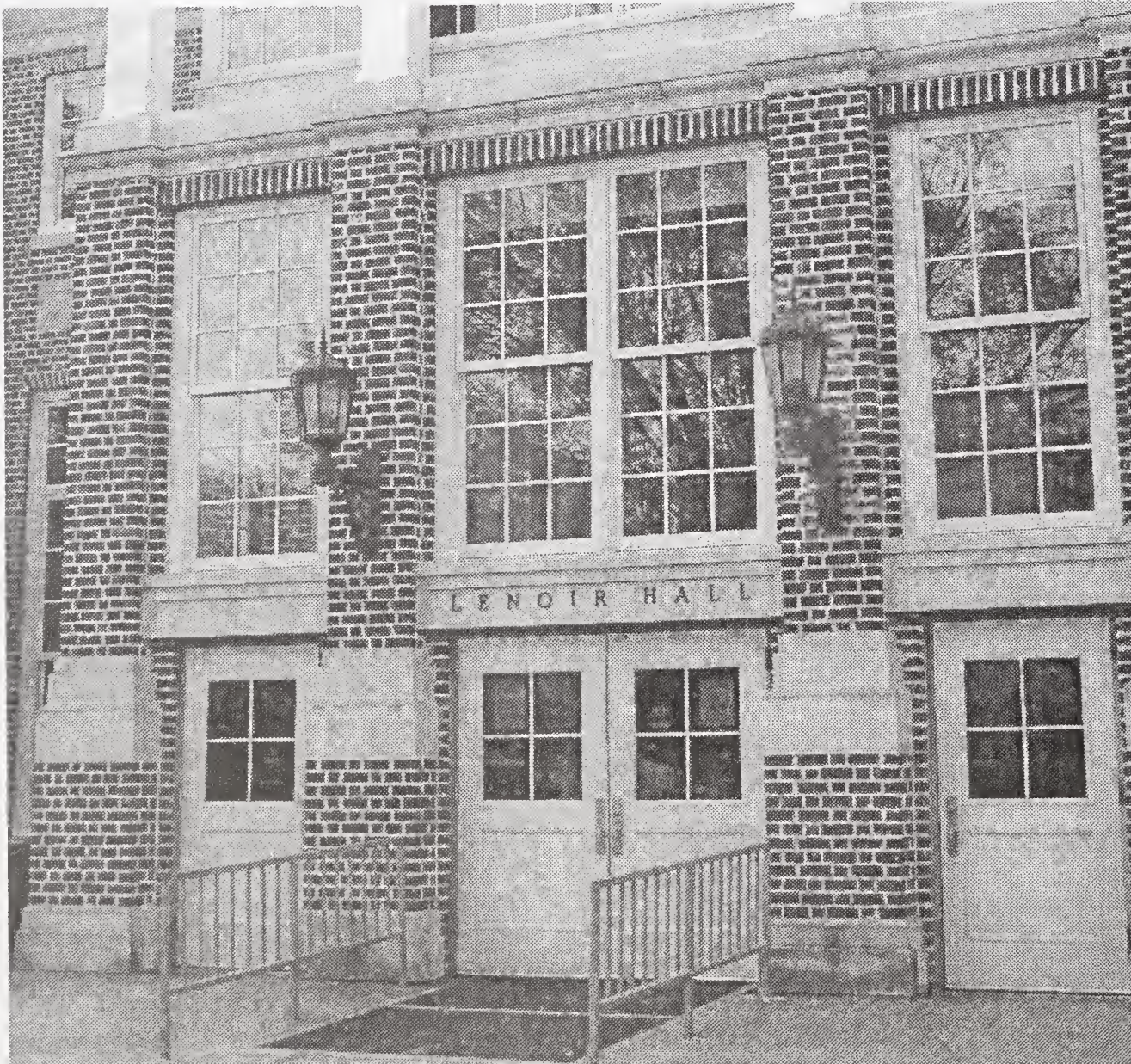
Leia Charnin, a sophomore resident of Winston residence hall, said "I am not so lazy to the point that I would not walk a little extra distance for a dining hall, but the food honestly isn't really worth the extra effort. I can simply eat on Franklin, or elsewhere if the university is not willing to make a little effort to appease students for dining convenience in proximity."

This development comes right on top of the controversy over the recent firing and arrest of the beloved Vel Dowdy. Vel, a campus celebrity and treasured Lenoir worker, was fired and arrested on the job causing a much-deserved uproar among the student body. Was it honestly necessary to involve the police or could the issue been solved internally without a scene? Was Vel investigated and arrested because she tried to form a workers union? It seems that the University, or at least Carolina Dining Services, has lost all grasp of reality, as this semester it has consistently alienated its customers.

Yes, students love Ramshead, but that does not mean that we wish to discard Lenoir. To abruptly close the facility mid-semester is deceitful to North Campus residents who purchased meal plans expecting them to be useful. Lenoir's close proximity to north campus dorms, the libraries, and the student union make it worthy of being open on weekends. Between the dramatic overpricing, lack of variety, and shoddy quality of weekend food at the Ram's Head, it will be little surprise if many fewer North Campus residents opt to not buy meal plans next semester. We are not lazy, we are not spoiled, we simply wish to utilize BOTH of the dining halls which our expensive meal plans are paying for.

CR

Laura Fried is a freshman psychology major from Wilmington, North Carolina.
Contact her at cr@unc.edu



Don't Go On a Weekend!

A Sickly Solution

Universal Health Care and Student Health Services

By David Hodges
Staff Writer

The rising costs of health care and health insurance have many Americans worried about the future, and for good reasons. At almost 14% of our gross domestic product, spending on health care is double what it is in Britain and Japan and arguably produces no better results. And despite the drastic increases in spending, the number of insured Americans is declining from 87% in 1987 to 85% today.

To curtail this problem, politicians have proposed quite a few solutions. Most of them call for some form of Universal Health Care, a socialist model that would mimic those already in place in Canada and various other parts of the world.

Basically there are three viable means of achieving universal coverage. Force businesses to provide insurance for those working, provide subsidies to businesses for coverage, or let the government provide everything.

The Democratic candidates of 2004 had a slew of proposals that would have achieved this goal. Dick Gephardt wanted to combine the first two so that businesses would cover all employees and their families with taxpayers subsidizing 60 percent of the cost. Howard Dean wanted to use elements from all three, which would have created one of the biggest bureaucratic messes in all of human history. Perhaps most ambitious was Dennis Kucinich's plan to let the government take over everything via his "Enhanced Medicare for All" plan.

Never mind the fact that socialist healthcare destroys market efficiency. Never mind the real basic economic problem here, Americans are getting older, baby boomers not excluded, and so demand is outweighing the supply. Let's look at our own Student Health Service as a microcosm of all that can go wrong with universal healthcare.

As with any case study, there are limitations to how much such an analogy can demonstrate. But for the purposes of this argument, I am going to use my own experience with SHS as a basis for analysis.

I got sick this past winter, as so many of us did, because let's face it--college isn't exactly the most sanitary of places. And so, like any normal person would, I called and made an appointment with Student Health detailing my problem as a sore throat, fever, and tiredness.

I arrived on time for my appointment at 1:15 and checked in at the desk.

There were only four or five other students in the waiting room, and so I figured they couldn't be all that busy and that I shouldn't have to wait too long. A full hour later I'm finally being taken back for blood pressure, heart rate, and body weight measurements. Apparently there was only one doctor seeing patients that day, despite the presence of three clinics and several exam rooms within each of those.

The good doctor and I had a nice chat about how wonderful I was feeling. He said my tonsils were infected, but that I didn't have any of the signs of mono so he wasn't going to go through with the lab work just yet. His rationale was that even if it was mono, a late diagnosis wouldn't matter because there was nothing you could do for it. I didn't want to argue with a doctor because obviously it doesn't say MD beside my name, but what about eliminating possibilities?

And so, for my infected tonsils he prescribed penicillin. I told him that penicillin is like giving me water because

of all the times I had taken it when I was younger. He laughed and prescribed it anyways. Again, lacking the authority to argue, and lacking any other options to go see another doctor, I just took the prescription to the second floor to get it filled and sloughed back to my room.

This is a good place to break from my story and discuss the charges both covered and not covered by SHS. When comparing SHS to models of universal health care it's important to note that SHS falls more in line with a mixture of plans discussed before. While everyone enrolled at UNC pays student fees and tuition that guarantees them basic coverage, certain things aren't covered by Student Health that must be picked up either by the student's insurance company or out of pocket.

Some examples of things that are covered include office visits to the General Medicine clinics, AIDS testing, and pregnancy counseling.

Some examples of things not covered include after hours visits to the General Medicine clinics (so if you happen to get sick after 5PM or on a weekend, we're sorry but you're out of luck), immunizations/allergy shots (isn't preventative medicine supposed to be the best medicine?), and radiology services (so maybe

you broke your leg, but you'll have to pony up to see an X-ray).

A full listing of services covered and not covered can be found on Student Health's website: <http://shs.unc.edu>, but I digress.

Two days later I'm still sick. So I schedule another appointment, this time with another doctor because the original guy is "out for the afternoon." After dragging myself through an excruciating Poli Sci midterm that morning, I make it to my afternoon appointment. This time the waiting room is empty, and they see me on time. Maybe today would be better. Maybe not.

After explaining everything I had to explain to the first doctor in addition to



The kind of bureaucratization and inefficiency that would follow if Student Health's model were applied to our national health care system makes me cringe.



the no-effect his penicillin had on me, this new doctor decided that I just needed to wait longer for the penicillin to kick in. He gave me a prescription for a decongestant to help out, but told me to come back again in two days if there wasn't any change.

I walked out very angry, and I didn't even bother filling the second prescription. These people were effectively worthless. What did he think I was doing by making my second appointment? Just checking in to see how everyone was doing? The penicillin wasn't working and neither was Student Health.

I called my mom, and then called my doctor from back home. She knows me and my medical history, which I won't go into full detail here. But after hearing my story, she immediately sent a prescription for a z-pack. Twelve hours later my fever was gone and I was on the mend. Thank you Dr. Sane, thank you for rescuing me from my school's health care system.

The kind of bureaucratization and inefficiency that would follow if Student Health's model were applied to our national health care system makes me cringe. Student Health won't file with insurance companies, and so in most cases you end up paying Student Health, filing with your own insurance company, and then being reimbursed by them. A ridiculous flow of money, time and paperwork that is easily preventable.

I understand that health care costs are rising, but so is the quality of our service. If you want to put everyone on an equal playing field with universal health care, be prepared to accept mediocrity as the standard. I say mediocrity because there would be no incentive to rise above. We would all just be numbers in a system with no value.

CR

David Hodges is a freshman political science major from High Point, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

Saving the Environment

Without Wasting Your Money

By Liz Thomas

Staff Writer

When taking out the trash, how many students actually separate their plastics, aluminum, and paper from non-recyclables? UNC provides each room with a blue recycle bin, yet most students ignore it. Do students simply overlook the designated bins or do they intentionally just not care? Believe it or not, spring semester at UNC means more than the NCAA Championship.

Informative Green Game posters and bulletins are proudly displayed in each residence building, yet an alarming number of students have no idea what these annual events are. According to the Green Games website, "Green Games is an environmental competition among residence halls, divided into teams based on housing communities. Its purpose is to stimulate conservation of energy and water, reduce the amount of trash generated while increasing recycling and promoting student awareness with regards to campus sustainability."

With all the publicity (except for flyers, because those are considered environmentally unfriendly) and cash prizes, there appears to be no reason why students should not partake in such an easy and beneficial program.

It is popularly promoted that conservatives are at disinterested in environmental issues; this is not true, and provides all the more reason for conservatives here at UNC to participate in the Green Games. It disproves this common misconception and, after all, we all need the same basic resources to survive, regardless of political persuasion. Resi-

dent Advisors work hard to make your contribution to the effort as painless as possible. For example, collections for "a battery for every bed" have the RAs collect used batteries to be recycled. This saves students the trip to the dumpsters; thus, they are more likely to participate.

Even if this issue is being read past the end of the Green Games, education about environmental issues helps all



students realize how beneficial conservation of water, energy, and other resources really is. It can save money as well as do a great deal for the greater good of man. So before claiming that trimming a few minutes from a shower or turning off dorm lights while they are in class hardly helps the environment, students should consider how individual votes can have great effect on the outcome of an election. Seemingly minuscule actions add up to affect everyone.

CR

Liz Thomas is a freshman journalism major from Atlanta, Georgia. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

HOMELESS HAVEN

How Homelessness Has Made Chapel Hill More Dangerous

By Matthew Pulley
Staff Writer

There are a group of people in Chapel Hill that constantly prey upon University students at every given opportunity. Their activities are largely illegal and completely self-motivated, but neither police nor local politicians have done anything effective to stop them, even when they approach people in broad daylight on Franklin Street.

Homelessness has reached epidemic proportions in the quiet college town of Chapel Hill and it is having more of a negative effect than many people realize. The negative effects of panhandling are felt across all walks of life in the town. Businesses such as the Franklin Street McDonalds and CVS pharmacies have had their businesses hurt by panhandling. Customers are often intimidated away from the stores when panhandlers are standing out in front of them, as many people would rather avoid the confrontation than make their purchases.

For their part, many Franklin Street businesses have responded by placing signs on their premises encouraging citizens not to give money to those who ask for it. Panhandlers who enter the store to ask customers for money are frequently thrown out, but little can be done to prevent them from returning.

Homelessness goes beyond the economic concerns of panhandling, however, and is more importantly a matter of public safety for Chapel Hill.

In researching this article, several fellow UNC students have told me about incidents where homeless men have followed them through the streets of Chapel Hill at night after being denied the change that they were seeking. Several of these students indicated that this made them feel unsafe, no doubt a part of the strategy of the vagrant attempting to extort money.

This type of encounter has a name in the legal system. It is intimidation and on

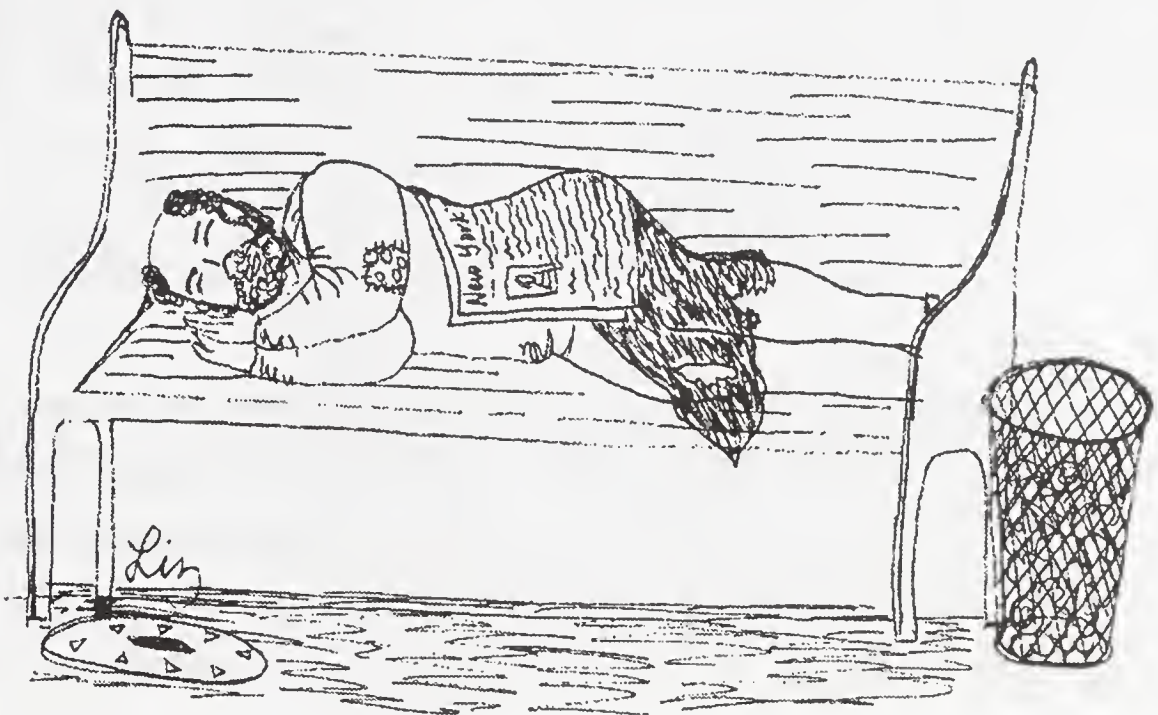
the borderline of assault. This is both illegal and unacceptable for our society to tolerate.

Homelessness is also attributed to a large number of break-ins in Chapel Hill, especially in the University's fraternity houses. Several fraternity members have had to run homeless people out of their homes after illegal break-ins, specifically problematic during the summer months when few people are home.

One such incident turned violent in the fall of last semester. Ryan Burke of

gated a crime involving homeless assailants. The police first interrogated Fred Lowry, the student who first discovered Burke after the attack, as their main suspect. After hearing Burke's descriptions of his attackers as "homeless black males," the police left and did little else to pursue the investigation, including leaving the remains of the two broken glass bottles at the scene of the crime.

Who is to blame for the assaults, intimidation, burglaries and break-ins associated with the ever-growing homeless



the Zeta Psi fraternity at 200 W. Cameron Avenue was in the laundry room one evening when he was confronted by a pair of homeless men who had broken in.

The confrontation escalated to violence as the men attacked Burke with a pair of bottles, robbed him and left him unconscious. He was later rushed to UNC hospital when discovered by another student.

For their part, the Chapel Hill Police Department seemed reluctant to investi-

gate a crime involving homeless assailants.

Is it the fault of the police? Perhaps. However, with 27 arrests reported in the 2003-2004 annual reports (up from 2 in 2001-2002), the police have recognized actions by homeless people as a serious threat to public safety. Regardless, there are still obvious shortcomings in the enforcement of town laws concerning vagrancy. As panhandling continues, homeless men can be found sleeping in doorways and public benches and crime continues to mount.

Is it the fault of the Chapel Hill town council? One can hardly argue against it. After all, two miles to the west in Carrboro, where panhandling is completely illegal, homelessness is nowhere near as large a public problem as in Chapel Hill. The Chapel Hill law against panhandling from dusk until dawn (passed in 2003) seems to have done nothing to turn the tide of evening panhandling which is still rampant on Franklin Street.

The main blame for Chapel Hill's and UNC's problems of attracting so many homeless people to our streets is our own. Every time someone gives change to a panhandler or a police officer fails to enforce town laws against vagrancy, we have offered positive reinforcement to these people.

Many of the homeless characters on

Franklin Street are the same ones that have been there for years upon years. Though it may be awkward and uncomfortable to refuse change to a panhandler, giving in only perpetuates the system where dozens of homeless people can continue to prey upon Chapel Hill students and citizens. There are many alternative means to help the homeless for those charitably minded people who give out of the goodness of their hearts and not through intimidation or emotional guilt-tripping. Several churches in the area provide aid to the genuine homeless seeking assistance, and the IFC shelter has recently been reopened to get the homeless off the streets and into a bed. Other shelters and programs are currently under development and all these organizations could use donations of

time and money.

Orange and Durham counties jointly came together in November of 2004 to announce their plans to eliminate homelessness by 2013. To outside observers, this may seem like a bold statement and the start of a novel campaign against poverty. To people used to the rhetoric of Chapel Hill politics, however, it is no surprise to hear an overzealous statement proclaiming an idea to create a utopian society.

Neither town nor county government can do enough to take care of the real homeless problem Chapel Hill has. The real solution is up to you and me, and here is how we start. Let's practice together: "No, I don't have any spare change for you."

CR

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Solar-Powered Nomads

Tradition, Technology, and Capitalism in Mongolia

By Deb McCown

Mongolian Bureau Chief

The dominant view of development in the U.S. seems to be that traditional ways of life are incompatible with modern technology and ideas, but the way people live here in Mongolia shows just how wrong this assertion is.

Unlike many assumptions about people in developing countries, Mongolian herders in the 21st century are far from naïve. They are smart: smart enough to integrate modern technology into their way of life without being consumed by it, smart enough to pursue their interests, and smart enough to find the balance between tradition and modernity.

An obvious example is visible throughout the Mongolian countryside where, a hundred miles from pavement or any settled town, you can see gers – or moveable felt-tent homes – with satellite dishes outside. Here, people who still use horses as their sole mode of transportation and still cook with wood nonetheless can get satellite TV.

They power these television sets and satellite dishes with solar panels, supported by the same expertly hand-cut birch poles that are otherwise put to more traditional uses.

Ironically, the same ideology that paints traditional American attitudes and lifestyles as backwards also supports the belief that Third World lifestyles should be preserved in a supposedly pristine form rather than subjected to the supposed evils of global capitalism. Yet, the integration of tradition and technology is something that Mongolians are extremely good at.

In one family I met, for example, the woman of the house still gets up early in the morning to light the stove and begin cooking a traditional breakfast. Her husband still steps out the door every morning and smiles at the sunrise as he goes out to herd the animals. While they have a television set and a DVD player in their cabin, they still comb the goats for cash-

mere in the spring, cut hay in the summer, and preserve their winter meat supply in the fall. This technology only means that now they have an additional option for how to spend their free time – watching a Mongolian film, or perhaps an American western translated into Mongolian.

A family in the next valley also spends a lot of time caring for animals, as well as on making woodcarvings and birch-bark containers to sell. The family, which varies in size from half a dozen

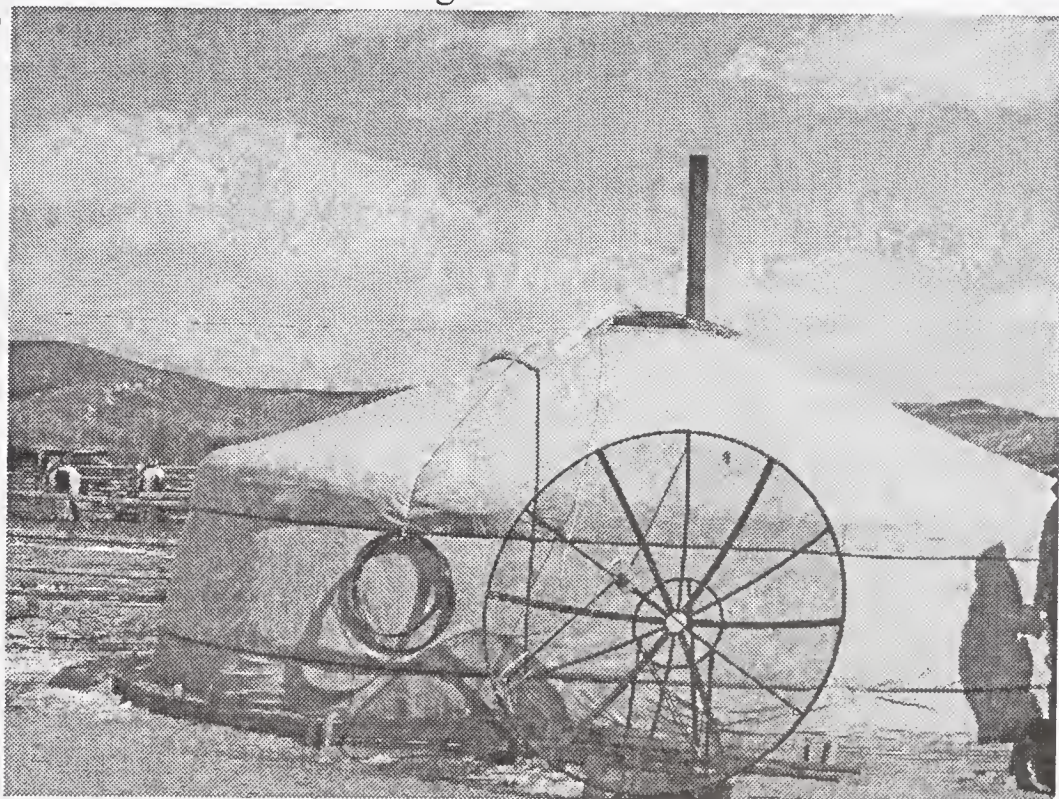
members to 20 or more as relatives visit unannounced in the traditional way, spends many evenings together in the ger watching movies. While the television and satellite dish may have a noticeable presence in this household, considering their situation as a fall into consumer culture could not be further from the truth.

In a lot of ways, the Mongolian countryside is more developed than the U.S. Because of the need for sustainable and self-sufficient households that are adapted to local conditions, the people there readily adopt such environmentally friendly technologies as solar panels that even many Americans are hesitant to use. Traditions are not destroyed by technology; they are enhanced by it.

Some might say that it's only a matter of time before the ills of development reach Mongolia, but local conditions suggest otherwise. It is true that increased

urbanization (more than half the population now lives in Ulaanbaatar, the capital and only major city) has resulted in decreased traditional knowledge among part of the population. Nevertheless, it's surprising how many city people still spend time in the countryside – and still know how to produce more products from milk than Americans have ever heard of.

It is all, I suppose, a matter of collective choices, and in America we have chosen to trade traditional skills of self-sufficiency for modern convenience. Creating an economy based on specialization has meant that Americans have more time for other things besides the tasks of daily living and that, per capita, we create a lot more wealth and therefore can afford a much higher standard of living.



A Tar Heel for Life. Deb Tunes into the Championship Game.

While in our country maintaining traditions may seem incompatible with using modern technology, other nations are different and may choose to develop differently. For Mongolians, development doesn't necessarily mean urbanization or the loss of traditional skills and ways of life. Instead, it means integrating the most useful technologies into existing ways of life.

Perhaps part of the reason why I don't think the culture here is likely to be destroyed by technology or Western influence is that the harsh climate prevents too much dependence on it. Many tech-

nologies, while convenient in some seasons, are simply not practical during much of the year.

For example, the cold and snow in the winter make driving a car impractical in most of the country, while horses are just as reliable a mode of transportation as they have always been. Even in the city, it is considered shameful to be Mongolian and unable to ride a horse.

Except in thick, heavily insulated and expensive urban buildings, water pipes would freeze solid for half the year, making improvements in well technology a far more valuable option for the average family than extensive public water systems. With such a sparse population, many signs of development in other countries simply don't apply here.

Perhaps the most noticeable change in the culture here has been the trend in the last century or so toward a more settled lifestyle. Even nomads now move in far smaller circles of migration than they used to. Perceived limits on grazing land and pressures for land privatization are likely to accelerate this trend, but this is dependent upon what Mongolians themselves decide to do on these questions. In that sense the culture has been changing, but the changes are coming from within Mongolia itself.

Still, animal husbandry remains an important sector of the economy, and the percentage of the GDP that comes from livestock production is increasing. While some herders still live on a subsistence level, many others are taking advantage of the free market (something new to the last 15 years) to make their way of life economically profitable.

Even with the use of technology and the presence of global capitalism, the core elements of the culture here – the animals, the connection to nature, hospitality and the innate sense of freedom that comes naturally ingrained in every Mongolian – are here to stay for a long time.

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Continued from Page 5

of the BSM political action committee condemned President Bush. The organization has fought for affirmative action as well. As for the GLBT-SA, it is common sense that a gay rights organization would be liberal, and the GLBT-SA has made clear its intention to work with the Young Democrats to advance the agenda.

The outcome of this situation is yet to be determined. The Daily Tar Heel editorial board came out in favor of the proposed change – that is, the removal of the BSM and GLBT-SA seats. But the reasoning was that there are hundreds of student groups on campus – why do these two deserve special treatment? Indeed, that is a nice argument to supplement my own. But I believe my point still made: unequal ideological representation is wrong, and cannot be tolerated.

Regardless of the outcome, the point has been made that institutionalized liberalism must go. Just as there should be no politically protected classes of citizens (the mentality behind hate crime legislation, for example), there should be no politically protected student organizations.

Having two liberal seats on the Union Board of Directors will not threaten our existence on this campus, but it will perpetuate an attitude that conservatives are less respectable. At a public university, this can never be acceptable.

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GAP Visits Carolina

By Fitz E. Barringer
Editor

Walking through Polk Place in early April, it was nearly impossible to miss the disturbing photographs of aborted children displayed next to victims from the Nazi Holocaust and other historical genocides.

While many students may have had trouble connecting the sets of photographs, the point of juxtaposing these graphic images was quite simple for Carolina Students for Life. CSFL, the group that staged the Genocide Awareness Project, hoped to raise awareness for the true atrocities committed in the name of the pro-choice movement.

Both sets of images showed mutilated bodies, helpless victims, and, as pro-life supporters would argue, some of the worst acts committed by humanity. Tiny human arms, complete with miniature fingers but severed at the shoulder, appeared like they had been chopped in blenders. Other pictures revealed tiny bodies covered in blood in the palm of a gloved hand.

CSFL hopes that the disturbing photographs and the informational pamphlet will get students at the University thinking about abortion.

"We want to open a dialogue on campus," said Mary McPherson, a student volunteer involved with CSFL.

"We don't expect people to fall down and become pro-life, but we do want to get people thinking [about abortion]," she said.

The Genocide Awareness Project is part of a national campaign to raise awareness about abortion on college campuses. Sponsored by the Center for Bio-Ethical Re-

form, the project travels to college campuses across the United States with its



Spectators View the Genocide Awareness Project in Polk Place.

display of photographs and informational pamphlets.

Although its photographs make a bold statement, its "Why Abortion is Genocide" pamphlet contains the Genocide Awareness Project's most important arguments.

Throughout the information booklet, abortion is systematically compared to such atrocities as the Nazi Holocaust, lynchings in the American South, and the Rwandan

Genocide of the mid-1990s. Moreover, the pamphlet describes the ways that the pro-choice movement is working to strip abortion of its meaning. One example, for instance, discusses how abortion supporters in Los Angeles prevented the burial of 16,000 fetuses, saying

the aborted babies were medical waste, not human lives. This behavior, however, stands in stark contrast to medical facts

showing that a baby develops a heartbeat and brain activity within days of conception.

As the Genocide Awareness Project points out, describing fetuses with heartbeats and brain activity as "sub-human" has disturbing parallels with other genocidal atrocities. Classifying any group of humanity as "less human" than another class of people sets a dangerous precedent. Hitler, after all, was famous for describing Jews as a lower form of life than Aryans.

Just as Jews, Rwandans, and Cambodians were portrayed as unwanted—and unneeded—by society, human fetuses have now become the objects of contempt. And contempt, the Genocide Awareness Project argues, leads to genocide. The Cambodian genocide in which one out of four Cambodians was killed pales in comparison to abortion in which one out of three fetuses is aborted. America alone has killed 38 million unborn children since 1973; that figure dwarfs the 6 million Jews slaughtered during the Holocaust.

Some may argue that the Genocide

As the GAP points out, describing fetuses with heartbeats and brain activity as "sub-human" has disturbing parallels with other genocidal atrocities.

Awareness Project uses showmanship to create disturbing images in our minds. But the pictures make abstract concepts of abortion into concrete images. They force people to look at tortured, starved, or shredded human bodies and confront the realities of abortion and genocide.

Just because the Holocaust unfolded in death camps miles away from German cities does not mean that millions of Jews were not murdered. Just because abortion takes place behind closed doors does not mean that babies are not being killed.

The Genocide Awareness Project forces people to confront what they would prefer to ignore. But ignoring the images does not make them go away. When society chooses ignorance over reality, genocide is free to reign.

CR

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Paradigms & Principles

Advice for the Future

When we win the National Championship again next year, students can learn from this year's common Franklin Street celebration mistakes. Before going out to watch any exciting basketball game, make sure you don't make any of these possibly deadly mistakes.

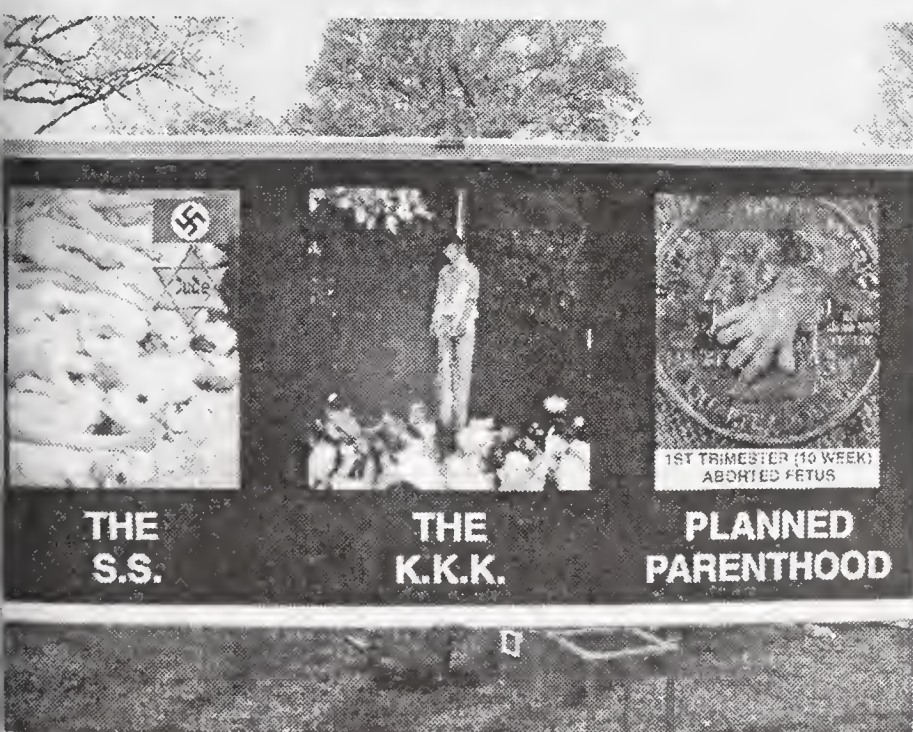
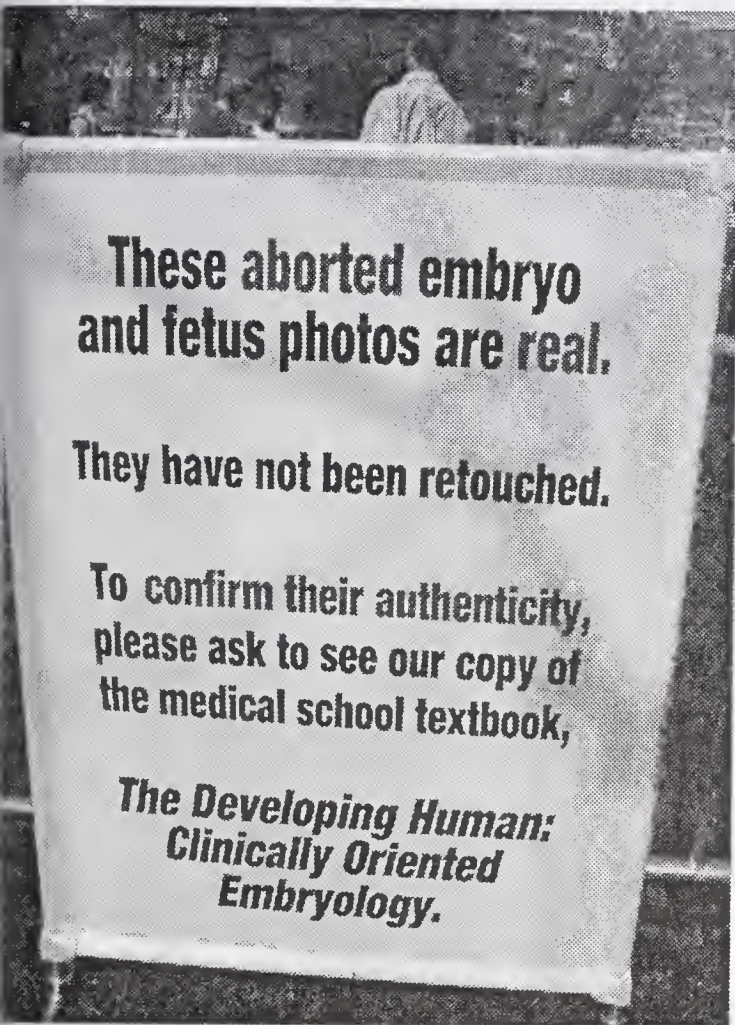
1. **Wear closed-toe shoes (steel plated are best).** Although Rainbows are UNC's token footwear choice, they are not appropriate for crowded mob scenes. Whoever left the bloody footprints by the Bell tower learned the hard way.
2. **Avoid wearing anything flammable.** Check the labels of your clothes. Stay away from anything too loose fitting or synthetic. Nylon will melt into your skin like plastic if you decide to test your long jump over a bonfire. Hairspray is not worth the risk either.
3. **Put your wallet in your front pocket.** No one wants to be pick pocketed at such a happy event.
4. **Avoid short skirts and always double tie halter tops.** Of course girls have the right to wear whatever they please, but in crowded areas molesters have an easier getaway. Try not to expose yourself as an easy target.
5. **Don't lose sight of your friends.** It's easy to get separated on Franklin, and with so many people making calls, cell phone lines are usually unavailable. Hold hands or make plans in case someone gets lost.
6. **Don't do anything stupid.** It's easy to get caught up in the moment, but you still have to live with the consequences of your actions.

Pro-Death

In the midst of the campus uproar over the Genocide Awareness Project, an interesting matter of diction was brought to our attention. The 2004 AP Style Guide advises writers to "use *anti-abortion* instead of *pro-life* and *abortion rights* instead of *pro-abortion* or *pro-choice*." Labeling pro-lifers "anti" is supposedly more accurate.

In an effort to be as accurate as possible, *Carolina Review* thought about using the terms *pro-life* and *anti-life* to describe the abortion debate. Unfortunately, *anti-life* sounds very negative and may hurt peoples' feelings. Therefore, we have decided to be more positive while at the same time remaining accurate. So, from now on we will refer to "abortion rights" advocates as *Pro-Death*.

A Picture is Worth a Thousand Words



More GAP images are available online at the Carolina Review website: www.unc.edu/cr/

AND ONE MORE THING...

...Thank you Carolina Students for Life and GAP.



“Through their mighty political groups, the pro-abortionists compel TV stations to refuse advertisements, showing partial-birth and other abortion artifacts. They will not even allow viewers (or themselves, I suspect) to see what their policies have wrought. They are, at least to my mind, like the Germans who refused to think about what was happening at Dachau and then vomited when they saw—and never wanted to see again.”

Ben Stein, May 1998

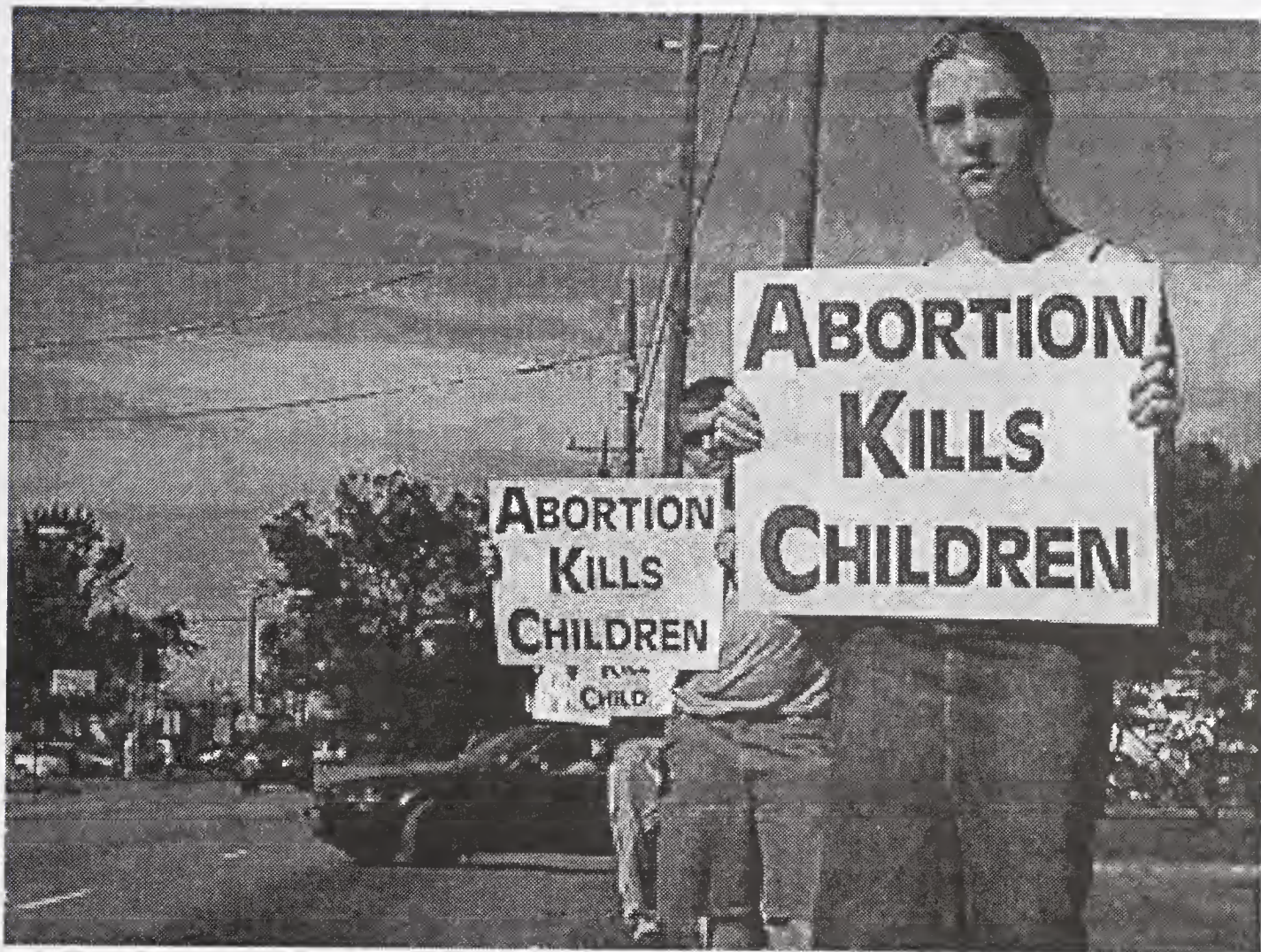
Carolina Review

Volume XII, Issue 9

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

Summer 2005

UNC-Chapel Hill



A Bastion of *Conservative Activism???*

Inside: Summer Reading, Campus Conservative Movement, Advice for Freshmen, and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

Once a month during the school year, *Carolina Review* produces a magazine which takes a critical look at campus politics and University policy. We offer students a perspective that will be heard no where else on the campus. We offer the conservative perspective.

However, in our annual summer issue, we pull away from our activist tendencies for a moment in an effort to introduce new students to UNC-Chapel Hill. Although we do not have as many articles scrutinizing higher education policy, we still offer students opinion and commentary that they can find nowhere else.

In this special issue we offer advice, inform readers about the campus conservative movement, and offer a couple interesting reviews. But we hope you take away from this issue one theme in particular: the campus conservative movement is growing. Even in a bastion of leftist thought like UNC-Chapel Hill, conservatism is gaining ground. This can be seen by reading the summer issue of *Boiling Point*, UNC's "progressive" magazine. The entire issue is a catalogue of old and new liberal student groups. Why such an explosion in student bureaucracy? Because campus liberals don't know how to deal with the success of conservatism. One group, the Committee for a Queerer Carolina, tried to ridicule the Committee for a Better Carolina by copying their name. Unfortunately, the tactic only illustrates my point further. Conservatism is growing and liberals don't know how to handle it.

So, if you are a conservative and fearful of being an outcast at UNC, fear not. If you are not a conservative, give it time. College is all about expanding one's mind. And reading *Carolina Review* while you are at UNC is one step in the right direction.

Sincerely,
The Editors



Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

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Mission Statement

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the “war of ideas” and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

www.unc.edu/cr/

Carolina Review has a website. In addition to our archive and staff information, the site contains an improved blog and exclusive articles. Here is a taste of what's online this month:

PHOTO GALLERY

Check out articles from the 2004-2005 school year.

COURSE REVIEWS

Signing up for classes this summer? Check out our course reviews online.

SUBMIT AN ARTICLE

Carolina Review welcomes article submissions. To submit an article, mail a hardcopy to **Carolina Review, PO Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182** or e-mail your article to cr@unc.edu. *Carolina Review* reserves the right to edit submissions for length, profanity, and clarity.

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Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note “Carolina Review” in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 977-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

ADVICE FOR NEW STUDENTS...

...From a Useful Idiot—I Mean Sophomore

By David Hodges
Staff Writer

The culture of college is hard to encapsulate in a single essay. Not because of its complexity, but simply because it is always hard to fully grasp what you are very much a part of. It is almost impossible to remove oneself completely from a situation and give an objective analysis of a place or event. Nonetheless, I am going to try. Here is a crash course for incoming freshman on what to expect from the college culture at UNC-Chapel Hill.

I don't care how responsible or organized you were in high school. In college procrastination is the golden rule. Nearly all of your professors will give you detailed syllabi on the first day. But despite your awareness in August of your paper's impending October due date, you will undoubtedly fail to step foot into a library with the intention of doing any meaningful research until the night before. Caffeine will become your best friend, all-nighters in the Undergrad Library your ritual. There's a reason there are so many places to get a good cup of coffee on this campus.

There's also a reason you put a four hour gap between Ancient Cities and ANTH 10. It's so you can finally catch up on all that sleep you missed the night before in the UL. Twenty minutes here, an hour there, it all adds up to eight in the end, and that's what matters...right? The best place to catch some Z's is found on a couch inside Graham Memorial. But if your raccoon-eyed self feels like that's just too far to walk, the cushioned benches in the UL might just have to do. On warm days, a nice shady spot in the quad is typically preferable.

Due to said all-nighters and perpetual napping, the day of the week will be lost on you. Any night which an assignment is not due on the following day can become the "weekend," and this can be both a blessing and a curse. A blessing because hey, your workweek now has the potential to effectively be only two days long. A curse because that Friday-morning quiz your TA decides to squeeze in towards the end of the semester will blindsides you like a deer in headlights.

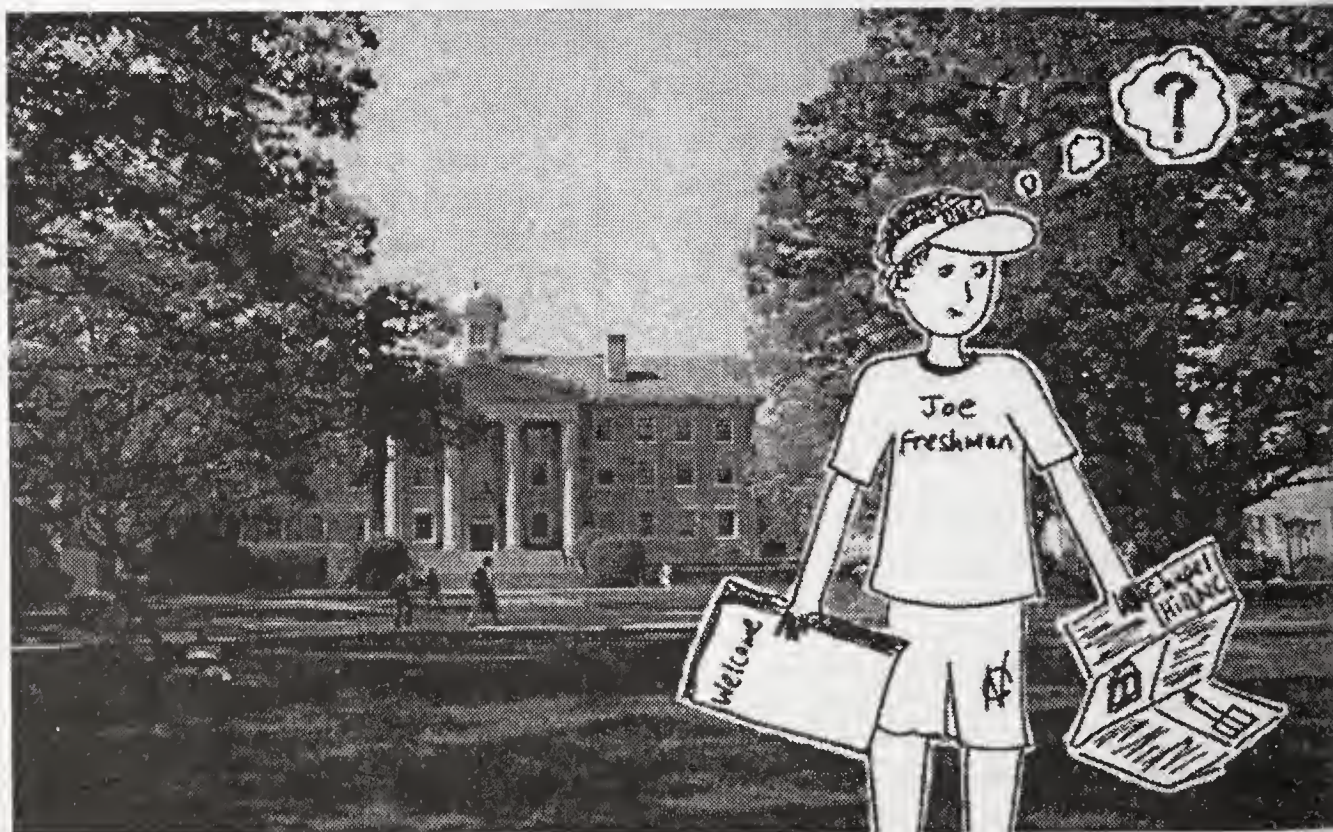
The later it is at night, the more interesting mundane activities will seem. Going down the hall to order massive amounts of pizza at 2AM is almost as scandalous and tantalizing as love triangles on the OC. Bonus points if you're not even all that hungry because you just pigged out on ramen noodles and Easy Mac right before dialing. This holds true for the following activities: starting DVDs after midnight, running through the sprinklers on the quad at random

Despite your awareness in August of your paper's impending October due date, you will undoubtedly fail to step foot into a library with the intention of doing any meaningful research until the night before.

hours of the night, and playing pickup games of basketball on any of the south campus courts after quiet hours are in effect.

Most everyone here has their own favorite drinking games whether it's flip cup or circle of death or the soon-to-be classic beer pong. Responsibility while drinking is key – otherwise our parents might stop sending us away so readily. The P2P requires little effort to get you back, and almost all house parties are within walking distance to most dorms. But that whole saying about "liquor and beer, never fear." Forget it. Just don't switch back and forth more than twice. If you do happen to throw up at the end of the night it's probably because you drank entirely too much and not because the bartender in your stomach is bad at mixing drinks.

Carolina Basketball is more than culture in Chapel Hill, it borders on the religious. But while this religion might not lead to eternal life or peace of mind, it



Welcome to UNC.

performs several lesser, albeit important, social functions. Basketball season brings us closer together in the throes of competition; it gives us the impetus to party even harder than usual when we win; and above all, it separates us from that lesser institution eight miles down the road. Oh, and did I mention that we're the champs? Because we are.

There's a lot more that I've left out, like a certain portion of the student population and their obsession with the SRC, but you'll pick it up as you go. So to conclude, some not-so-lasting advice from a wise fool: remember that this place is only as big as you let it be; don't sweat the small stuff or else you'll miss the point; and do things because you want to, not because you feel obligated. It's much more fulfilling that way.

...

...And Lessons Learned

By Liz Thomas
Staff Writer

On April 15 my friend Eliza received a call from her roommate telling her that a fire destroyed everything in her dorm room. We had just arrived in Gainesville, Florida for the Rugby National Tournament, so only her small tuffie bag was saved from the destruction. There was nothing Eliza could have done to prevent the electrical fire. The prior fires in her room were reported and maintenance told her that her room was perfectly safe. Now her childhood tuffed bear is ash and her fish boiled to death. Thankfully no one (aside from the poor fish) was harmed, but students were reminded that unexpected events occur and the best we can do is to cope as well as possible. With just a few weeks before finals, Eliza returned to Chapel Hill with only a small bag of dirty clothes and a rugby injury leaving her in crutches. She coped quite well with the tragedy and now is a much stronger person.

While this is an extreme example of how small luxuries like security and health can be taken away in a heartbeat, all students need to be reminded that college is all about rolling with the punches.

The best advice anyone can give the incoming class is that

you can't control everything. You are allowed to go a little crazy when you move in. Freshmen year is all about being high-maintenance. Recent high school grads want to bring as many familiar comforts as possible regardless of their function, but there

is a happy medium between living off bare necessities and forcing your roommate to deal with your unreasonable number of stuffed animals and kitchen supplies. Goals and aspirations are necessary for any wide-eyed college student, but don't overwhelm yourself with meticulous details. You can aim towards maintaining a 4.0 GPA, avoiding the freshman fifteen, keeping your dorm room spotless, and meeting your future life partner, but you should try aiming towards finishing your first year on the hill with decent grades, a good group of friends, and a little fun. Sometimes you just have to deal with minor setbacks like a failed quiz or missing laundry detergent and focus on the larger picture: surviving.

...

So You Got Here. Now What?

By Adam Herring
Editor

As we begin a new year here at Carolina, I want to direct this article towards a small segment of the Carolina student body. Out-of-state students, like myself, are in the vast minority at Carolina and, as such, face a completely different situation when beginning their

time here. I hope that this article may serve as some advice for all of you new out-of-state students here, from someone who has been down this path already.

The first, and most obvious, problem faced by new out-of-state students is that

You are allowed to
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Freshmen year is
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the vast majority of non-residents enter UNC with little if any social network. In the context of a large, publicly-funded state university, this puts out-of-state students at a significant disadvantage. Students from North Carolina are able to enter Carolina with a framework of social relations

based on their high school experiences. Most nonresidents are the only (or at least nearly the only) students entering from high school that do not have this sort of framework.

The result of this situation is that out-of-state students must, simply stated, put forth a greater effort to initiate and cultivate friendships than in-state students. This differentiation is instantly perceivable for out-of-state students, as they make their first forays into Carolina's social sphere and quickly realize that they, unlike in-state students, know very few people already.

My advice to fellow out-of-staters, is, first and foremost, to make the effort required to meet people. Get to know your roommates, your suitemates, your hall mates, your classmates. Don't be afraid to talk to people; you will be surprised at how easy it is, and how willing everyone else is to return your conversation. Go to parties when they interest you; hang out with people when they interest you. Just be sure not to count yourself out from the start, simply because you think it will be hard to meet people. Trust me; it is not difficult at all.

The second solution is something you will hear a lot of people say, but it is true, and I cannot emphasize it enough: GET INVOLVED. Student organizations are crucial to making the most out of your time at Carolina, and a lot of fun to boot. If you have an interest, odds are that there is an organization for it. There are hundreds of such organizations at UNC;

political organizations like Young Democrats and College Republicans, publications such as *Carolina Review* and the *Daily Tar Heel*, sports groups, performing groups, academic and social groups, fraternities and sororities, student government...the list is incredible.

Becoming active and involved in these groups is useful in multiple ways. They are a great forum for meeting other people and forming friendships. They are also an excellent means of boosting one's resume, and to grad schools and employers, student organization involvement is the mark of a well-rounded person with goals and the willingness to work with others to achieve them. In addition to these benefits of being involved in campus activities, there is the sense of personal accomplishment which is concomitant with being involved in an activity or cause which concerns you. In many ways, this feeling of accomplishment is the most rewarding reason to be involved during your time at Carolina.

This advice may seem obvious or trite. But, from my experience, the biggest hurdle that out-of-state students face is the problem discussed previously. I hope that many of you reading this are from outside of North Carolina; the geographical diversity of the student body, limited as it is, is one of the defining features of life here, and it is a great benefit. I hope that some of you find yourselves drawn to the *Carolina Review*; we are more than happy to have you. I hope that everyone else finds their own niche; there is one for everyone here, at this idyllic place. Welcome to all of you; the next four years are going to be the happiest years of your life, and I am convinced that there is no better place in the world at which to spend them.

CR

David Hodges is a rising sophomore political science major from High Point, North Carolina.

Liz Thomas, a rising sophomore journalism major, is from Atlanta, Georgia.

Adam Herring is a rising junior international studies major from Spartanburg, South Carolina..

Contact them at cr@unc.edu

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I'm a Conservative! Now What?

Conservative Groups at UNC

By the Carolina Review Staff

While UNC's large and vocal "progressive" student movement has spawned lots of leftist campus organizations, the conservative movement is also large and growing stronger. There are several choices for conservative students wishing to join a partisan or ideological organization, ranging from the large and well-known College Republicans and Committee for a Better Carolina to the newer CFACT and Carolina Women's Voice. There is a great deal to do politically at UNC and the conservative movement is eager to recruit new members. Be sure to sign up for one of these groups at Fallfest.

...

College Republicans
Chairman: Jordan Selleck
www.unc.edu/unccr/

One of the largest bastions of conservatism at Carolina has traditionally been the College Republicans. This year the CRs sponsored speeches by David Limbaugh and Dinesh D'souza, held rallies for the President, registered voters, and joined with members of the Young Democrats to honor our fallen soldiers in Iraq. The CRs are gearing up for an active fall semester, with various speakers, debates, and club social activities. You can contact Jordan Selleck at selleck@email.unc.edu.

...

Carolina Students for Life
President: Mary McPherson
www.unc.edu/csfl/

Carolina Students for Life is UNC's pro-life and women's health organization. CSFL advocates the pro-life message while pointing out the health risks associated with abortion and working to help women who are dealing with crisis preg-

nancies. Their goal is to actively engage the UNC community in the abortion debate, while helping women learn more about the risks of and alternatives to abortion.

This past year, CSFL brought Scott Klusendorf, a well known pro-life leader to UNC in October, went to the March for Life in Washington DC, and brought the Genocide Awareness Project to campus in April. GAP is a program in which large posters with pictures of aborted children are placed on the quad. The project caused a great deal of debate about abortion on campus and made an important point. Pictures tell the whole story: abortion is genocide. To read about the event further visit www.unc.edu/cr/ and read the April 2005 issue of *Carolina Review*.

If you are interested in this group you can contact Mary McPherson at mmcphers@email.unc.edu.

...

Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow
President: Nancy DeMaria

Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow is a campus organization which advocates free market solutions to common

environmental problems. Unlike the leftist environmental movement which focuses on heavy government regulation and intervention, CFACT believes environmental problems are best overcome by harnessing the power of free enterprise. They are also a community service-based group which will work to activate local volunteers to take part in cleaning up the environment.

CFACT takes a critical look at the traditional environmental movement and emphasizes the role of science, technology and property rights in overcoming environmental issues. This past spring, CFACT sponsored Dr. Howard Hayden, a physics professor at the University of Connecticut. He spoke to students about alternative energy and what it means for UNC. If you are interested in conservative environmentalism, contact Nancy DeMaria at demaria@email.unc.edu.

...

Committee for a Better Carolina
President: Trey Winslett

The Committee for a Better Carolina was founded in March 2002 by a group of students interested in promoting academic fairness, intellectual honesty and balance in education at UNC. Though a non-partisan organization, they promote conservatism and free-market ideals on the UNC campus. They work with national thinktanks such as the Leadership Institute in Washington, D.C. and the Young Americans Foundation to bring resources to UNC conservative movement.

Past projects include a 1,200 signature petition, published in *The Daily Tar Heel*, supporting the troops in Iraq, and a campaign to promote fair and balanced selections for the Summer Reading Program. Students wishing to join CBC can contact Trey Winslett at winslett@email.unc.edu.

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Other Conservative Groups

The Federalist Society

Carolina Troop Supporters

Carolina Law School Republicans

Carolina Law Pro-Life Society

Carolina Women's Voice
(see article on Page 9)

Top 10 Myths People Tell UNC Freshmen

10. Granville is a good place to live. Although it does have maids, the food is bad, it is in a bad location, and there is nothing special about it. Tell your parents to spend the money they save by moving you into to University Housing on basketball tickets or sports paraphernalia.

9. Dorm rooms are just like on TV. Don't expect the Real World or anything you see on MTV. They are small, cramped and often falling apart.

8. Money doesn't get wasted here. So Princeton named this school the "best for your buck." Have they heard about the Green Energy Project?

7. Silent Sam, the statue of a confederate soldier in the upper quad, will fire his gun whenever a virgin graduates....do I really need to comment on this one?

6. Summer reading is important. The discussion session which takes place within the first week of school involves 20 kids sitting in a classroom discussing a book only half the people have read and it doesn't count for a grade or a class.

5. Live on south campus. Sure the parties are great but is it really worth getting up 30 minutes earlier or having 5am fire alarms?

4. You will make the same grades you did in high school. In reality you will probably fail a test or a quiz or a homework assignment at some point while you are here. It does not mean that you are dumb. It simply shows that you're a normal person who, like the rest of us, realized a long time ago that academia is not the end-all, be-all of existence.

3. The bus system is great. Actually it is more confusing than Chinese. Do yourself a favor; burn calories and walk to class.

2. Facebook proves your popularity. 300 friends on the Facebook doesn't mean that you are popular. 300 friends on the Facebook doesn't actually mean anything except to prove your status as an amateur internet stalker.

1. Drink from the Old Well the first day of classes and you will get straight A's. Between us, the staff of the *Review* must have consumed a gallon of Old-Well water on the first day of class and the only result was dysentery.



CONSERVATIVE WOMENS' VOICE

Inside UNC's Newest Conservative Group

By Taylor Stanford
Staff Writer

Early in the spring semester of 2004, Kat Rodgers decided to start a new student organization, one that catered to an unheard voice on the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill campus. The product of this idea was the Conservative Women's Voice, an organization that has made a difference on campus, even during the short amount of time that it has been around.

Its constitutional mission statement reads: The Conservative Women's Voice is dedicated to upholding and promoting

the conservative ideals while pro-actively focusing on women's issues on the UNC-Chapel Hill campus. We believe that as women, we have the opportunity, the ability and the duty to step forward and make our beliefs and values known, and in the process, serve our community in a positive and compassionate manner.

Goals of the organization include supporting political candidates on the local, state and national levels, bringing speakers to campus, participating in community service, and co-sponsoring events

with the College Republicans, Carolina Students for Life and other conservative organizations.

Rodgers, who served as the president in the first year, worked tirelessly with her team of executive officers to orchestrate the first year events of CWV. After gaining campus recognition and funding from Student Congress, CWV was ready to go.

On February 26, 2005, it hosted a concert to benefit Interact of Wake County, an organization that helps domestically and sexually abused women and children get out of abusive relationships through safe-houses. The concert, known as Rock the House, featured

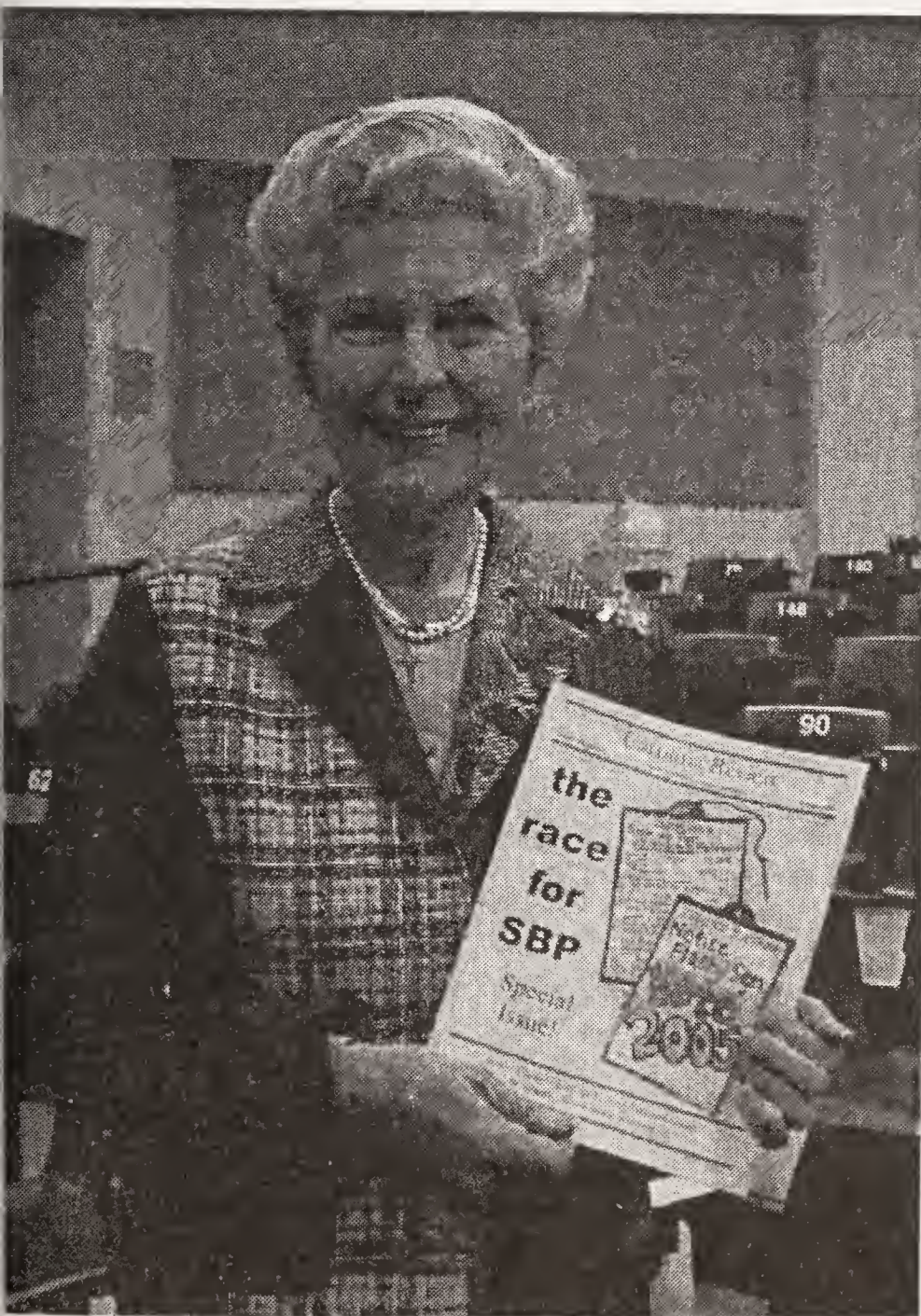
several bands, including one from Boston, and raised almost \$300.00 for Interact. Leaders of CWV intend for this to be an annual concert, growing in size and proceeds every year.

In March 2005, CWV brought Phyllis Schlafly to campus to give a speech entitled "Feminism vs. Conservatism." Her national reputation as a supporter of the homemaker during the radical feminist movement drew a varied crowd. In October, CWV is scheduled to host Sen. Elizabeth Dole.

Leaders of CWV also want to make the organization a service based group as well. Its kick-off event was participating in the Martin Luther King, Jr. Day of Service on campus, and members of the group have intentions of volunteering regularly with Pregnancy Support Services.

Officer positions for the group include a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and the group is always accepting new members. If you are interested in joining, or would like more information about CWV, contact current president Jenny Stevens at jnstevens@unc.edu.

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Conservative Women's Voice Brought Conservative Speaker Phyllis Schlafly to campus in March 2005.

*Taylor Stanford is a rising junior Journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina.
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Summer Reading

Has UNC Finally Gotten it Right?

By Laura Fried
Staff Writer

Finally, a summer reading book has been chosen that has relevance to UNC and actually takes place in North Carolina. This year, incoming freshman students are not greeted by an account of life at West Point or an introduction to Muslim religion. Instead, they will read an account of racial relations in a small North Carolina town. *Blood Done Sign My Name*, by Timothy Tyson, is one of UNC's best choices yet for freshman summer reading.

The book is a documentary intertwined with an autobiography. Set in his hometown of Oxford, North Carolina, Tyson chronicles the events following the public murder of Henry Marrow, a

black Vietnam veteran. The murderers were a white store owner, Robert Teel, and his son Larry. Robert Teel's stepson also played a role in the murder. The pair justified their actions by saying that Marrow made inappropriate comments to Larry's wife. Tyson was ten years old at the time of the event, yet he calls this event a turning point of his life.

Following the murder, in which Marrow was beaten and shot twice, once in the leg and once in the head, the town is in an uproar. The Teels, even with witnesses to the murder and a confession from Teel's stepson, are acquitted of the charges. The black residents of the town hold protests and rallies in the streets, while the Ku Klux Klan becomes active. As a final protest, black townsfolk burn much of Oxford, including tobacco barns, causing massive amounts of property damage and loss of profitable tobacco.

Tyson recounts not only actual historical events, but includes his own family history as well. He is the son of a Methodist minister who urged integration and was long a defender of equal racial rights. The views he held caused the entire Tyson family to be forced to leave Oxford.

Although the topic of race relations often seems ubiquitous in Southern literature, the book is an interesting account for several reasons. Timothy Tyson is a white man. This adds an interesting twist because it shows how thoughtful whites responded when faced with crass injustice. Most of the time, such books are written from the point of view of a black person or a racist white person. Tyson is neither.

Tyson was also only ten years old at the time of the murder. He is able to show a child's perspective and response to the murder and the following events, and also how these events have shaped the rest of his life. Tyson has grown up to

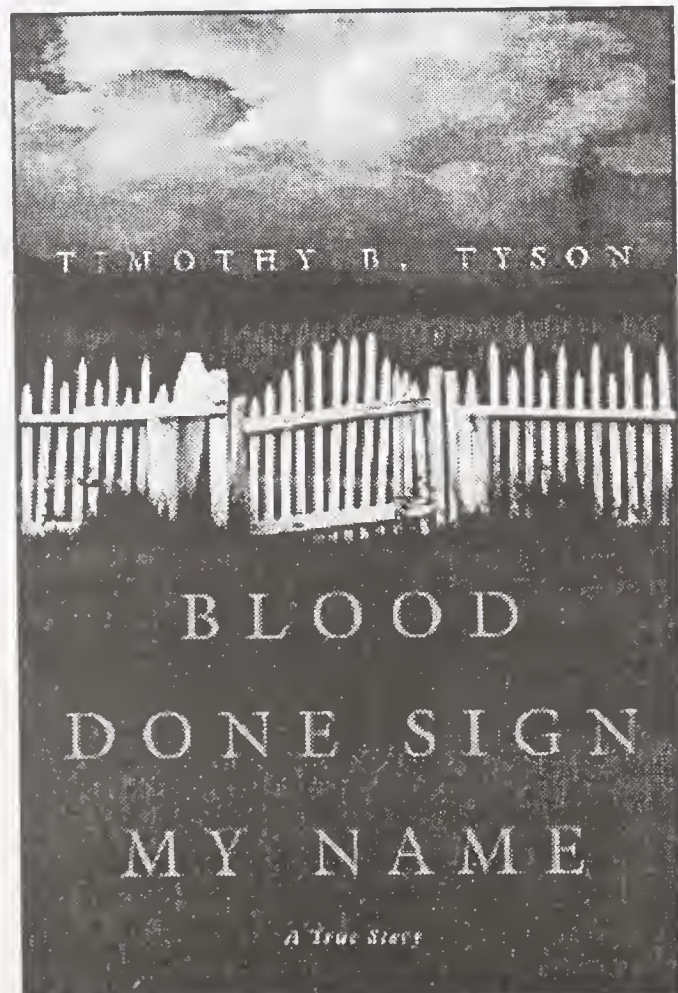
be a professor of African-American Studies in Wisconsin, demonstrating the lasting impression the issue of racial strife has had on his life.

Tolerance and respect are also two very important qualities stressed at Carolina and it can never hurt to have a discussion on the two.

Overall, the book is well written and thought provoking. It is applicable to UNC because it touches on topics that have affected the state's past and continue to affect it now. It will lead to good discussions for incoming students about the ever prevalent topic of race relations and respect. Finally, UNC chose a book that makes sense for summer reading.

CR

Laura Fried is a rising sophomore psychology major from Wilmington, North Carolina.
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Blood Done Sign My Name is available from Amazon.com for \$14.00.

Crown Publishers
May 18, 2004

Hardcover
368 Pages

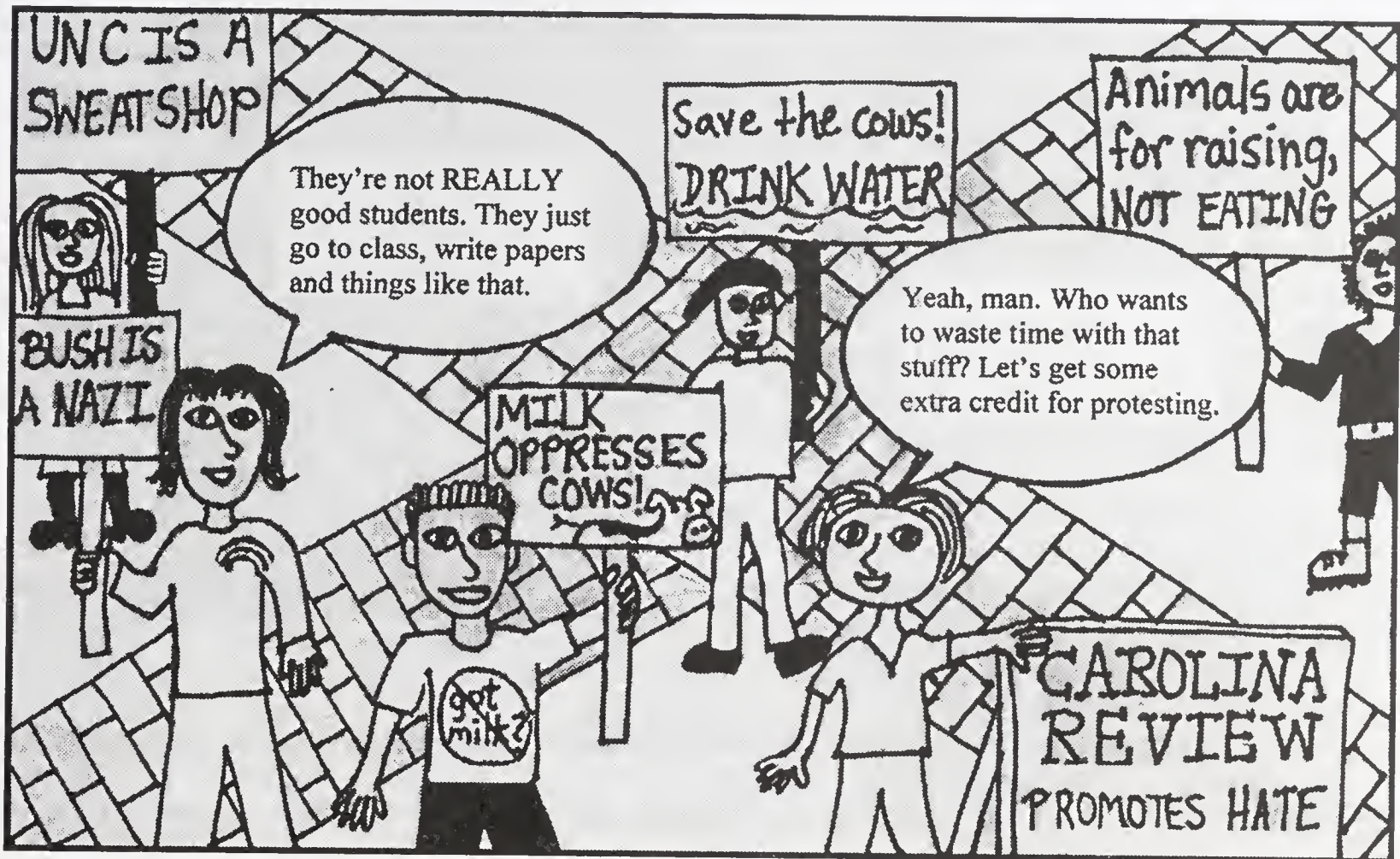
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Paul Begala Speaks at UNC

By Brian Sopp
Editor

Since their defeat in the 2004 election, Democrats have been in a state of shock. No group was more sullen than the campus leftists at UNC. "How could Bush have beaten John Kerry?" they asked. Many Republicans have suggested possible answers, but the Left has been mostly silent. Fortunately for Democrats, there is at least one liberal who is not afraid to criticize his own party in order to find the answer to this question. And ironically, it was the Young Democrats who brought this message to UNC.

On April 18 Paul Begala, co-host of CNN's *Crossfire* and longtime political consultant, spoke to a modest sized crowd in Carroll Hall about the state of the Democratic Party.

Walking to the front of the lecture hall dressed in a black suit, cowboy boots, and a yellow "live strong" bracelet, Begala began his talk with some general remarks and a little humor. Politics "is the only game for grown ups," he said. "It's not just what the media wants you to believe. It's not just show business for ugly people. It matters."

Begala told the audience that when he came home from Texas University after getting "the political bug," he told his father that he wanted to go into politics. His father, a man in the oil business, told him, "Son, that's a dirty business. Think about the word. 'Poli' is from the Greek word for 'many,' and ticks are blood sucking insects."

As the applause died down, Begala began the main part of his speech. Before the election "George Bush had a job

approval rating of 48 percent," he noted. "He had a very soft economy, a very unpopular occupation, and he lost all three debates according to the popular opinion

polls." And yet he still won the election.

"I think we Democrats need to start thinking through why that is," Begala said. The first part of his answer was an explanation of what Bush did right. The second part of the answer deals with what Kerry did wrong.

Supposedly, at the first strategy meeting of the reelection campaign, Bush staffers said, "Sir, you've got a 48 percent job approval rating. You're gonna lose, unless we make this a choice and not a referendum." Begala explained that "if Bush had run unopposed, he would have lost." In every speech and ad, Bush showed how his policies were good and Kerry's were bad.

"This election showed that negative campaigning works," Begala said. And this is what Kerry did not understand.

"It's not that Americans don't like negative campaigning, they don't like personal attacks. Democrats shouldn't be Bush haters."
- Paul Begala

John Kerry's campaign refused to do negative campaigning. In light of the failure of Republican's attacks on Clinton in 1998, Kerry believed that Americans don't like negative campaigning. According to Begala, he was mistaken. "It's not that Americans don't like negative campaigning, they don't like personal attacks. Democrats shouldn't be Bush haters," Begala said. "They should draw principle contrast on the issues." That is what Bush did with

John Kerry.

Begala offered anecdotes from the De-

mocratic National Convention, where he had gone to help former President Clinton with his speech, to illustrate this point. "The Kerry campaign had a rule at the *Democratic National Convention* that you couldn't attack Republicans. I thought it was a typo," he said.

Supposedly, the Kerry campaign was furious with Jimmy Carter for being "too negative." In frustration, Begala told his audience "Jimmy Carter won the Nobel Peace Prize. If he's too mean for you, you're a wuss."

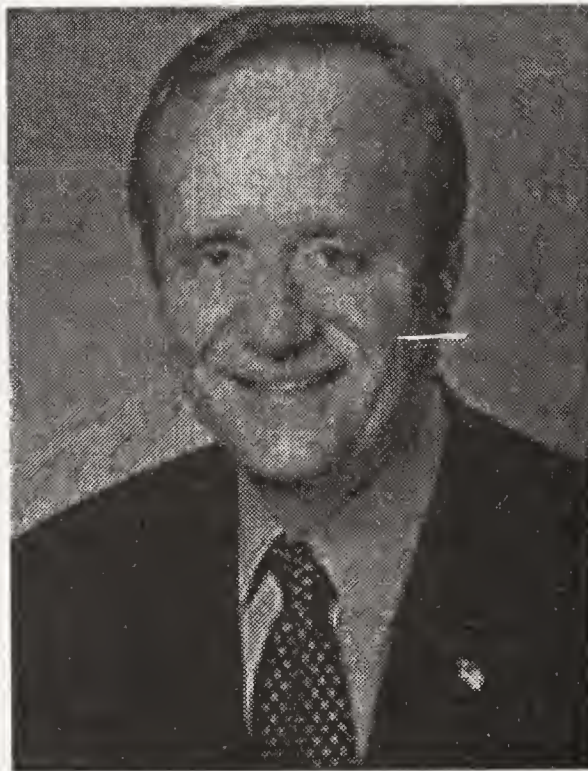
Democrats need to start fighting back he said. They can't just talk about policies. "We need a narrative," he said. "Bush had a story that made a coherent whole out of the parts."

Moving away from his main argument into miscellaneous thoughts, Begala told the audience what he believes separates the two parties. "Democrats believe we are all in this together," he said. "Republicans think you are on your own."

He criticized Republicans for being all about power. "If Republicans don't like a rule, they change it," he said. Furthermore, "I think Tom Delay is a crook. The evidence is overwhelming."

Begala also urged students to stay away from political stereotypes perpetuated by the media. "At the end of the day, liberals view themselves as intellectually superior," he said. "Republicans believe they are morally superior." Both assumptions are wrong.

Finally, Begala told the story of how



Paul Begala from CNN's canceled *Crossfire*.

s grandmother moved to America from Hungary and was a maid for many years, that her grandson could go to law school and work for a president. Democrats, he said, constructed the ladder which his family had climbed. After that, he could never change parties.

During the question and answer session, Begala shared his views on Social Security, Judicial appointees, religion, and Howard Dean. To end the speech, he asked a question about the Democrat's 2008 Presidential candidate. Begala says it is Senator Clinton. "If you're gonna clean up a big mess," he said "why not turn to a woman."

Unfortunately for Democrats, Begala's entire argument was erroneous. Kerry didn't win because of a lack of negative campaigning. He lost because voters preferred the policies and honesty of George Bush. Furthermore, the Democrats' problem is not timidity. It is the fact that the national Democratic Party is out of touch with Middle America. Their values, i.e. abortion on demand, socialism, etc. are not the values that Americans believe in. Nonetheless, at least there is a Democrat who can acknowledge that his party has a problem. And amazing as it seems, it was a group of UNC students who came to hear that message.

CR

Christian Sopp is a rising junior journalism and political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Contact him at sopp@email.unc.edu

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Retrosexuals Rule

By Chris Speck
Staff Writer Emeritus

There is a glorious new word in the American lexicon: "Retrosexual." A retrosexual is the anti-metrosexual. According to www.wordspy.com, a retrosexual is a "man with an undeveloped aesthetic sense who spends as little time and money as possible on his appearance and lifestyle."

As an unrepentant band of retrosexuals ourselves, we at Carolina Review are curious as to what percentage of Carolina students fall into this category. We thus propose that our male readers take the following test of 25 questions, multiply their number of positive responses by 4, and then put a "%" at the end of the numbers they come up with.

Carolina Review Retrosexual Test:

1. Do you spend more time each day looking at your rear-view mirror than your bathroom mirror?
2. Do you stand up and offer ladies and senior citizens your seat on the bus and then glare balefully at all the "no-good punks" on the bus who didn't do the same?
3. Are you "dang proud" of the hair on your back or would be if you had any?
4. Have you not bought an article of clothing not found in a hunting, fishing, or sports store since 1997?
5. Are you still waiting for the original lineup of Guns n' Roses to get back together?
6. Do you shave and shower only when reminded, coerced, or prodded with a broom handle by a mother, girlfriend, or wife?
7. Do you neither know the difference between teal and aqua nor do you care?
8. Do you think "paella" is a fancy word for the bone on your knee you busted during football practice in high school?
9. Do you have at least one article of clothing in your closet designed to conceal you from prey?
10. Do you have to remind yourself not to use the term "Mrs." or a husband's last name when saying hello to a married woman?
11. Do you know of Placido Domingo as "the welterweight" rather than "the opera singer"?
12. Have you at least once in your life either sworn or hurled a projectile at a TV while watching a sporting event?
13. Do you "recycle" underwear by turning them inside out and then brag about the money you save at the laundromat?
14. Do you frown disapprovingly at men who wear hair jell, cologne, baby powder, moisturizing cream, or excessive jewelry?
15. Do you refuse to watch movies with subtitles because you insist on "buying American"?
16. Have you never seen a Woody Allen movie?
17. When someone says Q-tip, do you think of the little ends of pool sticks you put chalk on?
18. Do you never let a woman drive, pay for a date, or pass through a doorway unassisted no matter how much she insists she do so?
19. Do you use fractions only when referring to wrench sizes; the metric system only when referring to bullets?
20. Do all the baseball caps you own have dark brown sweat stains around the rim?
21. As much as you would like to, do you never, ever, swear in polite (read: female) company.
22. Do you still visit barbers, and when you do, do you invariably get crew cuts since they will postpone your next barber visit as much as possible?
23. Would you consider yourself a "complete and utter failure as a man" if your son grew up to be a soccer player?
24. Do you love your country and will gladly fight for it if you had to?
25. Are you a conservative and do not give a rat's rear end who knows about it?

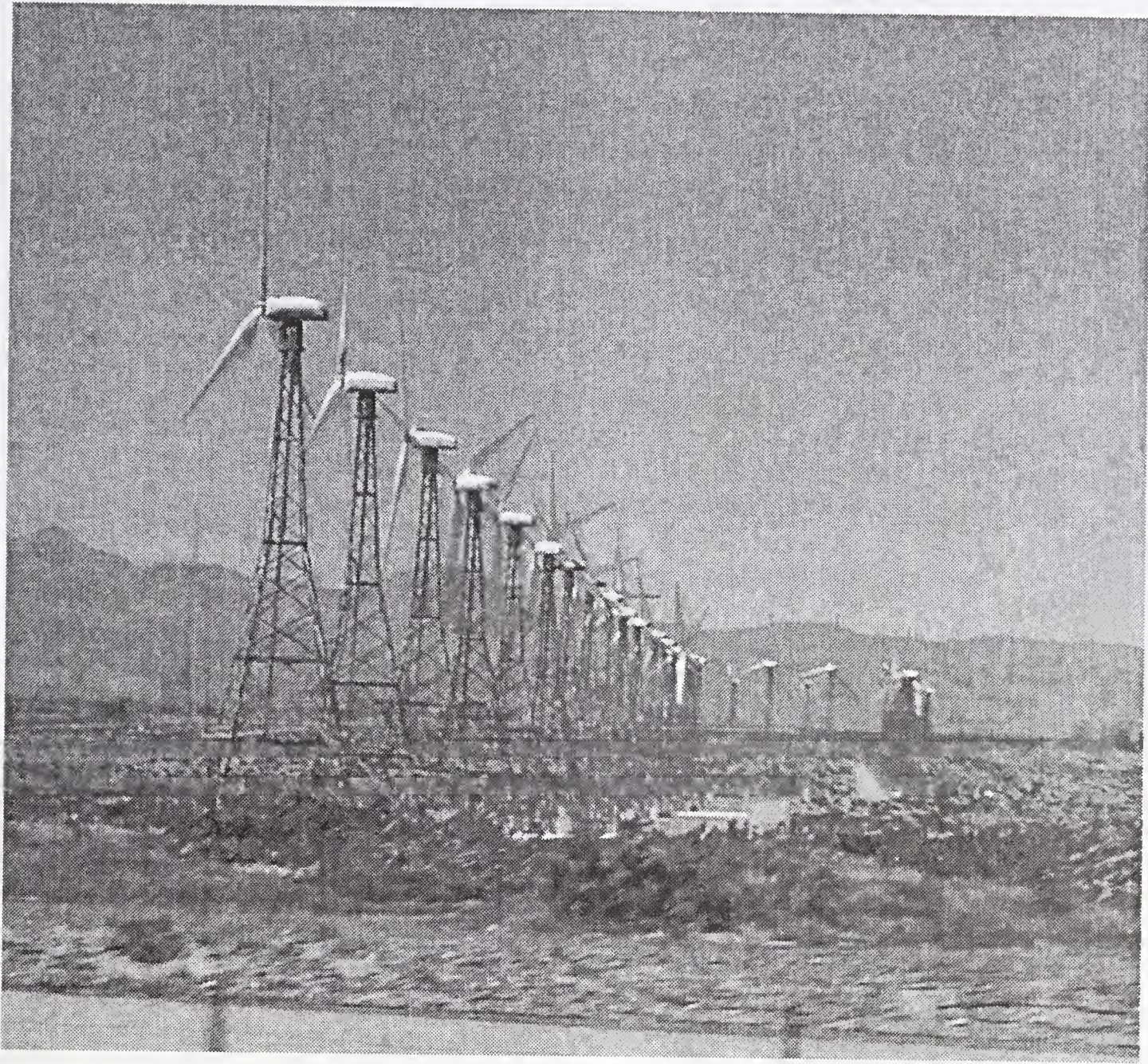
(Give yourself an extra point if you answered "yes" to either 24 or 25).

Thanks to <http://www.geocities.com/phatforrest/retro.html> for numbers 2, 9, and 18.

Thanks to <http://www.wordspy.com/words/retrosexual.asp> for number 7.

Join CAROLINA STUDENTS FOR LIFE, an enthusiastic organization working against abortion. You can make a very significant impact now by saving lives and caring for people. We need leaders and members who enjoy working with ideas and with people. Contact Mary McPherson at mcpherson@email.unc.edu.

Liberals Full of Hot Air



It's a widely known fact that liberals of all shapes and sizes prefer policies that look good—or rather, make them feel good—instead of actually being good. One needs to look no further than environmental groups' collective love for wind energy as an example of this puzzling phenomenon.

Wind energy farms like the one a Carolina Review staffer recently encountered in southern California poke from the ground like gigantic fields of flowers, each turbine gently turning in the breeze. For liberals, each slow rotation produces about 1.5 megawatts of guilt free, eco-friendly electricity. To them, the white pillars of wind power symbolize all that energy production could be.

For practical people, however, the wind turbines might as well be shredding money.

Wind turbines waste valuable land, suffer maintenance difficulties, and are subject to the fickle whims of Mother Nature for power production. In addition, Paul Driessen, a reformed environmentalist who spoke at UNC last year, claims that it would take 13,000 individual wind turbines to match the energy production of California's most recent gas-powered plant.

So while wind turbines, to liberal environmentalists, may seem like a perfect solution to the world's environmental problems, practical people must acknowledge that money could be better spent on other energy resources.

A shred of hope remains for wind turbine enthusiasts, however. Maybe the giant turbines could be converted into massive fans to combat global warming. Now there's an idea...

AND ONE MORE THING...

...After spending a prolonged period of time at the University of North Carolina, people often begin to speak a language different from that of the rest of the state. Many teachers and students use words in ways not prescribed by the dictionary. So, when a person that adheres to the Webster's dictionary meets a "UNC-speaker," the conversationalists often misunderstand each other and dialogue can become hostile.

The first problems with communication at UNC arise in the form of false-cognates; words that sound the same but have different meanings.

The most blatant example of these deals with a delicate subject. The word "homosexual" means "Of, relating to, or involving sexual intercourse between individuals of the same sex," according to dictionary.com. However, the Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender Office, an official division of student affairs, defines the term differently on their website. "Men and women who form sexual and affectionate relationships with members of the same gender."

The difference between these two definitions is subtle but important. According to LGBT, being homosexual is a permanent social state. It has nothing to do with sexual intercourse. When talking about sexual behavior LGBT recommends using the terms "Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)" or "Women who have Sex with Women (WSW)."

Taking these definitions into account, the Elyse Crystall debacle is better understood.

When Tim raised an objection to homosexuality, a misunderstanding arose. Whereas Crystall took his comments to mean that he hated homosexuals, in truth, he simply objected to the behavior of "Men who have Sex with Men." Thus the professor thought that Tim was condemning a social group while he was simply condemning an action. Even though this may not justify her labeling of Tim's opinion as "heterosexist" and "hate speech," it does explain her thought process.

Another example of a false-cognate is present within the abortion debate. Choice USA, a student organization, claims on their website that "pro-choice does not mean pro-abortion." To the innocent bystander, being pro-choice would include advocating the right of women to hear both sides of the abortion debate. However, when Scott Klusendorf, a pro-life speaker, delivered a speech in Murphy Hall last fall, members of Choice USA stood outside the building and discouraged people from going into the speech by holding up signs with pro-abortion slogans. So obviously when they promote "the right to choose," they do not actually want women to have a choice.

The second major problem with communication at UNC is when people try to pass off connotation as denotation. Connotation, "the set of associations implied by a word," is not the same as denotation, "the most specific or direct meaning of a word" or simply "a word's literal meaning." However, campus liberals often confuse the two.

On their website, the Campus Y, UNC's largest service organization, describes their mission as "The pursuit of social justice through the cultivation of pluralism." The word "justice" denotes "fairness" while the word "pluralism" denotes "a condition in which numerous distinct ethnic, religious, or cultural groups are present and tolerated within a society." However, notwithstanding the many charitable works the Campus Y performs, they do not advocate for the unborn or for people under oppressive rule. They can ignore these issues because although abortion and oppression are in fact issues of "fairness" and contribute to a diverse society, they are not part of "social justice." Rather, the connotative meaning of "social justice" implies such things as being anti-globalization and supporting more government programs.

Another example of the problems with connotation is illustrated by the history department's website, which claims that the department "discourages parochialism." Parochialism is something that is "narrowly restricted in scope or outlook." On the surface it seems that the history department is stating the obvious. Education should not be narrowly restricted in scope. However, in this case "parochialism" can be interpreted to mean traditional or "not politically correct." Traditional values, patriotism, the genius of our Founding Fathers, and the importance of historical context are all "parochial" ideas that should not be taught.

Such an understanding of history explains why Chancellor Moeser retired the Spencer Bell Award recently. If one judges Cornelia Phillips Spencer by today's standards, she is a "white supremacist." Looking at the good deeds of a person with prejudices or putting a person's views in a historical context would be considered "parochial."

Many people may claim that liberals at UNC are trying to suppress the conservative viewpoint. However, a more optimistic view is that the UNC community simply has communication problems. It is up to the "commoners" of North Carolina to be understanding and help the state's leading "intellectuals" express themselves more clearly.

Carolina Review

Volume XIII, Issue 1

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

September 2005



Inside: Jillian Bandes, State of the University, Memorial Hall,
Hurricane Katrina, and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

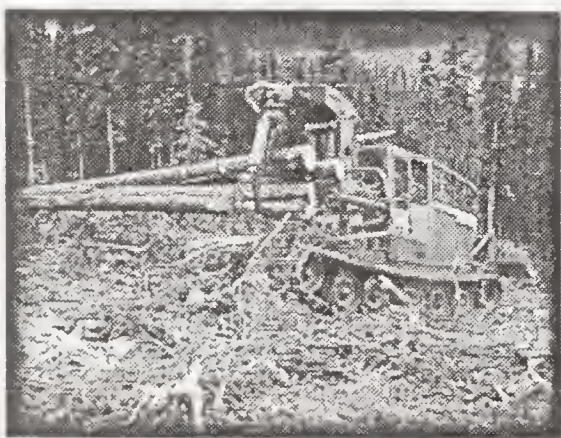
Carolina Review is once again pleased to bring you an issue full of commentary and news. As readers can see from the cover drawing, this edition of the *Review* highlights an interesting characteristic of UNC-Chapel Hill: controversy. There is rarely one topic of discussion at UNC. Instead there are several seemingly scandalous stories developing all at once. But the interesting thing about these scandals is that they are largely caused by individual egos.

In a critique of the recent State of the University Address, Andrew Hogan asks why Chancellor Moeser is so concerned with globalization when the mission of UNC is to educate its citizenry. An article on the Jillian Banes affair inquires into the causes behind Banes' firing. And a report on the plaques in Memorial Hall honoring the University's fallen Confederate soldiers by Chelsea Crispin asks why Civil War memorials offend people.

The answer to all these questions and many more is ego. Moeser wants to be recognized as the man who made UNC a global leader in education. The actors in the Banes debacle could not see eye-to-eye because their egos were injured. And people who are offended by historical monuments fail to understand the importance of history because they take themselves too seriously.

As the year progresses, students will read about many more controversies, most of which will be started by someone's ego. And in each case *Carolina Review* will be there to give you the full story.

Sincerely,
The Editors



Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

Carolina Review

Volume XIII, Issue 1

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Carolina Review has a website. In addition to our archive and staff information, the site contains an improved blog and exclusive articles. Here is a taste of what's online this month:

BLOG
Can't wait for the next issue? See what's on our minds at the CR blog.

COURSE REVIEWS
Fall registration is just around the corner. Check out our course reviews online.

SUBMIT AN ARTICLE

Carolina Review welcomes article submissions. To submit an article, mail a hardcopy to **Carolina Review, PO Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182** or e-mail your article to **cr@unc.edu**. *Carolina Review* reserves the right to edit submissions for length, profanity, and clarity.

Carolina Review cannot return hardcopies so please keep a copy for yourself.

Mission Statement

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. During its ten-year existence, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$25 a year or \$45 for two years. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Call (919) 967-1752 or email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

Revering the Fallen

One Plaque at a Time

BY CHELSEA CRISPIN

In April 1865, the Civil War ended when General Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. Despite the 140 years that divide our present generation from the Confederacy of the South, the Civil War and its emotive memorabilia continue to strike controversy. The Confederate flag is still a source of debate, as well as monuments much closer to home such as our own Silent Sam. We are aware of these contentious artifacts of history, but has anyone considered the Confederate Tablets in UNC's recently-renovated Memorial Hall?

The Confederate Tablets are not new to Memorial Hall; they were housed in the original building completed in 1885. Based on Patrick S. Wooten's 1993 guide, the original hall was torn down by 1929, but the tablets were reinstalled into the new Memorial Hall in 1931. After completion of its extensive three-year renovation, Memorial Hall reopened Sept. 9, 2005, and the Confederate Tablets remain located throughout the building – from the walls of the lobby to the proscenium of the auditorium.

Why are these 120-year-old tablets so important to UNC? The Confederate Tablets are very personal to our campus. They contain all 260 names of the UNC students and alumni who died in service to the Confederacy in the Civil War. On each tablet a fallen soldier's name is etched along with a list of his achievements. John Sanders' foreword to Wooten's guide claims "[the tablets] are reminders of the subjects' principle services to the University, state, and nation..."

In his June 2000 article in *Village Voices*, Louis D. Rubin, Jr. states that survivors, children and grandchildren of the soldiers established Confederate monuments such as the tablets and Silent

Sam in memory of those who had lost their lives. Rubin goes on to explain that most of the North Carolinians who enlisted in the Confederacy were not fighting primarily for the institution of slavery.

"Their state was under attack," Rubin said. "That was why they went to war – and one of every four Confederate soldiers killed in battle was a North Carolinian. Yet, we ought not to confuse the gallantry of the fight that the North Carolina boys put up with what all of us now agree was the underlying evil of owning human beings as slaves."

No matter what their reasoning was in fighting for the Confederacy, it is important to realize that these memorials do not stand for their reasons. The dynamics of our nation in regards to race relations during the Civil War era was full of hatred and bitterness – a painful and uncomfortable past that should not be com-

mended but should not be forgotten either.

"I think it's appropriate to keep those kinds of memorials in place, but supplement them with awareness and public conversation about what they meant to the people who created them," Paul Quigley, a graduate student in Southern history said.

It is true that the Confederacy, which was built on the tainted principles of slavery and racism, is in no way relevant to a country that stresses the ideology of freedom for all. Nevertheless, how ever corrupt their principles may have been, it does not change the fact that it *did* happen. We should not tear down memorials such as the Confederate Tablets, because it is our history. People *did* suffer. People died.

"It does no good to cover up or ignore any part of the past, no matter how painful, especially when dealing with issues



THREE YEARS PRESI-
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VERSITY;

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STATES;

AND AS A MEMORIAL TO ALL OTHERS CON-
NECTED WITH THE UNIVERSITY, WHO,
BY HONORABLE LIVES, IN CIVIL OR
MILITARY SERVICE, DESERVE
COMMEMORATION HERE.

of race in the South," Aaron Charlop-Powers, the Co-Chair of SARR (Students for the Advancement of Race Relations) said.

In the past, Silent Sam has been a center of controversy on campus not because of its dedication to the Confederate soldiers, but because some see it as a symbol of racism. In October of 2003, SARR sponsored a debate titled "Silent Sam: A Symbol of History of Racism?" According to The Daily Tar Heel, plans for the debate started in April 2003 when Professor Gerald Horne wrote a letter to the DTH advocating the removal of Silent Sam. In his letter, he claimed that the Confederate statue is equivalent to the statues of Saddam Hussein in Iraq and should therefore be torn down as well.

You don't have to be a history major to know that Silent Sam was not a dictator. He is a memorial, an important part of a historical legacy we are proud to have here at UNC. It seems almost trite to point the finger of racism in today's society to monuments like Silent Sam and the Confederate Tablets. Although they are reminders of a time not so pleasant, they are not responsible for placing ideas of racism into one's mind. The creation of hatred for another race goes much deeper than a stone tablet or statue. As Rubin stated, there is a "crucial" dif-

ference between Confederate memorials that honor the fallen by "[marking] their place in time" versus the more recent use of the Confederate battle flag as an inflammatory "rallying" symbol for white segregationists.

In continuing to make improvements in race relations, we should focus on a future educated from a past instead of solely placing our effort in changing an unsettling fact of history. Charlop-Powers of the SARR makes a good point.

"In the interest of making progress and learning from our real history, let's get after the real underlying issues and figure out what's really going on because clearly, even 145 years later, these demons are not dead," he said.

We are a nation built on democracy, principles rooted in a soil that was, and still is, constantly striving for freedom. Without memorials such as the Confederate Tablets and Silent Sam, how would America remember its history? Erasing our pain would give us no credit for how far we have come today, or how much further we must keep progressing. •

Chelsea Crispin is a sophomore journalism major from Charlotte, North Carolina.

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Sorting Through the Mess

Unraveling the Jillian Bandes Affair

BY BRIAN SOPP

As most readers are by now aware, Jillian Bandes, a junior majoring in international studies, was fired from *The Daily Tar Heel* after being accused of misrepresenting sources in one of her columns. The piece in question, "It's sad, but racial profiling is necessary for our safety," ran in the *DTH* on Tuesday, September 13 and featured such opinions as "I want all Arabs to be stripped naked and cavity-searched if they get within 100 yards of an airport." Bandes was fired the following afternoon for a "breach of journalistic integrity."

What readers may not completely understand is why Jillian was fired. It seems that several reasons have been mentioned, but a single concise justification has not been made. The day after Bandes was fired, Chris Coletta, Opinion Editor for the *DTH*, wrote that Jillian "took source's words out of context," and "misled those sources when she conducted interviews."

Coletta, however, failed to definitively prove either assertion. His justification for the first claim—that Jillian took quotes out of context—was that none of the sources supported racial profiling. "None of them want Arabs to get 'sexed up' as they go through the airport," Coletta wrote. "In other words their quotes were wrong, even if the words were correct."

Explaining how sources were misled, Coletta wrote, "Racial profiling was in fact part of their conversation. But it wasn't their entire conversation. At no point did Khaki, Salameh or Nasser ever think that the only quotes Bandes would use would be their comments on the subject."

So, according to Coletta, not only does a source have the authority to claim misrepresentation when they are embarrassed by what a journalist writes, but the journalist is supposed to promise to use a specified amount of every interview that is conducted.

Bandes told *Carolina Review* that misrepresenting sources was just an excuse to let her go. After a controversial column criticizing sororities, an inflammatory column on racial profiling "was the straw that broke the camels back."

When asked if she thought she misrepresented sources, Bandes told *The Review*, "No! I definitely did not misquote them." Bandes claims to have told all her sources that she was doing an article about Arabs in the post-Sept. 11 world and racial profiling. "As the story developed it became more about profiling," she said.

Bandes admitted to "exaggerating" and writing an inflammatory column, but "Obviously, Arab students and professors

don't want to be sexed up," she said. "By no means was what I did grounds for getting kicked off the staff."

However, Elliot Dube, Public Editor for the *DTH*, told *The Review* that the firing "did not set a new precedent for how the *DTH* handles things." While Opinion Editor, Dube was suspended for one week for hiring a columnist that was planning to serve as a student government appointee. A former staffer, Cleve Wootsen, was once suspended for socializing with people that he would have to write about. So, according to Dube, Bandes' firing is consistent with the *DTH*'s historically hard-line.

Furthermore, Dube gave *The Review* a much clearer justification for firing Bandes than Coletta was able to offer the public. According to Dube, Bandes' juxtaposition of the sentences, "I want Arabs to get sexed up like nothing else," and "Arab students at UNC don't seem to think that's such a bad idea" is problematic. Referring to the sources, Dube said, "These people have grounds for severe complaint. It is within the realm of possibility to infer that they think being sexed up is ok." Such an interpretation puts sources in a "false light," he said.

But if someone could possibly think that the sources in the column supported Bandes' inflammatory statements, why did the column make it to print? According to Dube, when an article is written by a *DTH* reporter, it is edited by an Assistant desk editor, the desk editor, a member of management, and finally a copyeditor.



Jillian Bandes was fired from *The Daily Tar Heel* after a controversy surrounding her column supporting racial profiling.

Usually columns do not have to be fact checked because they lie in the realm of pure opinion. But obviously this column contained more than just opinion. "Chris made a huge mistake," Dube said. "He was negligent."

In an attempt to end the discussion of the Bandes debacle, and put readers' concerns to rest, *DTH* Editor, Ryan Tuck wrote a column on September 19 entitled, "It's time we moved on." In the column he explained that "Opinion Editor Chris Coletta will not work for us for the next week — a decision that reflects our own culpability in the incident and also serves as another tool to help this circus cool down."

The problem with Coletta's week of vacation is that Tuck failed to define the nature of his "culpability." In fact he defended Coletta when writing, "I come down on the side of trust — that we have to trust our staffers to bring us the correct information in the fairest way." So why then was Coletta suspended? Could it have been an effort to quell the controversy?

In addition, Tuck's "final statement on the details of the situation" once again confuse the reasons behind Bandes' firing. "Bandes was let go because she violated the two things we value most as a newspaper," Tuck wrote.

"Her column was gathered inaccurately and, because of poor quote selection and placement in the body of the article, her column was an inaccurate reflection of her sources."

Interestingly, Dube's column explaining the controversy focused on how Bandes misrepresented quotes, while Tuck, insists that Bandes' "column was gathered inaccurately." Such a statement is much more subtle than Coletta's view that Bandes "lied to her sources and readers," but it remains an assertion that cannot be proven.

It seems quite possible that the Bandes controversy developed so quickly that the *DTH* leadership did not know which way was up. And thus, they left their readership with a number of unanswered questions. Why was Bandes fired? How was Chris Coletta culpable? And if he was culpable, is a one week suspension a real punishment?

Unfortunately, readers were left without clear answers. And without such answers the only thing they are certain of is their agreement with what Dube told *The Review*. "I think the *DTH* deserves to look bad," he said. "More than one person made a mistake here." •

Brian Sopp is a junior journalism and political science major from Winston Salem, North Carolina.

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Online Resources

Read what some of the national media are saying:

- *The Washington Post*

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/09/16/AR2005091601043.html>

- *Carolina Journal*

http://www.carolinajournal.com/exclusives/display_exclusive.html?id=2780

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Moeser: A Global Leader?

A Review of the State of the University Address

BY ANDREW HOGAN

On Sept. 15 in the Great Hall, Chancellor James Moeser gave the fifth annual State of the University Address. He spoke on issues ranging from globalization to campus diversity. He laid out detailed proposals for campus growth, as well as an increase in the number of university merit-based scholarships.

Moeser made some good points about his vision for the future of Carolina, but he also communicated proposals that are lacking in substance and principle. The Chancellor has a vision of Carolina being an institution charged with solving the problems of the world, when in reality, the reason there is a UNC-Chapel Hill is to educate the citizens of North Carolina.

The Positives

Moeser thanked the campus community for its outpouring of relief and support for the victims of Hurricane Katrina. While it is a topic to be expected for the chancellor to address, the generosity of Americans is never a subject that should be taken for granted. Americans are the most generous people in the world. When a tragedy takes place, the United States and its citizens can be counted upon for support.

The chancellor also announced a \$60 million fundraising initiative to support an additional 600 merit-based scholarships. While the university's Carolina Covenant is on the leading edge in making higher education possible for

lower income students, an additional number of merit-based scholarships is welcome news for the citizens of North Carolina.

Finally, Moeser spoke about the renaissance and re-opening of Memorial Hall. With student tickets at \$10 a piece, this is a great opportunity for students to take in first rate performances throughout the school year.

The Negatives

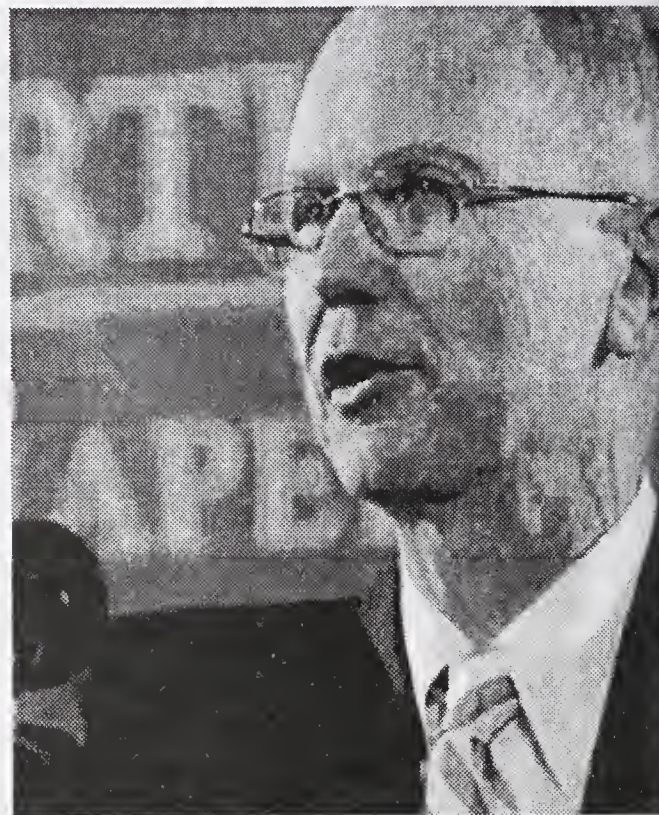
The chancellor devoted the first ten paragraphs in the body of his speech to global affairs. Moeser made some strong points about globalization, but his vision of the university's responsibility is far beyond what it can realistically achieve. Furthermore, the synopses of his travels to Singapore and Bangkok to meet with other university presidents and chancel-

lors raise some questions. Why did the Chancellor travel internationally while he could have been holding meetings and discussions throughout North Carolina to inform the state's citizens of the great opportunities awaiting future Carolina students? The chancellor did note that he had traveled to many communities within the state and that "our university is deeply engaged in the issues that matter most to North Carolinians..." But is it necessary to travel to Bangkok to engage these issues? He has neglected

his role as an on-campus leader and instead accepted a role as an off-campus collaborator.

"We want to see the University excel to heights that it has not been before. But it is doubtful that we will reach those heights with our current leadership."

—Andrew Hogan



Dan Sears / Carolina First

Chancellor James Moeser

Another low point in the State of the University Address was the chancellor's support for the development of the North Carolina Research Campus to be located in Kannapolis, N.C. The Dole Food Co. and the UNC system are working together to create a campus that will research obesity, nutrition, and disease prevention. This campus will be located on the site of the former Pillowtex plant. The campus will no doubt do some great research to inform the public and create awareness about the wellness of living a healthy life. But what the chancellor did not mention is the cost of the development.

Estimates indicate that the State of North Carolina and local governments will allocate up to \$22 million in incentives to Dole Food Co. for locating the research campus in Kannapolis, and eventually cost the taxpayers of North Carolina nearly \$25 million annually to operate the facility. This is a glaring ex-

ample of corporate welfare.

Recently in North Carolina, corporate welfare is a practice that has received much support within circles that traditionally have not favored the interests of businesses and corporations. A Democratic governor and progressive-leaning university leaders strongly supporting give-a-ways to private corporations at the expense of tax-payers shows a lack of principle and backbone.

Dole Food Co. could locate its research campus to North Carolina without the government giving away the citizen's tax dollars. Shame on government officials and university leaders for endorsing proposals that continue the high taxation of individual citizens, while giving huge economic windfalls to big corporations.

Moeser also spoke about the importance of diversity on our campus. He talked about the progress that has been made since racial integration nearly 50 years ago, and the progress that has been made since the days when women were not admitted to Carolina. He is correct in the fact that the university has made great strides to ensure diversity on campus, but his desire, "to extend this idea to every dimension of human interaction, including race, religion, *politics* and *sexuality*," was an interesting prelude to the comments that followed.

"This university was created at the beginning of the American republic to be a laboratory for democracy," he said. "We can have a campus culture where gays and lesbians feel welcome, where *faith-based groups and political conservatives*, as well as liberals, feel that their voice can be heard and respected, and we can do this *without adopting speech codes or infringing on the first amendment or academic freedom*."

Really Mr. Chancellor? Can we actually believe that? Let's take a look and see.

Last year, the university threatened to remove a Christian fraternity's official campus organization status because it required that members hold a creed of religious beliefs. Two years ago, the College Republicans had its student funding frozen for reasons that were not strictly applied toward other campus organizations. And not long ago, a student was

publicly rebuked in an e-mail by a professor for expressing his opposition to homosexuality in a classroom. These are examples that there is hostility toward some opinions and organizations on campus. Clearly our university has a long way to go when it comes to true acceptance of campus diversity.

Later in Moeser's speech, he addressed the enormous problem of tuition increases. But he only dedicated one short paragraph to the tuition problem in the entire 68-paragraph address. This indicates the priorities of our chancellor. He did not even begin to tackle the highest hurdle the average North Carolinian faces when he or she is deciding to go to the state's flagship university. When students feel the economic pain of an increase in their tuition, the support of their chancellor should be a given, but that support is seriously in doubt.

Making statements in a speech like "Our own tuition task force has just begun its work this fall," and "No one likes tuition increases..." are simply lip-service to a problem that creates an economic barrier to upward social mobility. If students are continually asked to pay higher and higher tuition rates, it may be time to examine whether or not the leadership is truly looking out for the interests of the students.

The chancellor ended his speech with words from our alma mater: Hail to the brightest star of all. Yes, Carolina is the brightest star of all. We, the students, love our university with all our heart, and want to see it excel to heights that it has not been before. But it is doubtful that we will reach those heights with our current leadership. The priorities and the vision are not in the right place or direction. And this, the chancellor's fifth state of the university address, gave little hope for improvement. •

Andrew Hogan is a senior political science major from Athens, Tennessee. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

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The eBay of Charities

Imagine a world where teachers had the money to teach kids exactly the way they wanted. A world where books line every shelf, where pencils adorn every hand, and where every idea is given the chance to become reality. This is not science fiction.

In fact, it is being lived out each and every day through the social entrepreneurship with a capitalist edge of charities like DonorsChoose (www.donorschoose.org).

Before delving into the brilliance of their business model, it would be important to describe that business model first. So here is a nuts and bolts overview of how it works.

In six geographical regions spread across the country (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, New York City, North Carolina and South Carolina) teachers are given access to a Web site where they can post proposals requesting funds for classroom needs. The proposals contain a short essay describing the purpose in greater detail and

an itemized list of what materials will be purchased and how much they will cost.

Here is a quick example. If a teacher wants to teach his or her English class about Hamlet, but lacks enough copies to go around, the teacher could write a proposal about how Hamlet is important to be taught and then list out how many copies would be needed and how much all of it would cost from a typical book vendor like Barnes & Noble.

Once this Hamlet proposal and thousands of others are listed on the Donors Choose Web site, what happens next?

Anyone who perchance surfs onto www.donorschoose.org can then sort through these proposals based on any number of factors including how much they cost, what geographic region they originate from, what academic discipline they focus on, etc. Either by check or credit card, anyone can fund—in full or in part—any of the proposals. It is really that simple. No mess, just a simple decision. But it doesn't end there.

Once a project is fully funded, the materials are purchased and sent to the school along with a disposable camera. The students write thank-you notes and the teacher writes an impact letter. These materials, along

with the developed photographs, are compiled into a feedback package, which then is sent back to the original donor (or donors in some cases). With these feedback packages, you literally see the impact that your dollars make.

The Hamlet proposal was just a typical example, but there is really no end to the creativity. Teachers have used Donors Choose to purchase printers, projectors, copy machines, pencils, pencil sharpeners, floor mats, paints—ad infinitum (“and so on forever”).

The most creative proposals are actually the ones that don't purchase materials at all. They are the ones that are experience-based field trips to museums, overnight excursions at the Outer Banks, boat tours of all Manhattan's bridges. The possibilities are endless, limited only by the willingness of teachers to see them through.

Where did this idea come from? Surely it must have been the byproduct of years and years of tireless research and academic study, right? Nope. Donors Choose began in 2000 as a small side project of Charles Best, the President and Founder. He was a history teacher at a low-income school in the Bronx. One day during lunch in a cramped teacher's lounge he posed a simple question to his colleagues, “What would happen if we actually had the money to do all these great ideas we seem to come up with?” Since that day, the answers haven't stopped.

In 2005, Best had to leave his teaching position to focus on the needs of DonorsChoose full time. With an annual budget in the millions, and more than 8,000 proposals funded, the impact just keeps growing. Donors are residents of all 50 states, who since its conception in 2000, have donated more than \$4 million to more than 200,000 needy students.

The real innovation behind the DonorsChoose model might not even be its use of the internet. No, the real innovation, as with any successful business, is found in its sustainability. On each proposal, the donor is given an option for “fulfillment,” which means that they will agree to pay 15% more than what the materials actually cost. This money is earmarked for payment of Donors Choose employees, to keep the lights on at their offices, and to help cover costs of expansion. Despite its being optional, more than 90 percent of donors decide to pay that extra 15 percent, and by doing so, ensure the company's continued success.

DonorsChoose uses free market principles to ensure



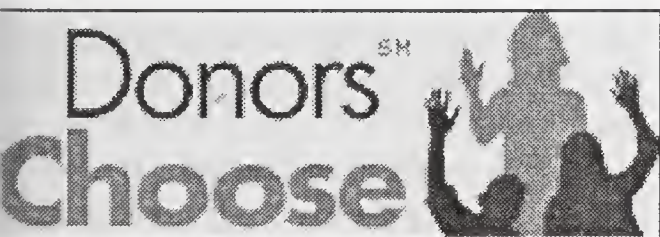
David Hodges, a sophomore journalism major from High Point, North Carolina, spent the summer working for Donors Choose in New York.

that the best proposals get funded. There is no board, panel or "head honcho" that gets to delegate the donations. That decision, the most important decision, is left entirely up to the donors themselves. It is a direct process, absent of meddling middlemen, and because of this, it is a process that creates truly amazing results. It is a process that impacts the lives of students, teachers and donors alike in ways that are not fully measurable in any quantitative sense. It is the smiles in the pictures, the sincerity in the notes and the humility in the letters. It is those who are the ones that give it away.

DonorsChoose is a clear example of how the internet can be used to represent the very best that we as human beings have to offer one another. Amazon.com recently recognized DonorsChoose as one of the ten most innovative charities in the world, which is merely an external validation for something that it really does not take a rocket scientist to see. Borrowing directly from the words of their original slogan, DonorsChoose is a place where every citizen can become a philanthropist, and every teacher, a grant writer. And that is a place that I for one would like to live. •

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If any or all of this article was interesting to you, or if you want more information on how you can become involved, the author is starting a campus organization with the goal of raising money for DonorsChoose. Contact him at dehodges@email.unc.edu

Check out DonorsChoose online at: www.donorschoose.org

North Carolina Culture Corner

BY TAYLOR STANFORD

What is Moonshine?

The term "moonshine," originally referring to "work done by the light of the moon," usually refers to whiskey made from corn, sugar, water, yeast and malt, though it can mean any liquor distilled at home. The whiskey-making process was brought to America by the Scotch-Irish, who settled much of Appalachia.

In a time before modern roads for transportation, making moonshine was a more effective way for farmers to make money on their corn crops. Due to lack of concern with quality control and sanitation, other ingredients, such as lye, rubbing alcohol, bleach, paint thinner and the occasional small animal, have also found their way into this alcoholic concoction.

Even before Prohibition, the government has always wanted a piece of this sinful pie, and it began strictly enforcing the liquor tax in 1894. Temperance movements in the late 1890s only spurred the demand for moonshine, and its makers were not about to stop fulfilling their duty. Moonshine was sold by word-of-mouth or using a bell hung in a tree to alert buyers. If you were interested in buying a drink, you simply had to ring the bell.

Interestingly enough, this illicit beverage managed to spark yet another famous piece of Carolina culture. To evade the police, during the 1920s, bootleggers would soup up their car engines, making them run faster than anyone thought possible, leading to yet another North Carolina hobby: NASCAR. Which might explain why people drink so much at the races.

Mmmm...Doughnuts

Chocolate iced, kreme-filled, cruller, glazed. Winston-Salem is the birthplace of America's pastry of choice: Krispy Kreme Doughnuts.

After buying the recipe off of a French chef in 1933, Vernon Rudolph started his small business with just \$25 in his pocket and an ingredient loan from a local grocer. Not long after he began selling his creations to area grocery stores, loyal patrons began asking if they could buy hot, fresh doughnuts directly from the maker. It was then that Rudolph literally cut a hole in the wall of his downtown bakery and began selling doughnuts directly to the public.

The business flourished, eventually branching out to franchise stores while still retaining the unique recipe and baking techniques of the original. When Rudolph died in 1973, his company fell into the hands of Beatrice Foods, which did not keep the productivity and quality up to par, and business declined until 1982, when a group of early associates bought the company back and returned it to its former glory. Krispy Kreme doughnuts can now be found throughout the United States and in most parts of Canada.

The Lost Colony: How Lost Is It?

Three years after the first English settlers reached North Carolina, the settlement was in ruins and inhabitants unaccounted for. The only clue was the word "Croatoan" carved in a tree.

First explored by an expedition under Sir Walter Raleigh, Roanoke Island, with its thick marshlands and towering oak trees, was thought perfect for a colony. First a man by the name of Richard Lane was sent to the island, but he and his men abandoned their mission by 1586. It was then that Raleigh recruited 117 citizens and sent them to the island.

In the fall of 1587, a pioneer named John White returned to England for supplies. His travels impeded by the Spanish Armada, he returned to the colony almost three years later to find all of the colonists gone.

Some believe that they were assimilated into the Croatoan tribe and that the carving was a guidepost. Others believe they were killed by the same tribe. There is no concrete evidence to support or refute either theory, which begs the question, was the Lost Colony really lost, or did it simply become something else?

The Ensuing Storm

Who's to blame for Hurricane Katrina?

BY NOAH E. BRISBIN

In the days after the landfall of Hurricane Katrina, the American media reacted strongly to the crises at hand, and with good reason. After all, this was one of the worst natural disasters in American history, with damages estimated as high as \$200 billion, more than 1,000 dead, and hundreds of thousands still displaced. But with this catastrophe unfolding before the viewing public, where were federal forces and aid to be found?

At first glance, it appears that there was little, if any presence of National Guardsmen or other armed forces, and that government assistance of any kind was sparse. Television treated us to the witnessing of rampant looting throughout the city of New Orleans, both on the part of those seeking out the essentials for survival and for those who decided to act opportunistically and capture whatever wealth was unguarded.

We saw local police trying, with marginal success, to control this, yet many asked the question, "Where are armed forces to keep the peace here?"

Truth is, many were at the ready, notified and on watch, but had not yet been deployed to the scene. Whose fault, then, was it that the forces weren't active at this juncture?

Believe it or not, less of the guilt falls upon the shoulders of Michael Brown, former Federal Emergency Management Agency director, and other notable Washington figures than one would initially assume. In fact, the Department of Defense was aware of the impending disaster a week before landfall and issued a directive to take inventory of available resources to contribute to a possible relief effort at that time.

The available resources were then amassed and made ready; six military bases were provided for emergency meals and medical equipment in areas near the disaster's hardest-hit locales. The Department of Defense then coordinated its effort with those of FEMA. Air-

lift evacuation teams, medical and supply services, and National Guardsmen were on alert a week before the hurricane hit.

Considering now that the federal government was actually adequately cognizant of the impending danger in planning the use of these resources, why then were they invisible in the hours following Katrina's passage through New Orleans? A few different factors contributed to this reality.

One of the most obvious, yet overlooked, aspects of the rescue and recovery effort was the major logistic problem of accessibility. One major highway, Interstate 10, connects New Orleans to the rest of Louisiana, and as a result of flooding, was rendered unusable. Aquatic travel also proved bothersome when navigating in a shallow pond with banks of houses standing in the way. Even before the hurricane's landfall, it proved challenging for authorities to pinpoint the storm's progress and future path, making it more difficult to place resources in useful locations. Unfortunately, with natural disasters, not much can be done to improve the accessibility to damaged areas; and to predict the movement of the storm more accurately would require advances in meteorological technology.

Even if it had been possible for troops, supplies, and equipment to have been dropped in New Orleans in a timely fashion, an obligatory delay would still have remained between the departure of Katrina and the arrival of this aid. Should it be deployed too early, the aid could have been lost in the storm. It is a situation analogous to bringing in forces in the midst of a bombing raid rather than waiting until its conclusion.

This in mind, a still greater reason kept the feds from intervening. The oversight of Governor Kathleen Blanco in failing to demand the deployment of the federal aid was killer in Katrina's aftermath. This is an issue, because American tradition, in allegiance to antebellum beliefs

in states' rights, dictates that the federal government does not interfere with an issue unless the individual state requests it do so. The president does have at his disposal the Insurrection Act, which allows the circumvention of a governor's request, but Blanco never placed that mandatory call. It was the media instead that alerted the administration to the gravity of the situation at hand in New Orleans and throughout the state of Louisiana.

In the midst of this inefficiency, the past few weeks have actually served as a proving ground for the plans of the Pentagon's Homeland Defense Strategy, to be used in the case of attack from weapons of mass destruction. The scale of the response to Hurricane Katrina was the largest in the nation's history. This implementation of the plan now opens the doors for further provisions to and improvements of the original strategy, to better prepare for future responses.

Even having critiqued federal emergency management, it would be foolish to omit the work the task forces were able to accomplish. Tens of thousands of refugees were housed with sufficient food and shelter for many days. Hundreds of thousands of others received aid in traveling across the nation or through other means. Charitable organizations such as the American Red Cross continue to play instrumental roles in the relief, recovery, and future rebuilding effort to take place in New Orleans and elsewhere. Financial support has come from the populace of the United States and from the federal government to fund the ongoing work.

Another chance to implement a solid government response may come quite soon; the 2005 hurricane season is not over, and any new storm has the potential to echo events of just a few weeks ago. Hopefully the lessons learned from the response to Hurricane Katrina will be sagely applied to this next response. •

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An Equal Opportunity Disaster

BY CARRIE CRESPO

In times of great disasters, people are usually grateful for any help they can receive. To a person who has lost everything, a bottle of water would be a blessing, an arena would be a five-star hotel, and any financial aid is a miracle. But according to many victims of Hurricane Katrina, these things are not enough. In the opinion of many African Americans, the government is doing little to help victims and Katrina is just more evidence that our government is racist. But there is only so much that rescuers can do to help the millions of people stranded.

"George Bush don't like black people," according to the latest rap song by "The Legendary K.O." "Them black folks got hope, gotta wait and see if FEMA really comes thorough in an emergency. But nobody seems to have a sense of urgency. Now the mayors' been reduced to crying and I guess Bush said, 'Niggas been used to dyin.'"

The hurricane hit Friday, Aug. 26. According to the Talking Point Memo Hurricane Katrina Timeline, by 5 p.m., Louisiana and Mississippi were declared states of emergency. By Saturday, President Bush had ordered federal aid to the affected areas to complement state and local relief efforts. The Governor of Louisiana reversed all traffic on inbound interstate lanes to make more room for evacuating people. People had ample opportunities and warnings in order to evacuate. But they didn't.

I do not blame them for not leaving. Honestly, it went from a tropical storm to a Category 5 hurricane in a matter of days. Sometimes it is not feasible to leave or there is not any place to go. However, no one can expect them to have immediate rescue and evacuation

plans for those who chose not to leave. But minorities of the area did and when that relief did not come, it was the government's fault.

Rescue teams do whatever they can to rescue as many people as they can. Unfortunately there were not enough supplies and transportation to reach everyone. Ground Zero did not just occur in the lowlands and poor neighborhoods of Louisiana. It spread and covered a vast area of the Southeastern states.

When people have a huge task at hand, they start with the easiest and work their way to the hardest. Unfortunately it seems the easiest people to rescue were those who were on higher ground and in areas that didn't get quite as much damage. These areas happened to be predominately wealthy and, in this

No one expected the levees to break, but they did. No one expected complete chaos to break out, but it did. It is impossible to solve all of the problems at once.

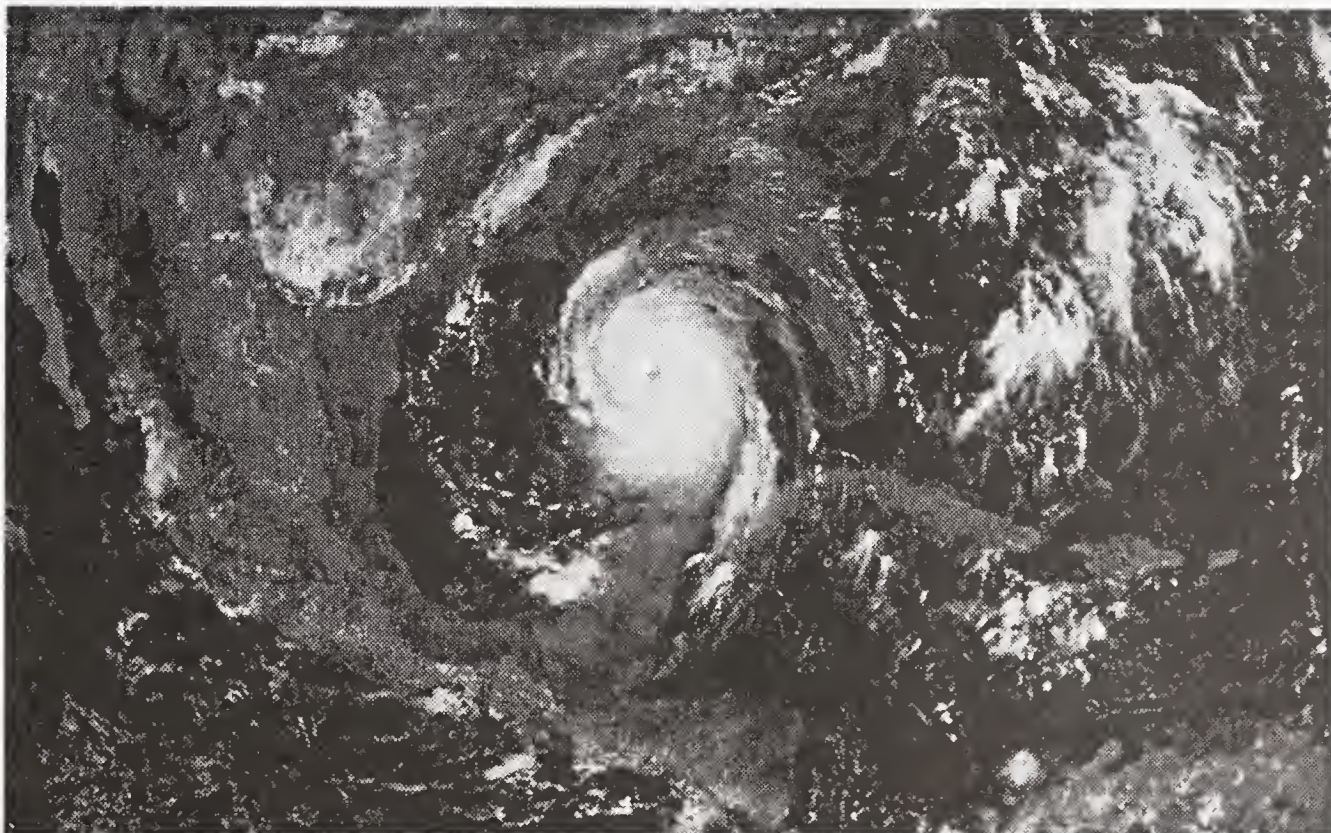
case, the homes of more white people. But that does not mean that those stuck waiting are any less important.

"The storm doesn't discriminate and neither will the recovery effort," said Bush while on tour in New Orleans.

By Aug. 31, buses from the Superdome took passengers to Houston's Astrodome 350 miles away, but a new problem, looting and riots, forced police to stop search and rescue. They stopped searching for the injured and missing in order to obtain control.

Some people say that since the Gaza withdrawal was the same day as the hurricane and due to the war in Iraq, the military manpower needed was not available. Our resources were in other countries when America was the one that needed them most.

If there were no war and all our troops were at home, there would still be no amount of manpower that could be enough to rescue everyone. The equipment was lacking. No one expected the levees to break, but they did. No one expected the complete chaos to break out, but it did. Each of these things caused more of a delay. It is impossible to solve all the problems at once. Do you stop the rapists, thieves, and murderers preying on the victims or do you rescue those



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Hurricane Katrina, which struck the gulf coast in August left widespread devastation and anger in its wake. Many say that the disaster has been doubly felt by the area's poorest citizens..

who are alive but without supplies? 30,000 National Guard members were on duty.

On Sept. 2, the Bush administration asked the Louisiana government to allow the federal government to take over relief efforts as Bush has described them unacceptable. Governor Blanco said "no."

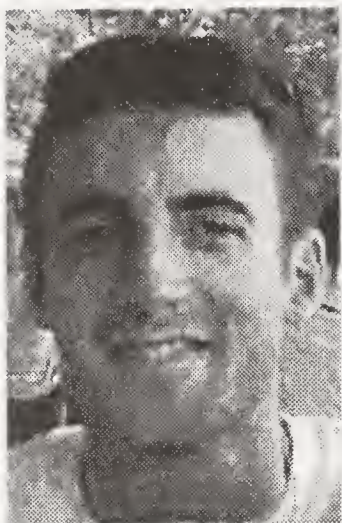
According to Turkish press, "African American leaders charged that the sluggish federal response to the disaster reflects a broader lack of interest in improving the plight of the poor and especially underprivileged blacks."

Having a mass exodus is no easy feat. Finding shelters for all the millions of people stranded would be a miracle. Many hospitals and homeless shelters alike are filled to capacity without even having the hurricane strike. But when a state official tells the federal government not to step in, their hands are tied.

Things did go wrong during the relief efforts, no one will deny that. However, the problem remains to be resolved and no stone will go unturned in the effort to rescue and aid all those in need. People are raising money all over the country. From car washes to barbeques, contests to donations, Americans are making efforts to help the victims of Katrina. Not just the white victims. Not just the black victims. All victims and all Americans. •

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Ask Y

Kris Wampler discusses the Campus Y's funding.

Student Congress started early this year with its elaborate giveaways to undeserving liberal groups. Congress allocated over \$12,000 in student fees to the Campus Y, a student organization whose "social justice" emphasis is not meant to include the views of campus conservatives and libertarians. The money – down from the original \$20,000 originally requested by the group – was spent on a concert featuring Edwin McCain that is designed to raise

awareness about poverty.

One may reasonably question why the elaborate trimmings of a concert are needed to "raise awareness" about anything. But perhaps one may also question why the Campus Y functionaries are promoting this event as UNC's version of Live 8. Live 8, if you recall from the summer, was a worldwide series of concerts also designed to bring attention to global poverty. The difference, however, is that Live 8 performers volunteered their time and talents. Why, conversely, are we paying a musician thousands of dollars (for a single hour of performance time, by the way) for a charitable purpose?

Fellow representative Tyler Younts raised this point during deliberation in Congress, and sought to lower the funding to about \$8,500. Certainly wasting less money on a utopian crusade is more desirable than wasting more. Ultimately, Congress rejected the lower proposal.

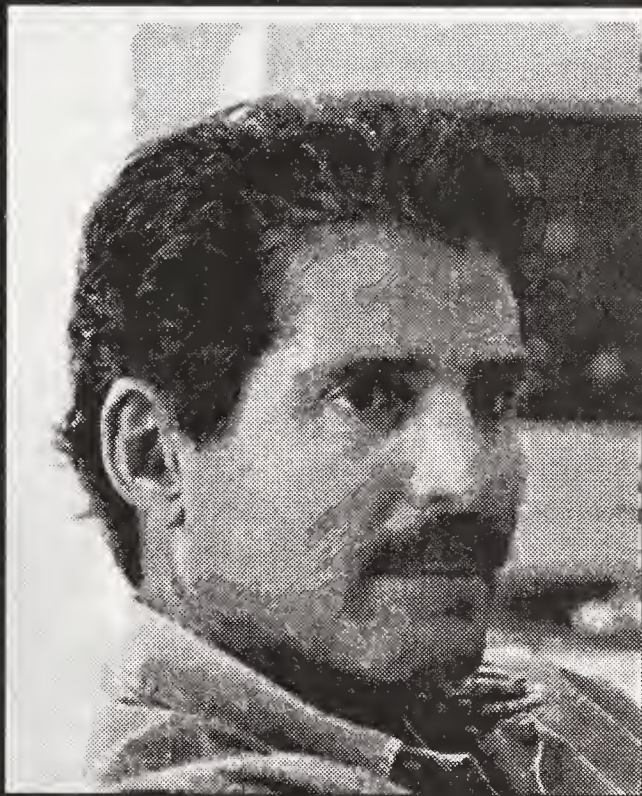
The Campus Y should never have received this money. To begin with, it's simply too much money for an unspecific goal. A concert designed to "raise awareness" about poverty seems more like a morally self-aggrandizing campaign than a genuine effort to combat a social ill. Additionally, the Campus Y did very little to find any outside funding. They have had all summer to do this. You'd think that a group so "concerned" with poverty would have been a little more ambitious. Finally, giving public money to charitable purposes is reproachful anyway. Charities should be completely private and voluntary. The nature of student fees is the complete opposite.

In other events, Congress overwhelmingly voted to oppose federal legislation that would reduce the amount of money available for student loan programs. I cast the only "no" vote to oppose this resolution. I did this, not because I don't recognize the needs of my fellow students who require loans to make it through college. After all, I am as opposed as anyone else to the new tuition and fee increases that will make it difficult to pay for an education at UNC. Rather, my vote in the negative was simply on the basis that federal loan programs, like them or not, are unconstitutional. Therefore, I could not logically vote against the idea of less money going for an illegal act. The federal government has no business making loans to college students; check your copy of the U.S. Constitution if you don't believe me.

It's important for the student body to continue to be vigilant of their representatives in the Student Congress. Congress handles thousands of dollars in student fees, and is the arbiter of who gets what. Conservative student groups consistently receive less money than liberal organizations, a problem that I and many of my friends and colleagues have sought to change. In addition to campus funds, the Congress is also a voice to the administration. We can convey important issues and concerns to the powers that be. The views of conservative students must be included in this, and the University must be open to such problems as liberal bias in the classroom. As a representative for the North Campus district, I will do my part to relay to you what is happening in the Student Congress. After all, it's your student government.

Kris Wampler, a regular contributor to Carolina Review, is a senior journalism and political science major from Charlotte, North Carolina.

Give Me a Break!



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Speaking on:
"Liberty and Its Enemies"

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This event funded at least in part by student activity fees appropriated and dispersed by the student government at UNC-Chapel Hill.

The French War Against America

BY FITZ E. BARRINGER

America and France have been allies forever. That is what most students learn in elementary school anyway. The heartwarming story goes something like this. France is America's oldest and most loyal ally. The two nations—both staunch defenders of democracy—fought side by side against injustice and oppression in the American Revolutionary War, two world wars, and opposed the threat of communism during the Cold War. The current disagreement between the two nations over the liberation of Iraq is simply a minor bump in a long and prosperous relationship.

Unfortunately, according to Harlow Giles Unger's "The French War Against America," the true history of the Franco-American relationship does not fall into place quite so neatly. Unger digs deep into the diplomatic relationship between the two nations to build his argument that France has acted more like America's steadfast enemy than a great friend. All the while, he paints a vivid picture of French treachery committed in the name of restoring French glory at the expense of the United States.

Since the current French opposition to America is so apparent, Unger concentrates the bulk of his writing on historical

In fact, Unger writes that after a short time, America's victory only served to whet the French appetite for power and land.

events before the War of 1812. He begins "The French War Against America" with an examination of French attitudes towards America after the Seven Years War in 1763. By looking at historical records between French ambassadors and King Louis XV, Unger concludes that France was bitterly disappointed over the loss of her American colonies—Canada and Louisiana—in the war. Unger points to one man, Étienne François le duc de Choiseul, as the visionary who plotted to restore France to her former glory by depriving Britain of her American colonies.

According to Unger, Choiseul hoped that the American colonies could be enticed into a revolution that would weaken Britain and allow France to regain Canada and perhaps seize

the thirteen British colonies as well. Unger makes a convincing argument that the original French pledge to help in the American Revolution was motivated by greed and an urge for revenge against the British. As evidence, Unger cites a French attempt to replace George Washington with their general, Comte de Broglie. Under the French scheme, de Broglie was to take over the American military, establish himself as the military dictator of the colonies, and then turn America over to France.

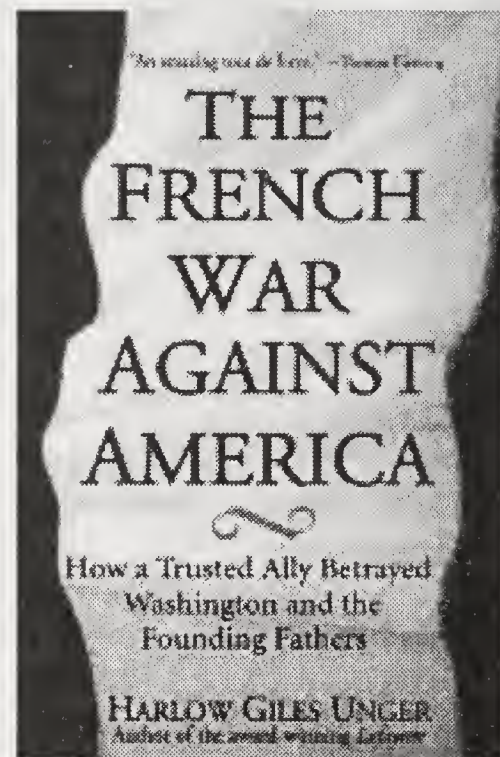
To the credit of the founding fathers, however, many recognized that France was not committed to democratic ideals. Unger points out that John Adams, for instance, was one of the first American leaders to be wary of France. He wondered how a nation with an autocratic ruler

could be truly committed to the democratic reforms in America. After all, the promise of democracy and equality, already contentious issues in France, would tear the nation apart just six years after the American war.

Unger illustrates how George Washington and other American leaders struggled to utilize the aid promised by the self-interested French while at the same time worked to keep France from ruining the revolutionary efforts through selfish actions. Halfway through his book, Unger concludes that America managed to win the Revolutionary War not because of France, but in spite of France.

According to Unger, the end of hostilities between Britain and her former colonies upset the French, but the country soon got over its disappointment. In fact, Unger writes that after a short time, America's victory only served to whet the French appetite for power and land. France, he says, interpreted the American victory as an opportunity to regain her North American possessions. The remainder of the book, therefore, focuses on France's covert—and at some points downright blatant—attempts to undermine the new American government.

And herein lies the book's most shocking revelation. Unger



tells of how the French government instructed its new ambassador to America, Edmond Genet, to use the United States as a staging ground for France's expansionary policies in 1793. He was told to raise an army of Americans to invade Canada, and, in outright defiance of America's sovereignty as a nation, Genet was ordered to use American ports as bases for French vessels to attack British shipping.

"If President Washington's government refused to cooperate, [Genet] was to exploit pro-French ferment to foment revolution, topple the [American] government, and convert the United States to a French puppet state," Unger writes.

Unger relates how some of the founding fathers, whom the French characterized as "children," struggled against Genet, while others were seduced by his powerful rhetoric. Thomas Jefferson, in particular, is unflatteringly portrayed as a naïve supporter of Genet. According to Unger, Jefferson allowed his support of revolutionary France and friendship with Genet stand in the way of his loyalty to America and President Washington.

At this point in the book, much of Unger's argument is based upon his examination of correspondence between Washington, Jefferson, and Genet. These writings offer a unique perspective of the emotions felt by the powerful men as they struggled for the destiny of America. The reader gets a vivid sense of the leaders' weaknesses, goals, and temperaments. And it is this human touch that elevates "The French War Against America" beyond a dry telling of facts and into a truly enjoyable interpretation of early American history.

In contrast to the in-depth examination of the pre-1812 period, the conclusion of the book half-heartedly skims over the ensuing two centuries of Franco-American relations. Unger makes some interesting connections in this portion of the book, but clearly "The French War Against America" is intended to focus on France's efforts to stifle the American dream before it even began.

Fortunately for the United States, France did not succeed in that task (whether they are able to succeed at any task—especially a war—is a topic for another day). But thanks to Unger, readers of "The French War Against America" gain an appreciation for just how hard Americans had to fight to overcome the French. Perhaps, as Unger says, France is not America's oldest ally, but rather its oldest enemy. •

*Fitz E. Barringer, a junior history major, is from
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Online Resources

Title: "The French War Against America"

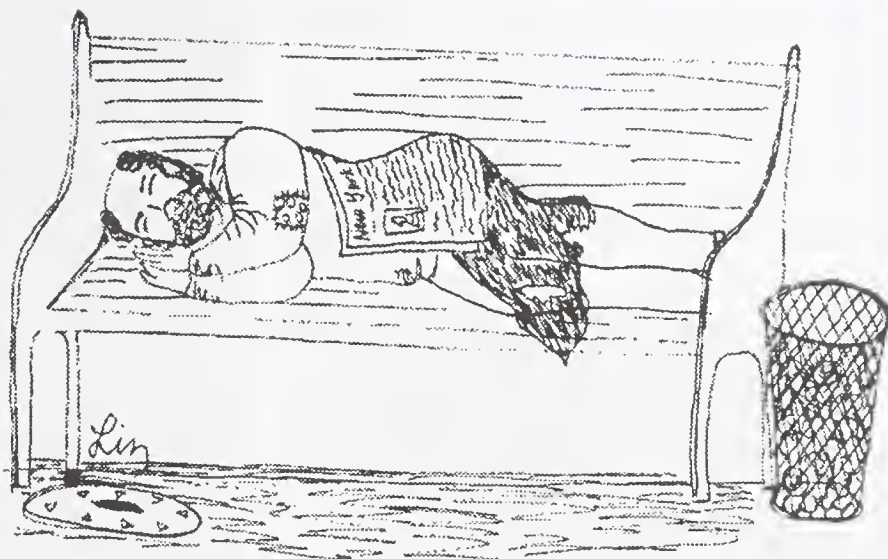
Author: Harlow Giles Unger

Publisher: Wiley (March 2005)

Pages: 304

*You can purchase "The French War Against America"
online at Amazon.com*

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Carolina Review

The Anti-Jesse Jackson Comes to Carolina

BY KAREN FITZPATRICK

On September 6 in the Great Hall, the College Republicans hosted a speech by Rev. Jesse Lee Peterson, a man who has been called the anti-Jesse Jackson. "I am not African American. I am an American...and I thank God that I am here and not in Africa," Peterson began. "This is the greatest country in the world; everybody and their mama have tried to come here – we can't even keep the illegals out and so I appreciate being an American."

As the founder of the Brotherhood Organization of a New Destiny, BOND, Peterson wished to talk about his work in the black community and the status of black Americans today.

"Most black Americans are suffering not due to racism, but lack of moral character..." he said, adding that he attributes this to certain black political organizations and political leaders.

Peterson believes that these moral problems can all be traced back to the deterioration of the family. He went on to cite various statistics regarding black children being born out of wedlock and the abortion rate in the black community.

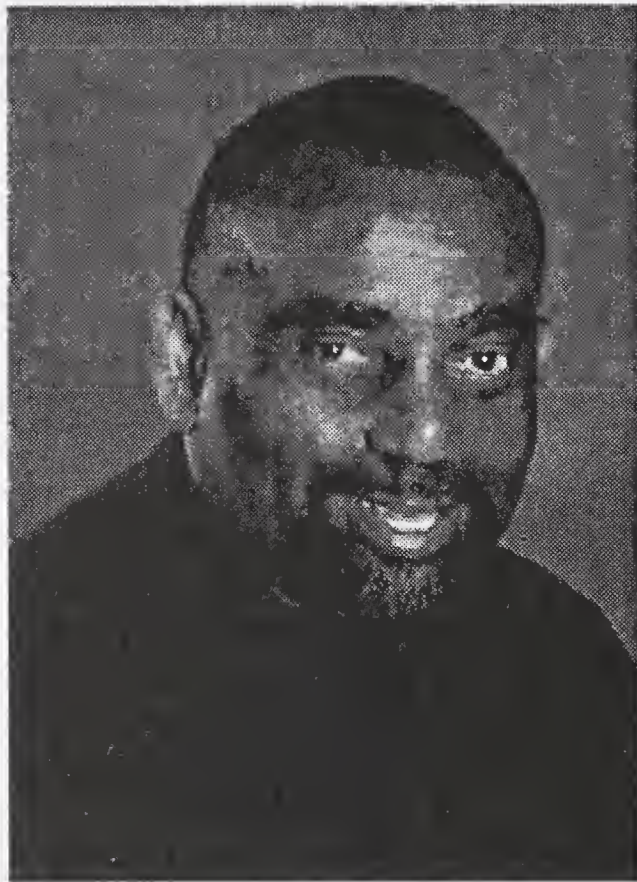
He stated that 70 percent of black babies are born out of wedlock, and that in inner-city areas, that figure jumps to 90 percent.

BOND seeks to reverse these trends by focusing on black males. It includes various after school programs and a home for troubled black youth.

One of the major issues in Peterson's speech was his disapproval of government involvement in the lives of black Americans.

"The government has been the daddy of the black family," he said. "...You can make it in America without the help of the government..."

Peterson proudly announced that his organization has been operating for fifteen years without the help of the gov-



Rev. Jesse Lee Peterson

ernment, and has thus far proven to be a success.

Not only did he discuss the role of the government in the black family, but he attacked the character of many prominent black political leaders, such as Jesse Jackson and Al Sharpton.

He pointed particularly to their adulterous behavior and the ways they capitalize off of a struggling black community. In an effort to convince the audience of how much the black community is being controlled by them, he declared that if they were to walk into a black church, they would probably get a standing ovation!

Another issue addressed by Peterson was Affirmative Action.

"...Affirmative Action based on color is wrong and should be an embarrassment to black people..." he said. The way he interprets it, it is as if people are saying, "...because you are black, you can't make it; you're not smart enough; you can't figure out your way, so what

we're gonna do is let you in simply because you're black."

He also added, "There are also black folks who are earning their way but how can you tell, if they're able to get into a university simply because of their color?"

As the speech started to wind down, Peterson emphasized that people should do what is right, regardless of being subjected to name-calling and that it is not so much a battle of white vs. black, but one of good vs. evil.

Peterson explained that some of the corrupt leaders are able to manipulate society because they are able to keep black Americans angry by making everything appear as racism, and out of fear of being called "racist," white Americans are manipulated as well.

"Take control of your own life," he said. "Start thinking for yourself, making the right decisions yourself. You don't need crappy leaders trying to tell you what to do and how to do it."

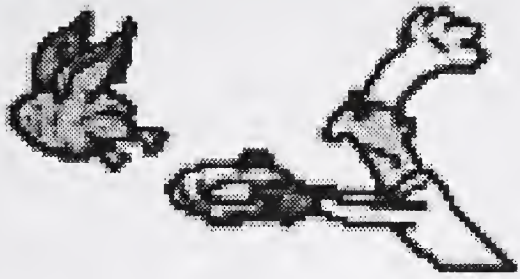
He concluded by saying "We are in America. It's the greatest country in the world. Until we come together based on character and not on color, things are only gonna get worse, rather than getting better."

After the speech, a multitude of students pressed Peterson with questions, ranging from clarifications on his statistics, to challenging his views on the NAACP.

Although he was not exactly smooth fielding the heated questions, Peterson made excellent points concerning the government's inability to solve social problems and the importance of merit and character as standards for judgment in society. •

Karen Fitzpatrick is a junior economics major from Jacksonville, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

Artist's Corner



In a time of hurricanes,
construction deaths,
and football losses,
one must think there is a source
of campus evil,
something connected to homelessness
on Franklin Street and overpriced, late
textbooks.

Maybe God is angry we have a lottery,
or because we aren't listening to the pit
preacher.
We're punished with one small gate to
use
when entering football games.

I think there's something we're ignoring,
like we do those hand sanitizers in Lenoir.

Maybe we need to trust Kanye on this one.
Source of evil—axis of evil—
Follow the leader—
our leader does hate
blacks, doesn't he?

— L. DeMaria



Damn, that's a sexy magazine.



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Paradigms & Principles

John Roberts

With the passing of William Rehnquist, President Bush was presented the opportunity to appoint a new Chief Justice – John Roberts – with a similar ideology to that of Rehnquist. Senate confirmation hearings have given Roberts the opportunity to repeatedly deny his alleged status as an ideologue, and the fact that he comes to the Court “without an agenda.” Also key in the hearings has been Robert’s stance on *Roe v. Wade*, as his opinion could potentially lead to an overturning of the 1973 decision should the issue be taken to the high court in the future. In the face of this question, Roberts has affirmed his belief in the principle of “*stare decisis*,” easing the psyches of disquieted senators. Democratic leaders in the Senate such as Harry Reid, Barack Obama, and Ted Kennedy have already revealed their opposition to the confirmation of Roberts, but the bipartisan opinion of Roberts was shown in a 13-5 vote in favor of his confirmation by the Senate Judiciary Committee. As a candidate who does not sway the balance of the Court, Roberts should garner the support to be accepted by the Senate and take the high honor of serving as the next Chief Justice of the Supreme Court before the Court reconvenes in October.

Bring it Home

The hippie war protest group that recently killed the grass of the Polk Place lawn made a Freudian slip that was rather poignant. They had a sign that stated it was imperative to “Bring the War Home” immediately. They should be commended for simultaneously not being able to coherently and correctly state their desires and yet being extremely perceptive. Because, if their wishes were granted, the result would be exactly as their sign stated. If the troops were brought home - the true message intended to be conveyed by their sign - the war would be brought “home,” or to the U.S. That is exactly why the U.S. is attempting to oust terror supporting regimes and eradicate terrorism before it reaches these beautiful shores. If we brought the troops home and pursued peace, something the terrorists do not want, we would find ourselves fighting a war at home, because terrorism would come here. There seems to be something about planes and buildings in the recent past that would substantiate this. It seems it would be much better to have an inevitable fight somewhere other than our own front yard, i.e. Iraq or Afghanistan. Terrorism is not going to be stopped by us being “nice”; it will only end when we annihilate it or when they wipe the “decadent” West off of the globe. Subsequently, if terrorism is in realistic terms, diminished greatly, there might be a chance for peace. In the same vein, their tally of the deaths in Iraq also made a point which was the antithesis of their intentions. Their number of 1900 is approximately half of the number of people which died because of September 11, 2001. The U.S. has been in Iraq for over a year, while the latter was only one day. In other words, by being proactive the U.S. has toppled the worst regime in the world and made significant advances in the war on terror and only lost half the lives lost because of passive negligence. So it is our duty to thank the hippies for their incidental points as they go to march on Washington to protest war, death, pestilence and hurricanes.

Religiosity

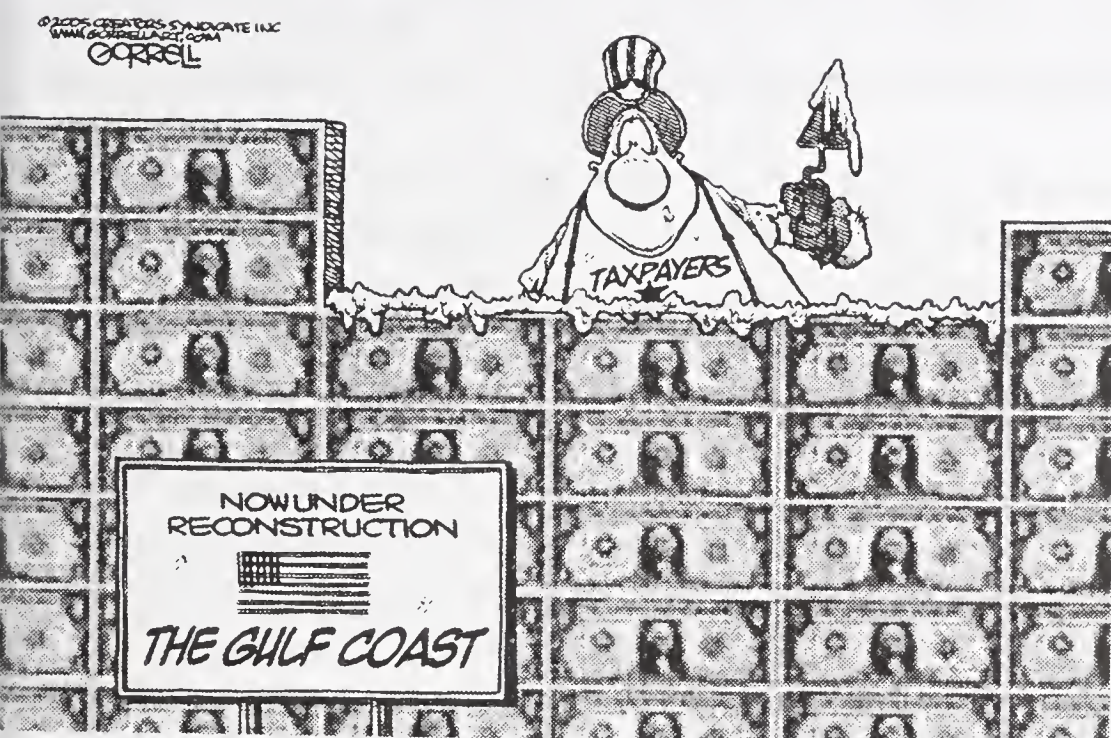
Why is it that liberals, who are notorious for despising the “Religious Right” and any other moralistic group trying to tell people how to live, are so quick to defend Islam and more particularly, radically fundamental strains? The reason radical Islam terrorist groups are attacking the U.S. and the West is because the West is the infidel living in utter and repulsive debauchery. Their goal is to topple democracies such as ours, and replace it with moralistic totalitarian theocracies. And God knows that is not what liberals want.

Board of Trustees Meeting

The UNC Board of Trustees met on September 21 and approved the site locations of three new building projects. At the end of the meeting, Bruce Runberg, associate vice chancellor for facilities planning and construction said that UNC will need to raise an additional billion dollars to complete its Master Plan. At no point in the meeting were academics discussed. Nor the effects that new buildings would have on undergraduate students. It seems likely that the current leadership is too concerned with national rankings and prestige and not interested in academic excellence.

Lottery

The North Carolina House recently passed legislation which will bring a lottery to the state. The bill passed by one vote. Fortunately for Democrats, two Republican representatives were unable to vote on the legislation. Harry Brown, 50, was away on his honeymoon, and John Garwood, 73, was sick at home with staph infection in his leg. It is quite fitting that an egregious piece of legislation should pass in such a shady fashion. In addition to being a regressive tax, the lottery will cause the state government to have budget shortfalls when it over anticipates lottery earnings. When that happens, North Carolinians will be able to thank their Democratic majority.



“I mean to live my life an obedient man, but obedient to God, subservient to the wisdom of my ancestors; never to the authority of political truths arrived at yesterday at the voting booth.”

“It is the chronic failure of liberalism that it obliges circumstance because it has an inadequate discriminatory apparatus which might cause it to take any other course.”

“Freedom is never more than one generation away from extinction. We didn’t pass it to our children in the bloodstream. It must be fought for, protected, and handed on for them to do the same, or one day we will spend our sunset years telling our children and our children’s children what it was once like in the United States where men were free.”

Special thanks to U.S. Business & Industry Council (USBIC) Educational Foundation for the use of the cartoons.

And One More Thing...

...Throughout history, groups of people have treated theories as facts. These attempts often resulted in the stagnation of progress and infringement upon individual freedom.

Today, so many people believe that human beings are causing global warming that this theory is also being treated as a fact.

Klaus Toepfer, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), voiced the opinion of the international community in 2001 when he said, "We now know climate change is real and the hand of humankind in this warming is becoming clearer and clearer."

More recently, pundits have blamed the hurricanes on global warming.

The problem with such bold assertions is that they leave no room for constructive debate. Those who hold the opposing view are often forced into silence or are portrayed as part of the intellectual fringe. More often the opposing view is simply ignored.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, an organization of 2,500 scientists brought together by the United Nations, claims that human beings are causing climate change. However, just as many scientists hold the opposing view. Between 1999 and 2001, 19,700 scientists and academics signed the Oregon Petition, an effort by the Oregon Institute of Science and Medicine, contending that humans were not causing climate change.

One reason these signatories do not believe in the current global warming theory is that scientists only have temperature readings for the last century. Furthermore, many of the older readings are not reliable.

Opponents also like to point out that the global warming theory is a relatively new one. In fact, in the 1970's many scientists believed that the earth was getting colder. In 1974 the U.S. National Science Board held that "During the last 20 to 30 years, world temperature has fallen, irregularly at first but more sharply over the last decade."

Many people even believed that the earth was approaching another ice age. In 1972 the National Science Board theorized that "Judging from the record of the past interglacial ages, the present time of high temperatures should be drawing to an end... leading into the next glacial age..." A 1975 article in Newsweek expressed this same fear. "Just what causes the onset of major and minor ice ages remains a mystery." But "A survey completed last year by Dr. Murray Mitchell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reveals a drop of half a degree in average ground temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968."

Yet, it seems that these facts are rarely discussed. Instead "the hand of humankind" in global warming is believed to "becoming clearer and clearer." And as a result, the Western democracies wish to place stringent regulations on world economies.

In the past, the United States has restrained the urge to join the global warming bandwagon. And it has subsequently protected the freedom and progress of its economy. However, the U.S. recently acquiesced at the G-8 talks in Scotland and joined the other seven industrialized countries in a global warming agreement that recognizes the problem as partly caused by human activity. Jacques Chirac happily told reporters after the day's meeting that "We have noted a visible real evolution in the American position which allowed it to progress toward an agreement which will be an important step...toward an improvement of the situation." This development shows a lack of leadership on the part of the United States and puts the Western world one step closer to disruptive economic regulations.

Rather than caving to the popular view of the day, the United States must do what it has done before and lead rather than follow. It must protect freedom and promote progress by refusing to treat the theory of global warming as an irrefutable fact. It must prevent the implementation of regulations which will serve as a solution in search of a problem.

Carolina Review

Volume XIII, Issue 2

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

October 2005



Inside: Luke Farley Interview, Live 8 Chapel Hill Style,
Stipends and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

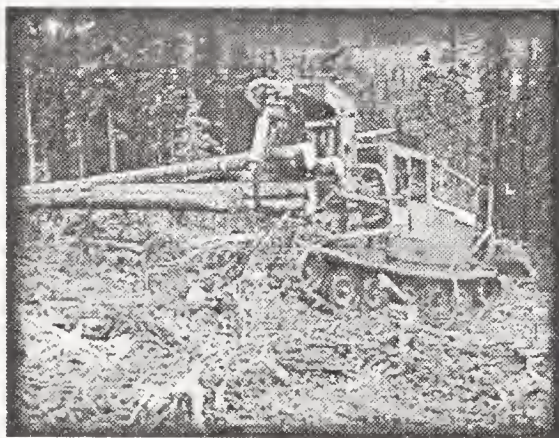
The Twenty-Seventh Amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibits a sitting Congress from raising its own pay. The writers of the amendment wisely recognized that the people who stand to benefit from pay raises could not impartially boost their own salaries. Human nature simply prevents most people from acting fairly when their own interests are at stake.

Unfortunately, a majority of Carolina's Student Congress disagrees. In a 9-14 vote in mid-October, Student Congress defeated a referendum that would have sent the future of Student Government stipends to the student body. While no members of Student Congress receive stipends, the vote allows the question of stipends to remain in student government, not in the student body.

This month, *Carolina Review* investigates the issue of stipends with its customary blend of news and opinion. Staff writer Ann Howell Brown reports on the efforts to defeat the stipends referendum, while regular contributor Kris Wampler argues that the issue should have been settled in a student vote. Student Congress Speaker Luke Farley also shares his opinion on stipends in a wide-ranging interview with the *Review*.

While the question of stipends is out of the student body's hands for the time being, we hope many of you will remember that your money is at stake. You can count on *Carolina Review* to keep you up to date as the stipends issue continues to run its course. In the meantime, we hope that you find this issue of *Carolina Review* both informative and engaging.

Sincerely,
The Editors



Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

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Carolina Review has a website. In addition to our archive and staff information, the site contains an approved blog and exclusive articles. Here is a taste of what's online this month:

LOG
The staff opines on the (now failed) Harriet Miers nomination to the Supreme Court.

JOIN THE STAFF
Interested in writing for the *Review*? The website contains all the information you will need.

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Carolina Review cannot return hardcopies so please keep a copy for yourself.

Mission Statement

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. For more than a decade, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

- We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.
- We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.
- We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.
- We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.
- We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.
- We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activities. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$35 a year. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

Live 8 Chapel Hill Style

BY TAYLOR STANFORD

Live 8, the brainchild of musician and activist Bob Geldof, took place July 2, 2005 in countries around the world. With acts such as Coldplay, Madonna, Elton John, Pink Floyd and Faith Hill all playing free concerts throughout the globe, it was clear Live 8 would draw large crowds and ample media coverage.

And that is what sponsors AOL, Nokia and BBC had in mind.

This rapid-fire round of music, known as the Long Walk to Justice, was not geared at raising money like the Live Aid concert series in July of 1985. "We don't want your money. We want your voice," reads the official Live 8 Web site.

The concerts were held days before the G8 Summit in Gleneagles as a way to call upon leaders of the world's richest countries to work toward, "complete debt cancellation, more aid and trade justice for the world's poorest people."

On Sept. 30, 2005, the Campus Y, along with SUDAN, Students for Students International and Amnesty International, hosted Live 8 at UNC, following suit with a free concert event featuring Edwin McCain, Jim Boggia and a number of University acts, including the Clefhangers and the Achordants. The cause of the event was, "to educate, inspire and initiate social justice by raising awareness and collecting signatures for letters to send to our Congress," as reads the event flyer.

On a warm almost-fall evening, Live 8 at UNC began in Polk Place. As Jim Boggia, the opening musician, performed, flyers were passed around telling of the UN Millennium Development Goals, the goals about which the concert planners hoped to educate the crowd. These goals are as follows: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal public education, promote gender

equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability, and develop a global partnership for development.

With a crowd of several hundred, the Campus Y had a plan for educating all in attendance on the importance of the UN Millennium Plan. Student leaders one by one, took the stage and read the goals from sheets of paper in monotone voices. The crowd, expected to listen and absorb the information presented, instead started chatting and walking around to socialize with other students who had come out to enjoy the free performances by music and dance groups.

The crowd, which had grown considerably by the middle of the concert, was soon asked to direct its attention to a projector and screen that had been set up to the right of the stage. A recorded video of Dr. Jeffrey Sachs, UN President Kofi Annan's advisor, told students how even a small portion of a dollar could make a huge difference throughout Third World countries. Once again, the sound of the video was drowned out by the crowd's desire to enjoy the entertainment and company of fellow students.

The highlight of the concert was 1990s recording artist Edwin McCain playing his hit "I'll Be." As reported in the September issue of the *Review*, Student Congress appropriated \$11,000 dollars to the Campus Y to pay for McCain, a hefty price tag to raise awareness at a free concert.

So, the question that remains is whether Live 8 at UNC was a success. Judging from reports in the "Daily Tar Heel" and letters to the editor, it was declared a success due to the large turnout. It is reported that more than 2,000 students were in attendance, one-eighth of the undergraduate student body. However, just because a large crowd was present does not mean that "awareness" was



NASA

Live 8 was supposed to raise awareness for poverty in Africa.

raised to accomplish all of the goals of the United Nations. The fact remains that students turned out to hear free music from groups that they liked, and happened to hear a few minutes of advocacy of these goals throughout the two and a half hours the concert lasted.

Furthermore, it seems rather hypocritical that Sachs, the doctor from the video, would tell students about ways to contribute money when thousands of dollars were spent to secure an artist who all but fell from the musical radar in the 1990s. While Student Congress is not allowed to allocate money for donations made on behalf of student organizations, one would think that the money could have been better used for an event that made a direct impact on the deplorable conditions that exist in Third World countries.

Interestingly, the same complaint was filed with the original Live Aid and Live 8, saying that Geldof used the concert as a way to revive the careers of once popular musicians. Also, the original Live 8, geared at raising awareness of poverty specifically in Africa, featured no Afri-

Taylor Stanford is a junior journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

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The Student Congress

Anti-Choice

BY ANN HOWELL BROWN

After more than an hour of debate, a proposed Student Congress resolution that would have allowed a referendum on the issue of Student Government stipends was defeated on October 19, with 14 members of Congress voting against the resolution and 9 members supporting it. Instead, an independent commission to investigate the entire subject of stipends was added to the resolution and will be discussed during future sessions of Student Congress.

Some members of Congress believe that the referendum was defeated because of the way the opposition was able to frame the debate. Opponents claimed that the College Republicans were the sole supporters of the referendum even though the legislation was co-sponsored by the Public Relations Director of the UNC-Young Democrats, Dustin Ingalls.

Finance Chair Anisa Mohanty claimed that she received seven letters from her constituents, and that six of them were exactly the same—they all followed the talking points sent out via email to the College Republicans listserv. Using this as the basis for her argument, she further claimed that the student body was not entirely behind the referendum and that the College Republicans were scaring students into voting too reactionary.

"The College Republicans were the cause of the email that was sent to a number of representatives and [those supporting the resolution] were using [those letters] as justification for the belief that the student body was interested in the motion as a whole, but that that could amount to is an institution—the College Republicans—being interested in the issue," said Congressman James Riley, who voted against the resolution.

Congressman Kris Wampler disagreed, replying that he was tired of seeing the Republicans framed as the conspirators behind the measure. "I think that the majority of Student Congress discounted this effort because it was led largely by conservatives and not by liberals, and I think that it became a bipartisan issue unnecessarily... we had plenty of democrats on both sides and it wasn't even a College Republican thing to be afraid of," he said.

Dustin Ingalls said that he is disappointed in his colleagues for not having faith in the student body. "Anyone who bothers to send in something to their representative in

Congress cares about the issue because they've taken the time to write their own letter, even if it was based on talking points," he said. "And I am a little disappointed that the Republicans were discounted simply because they're Republicans."

Ingalls does not plan to let this issue drop, however, saying that he will continue to push for a referendum on stipends in the future. "That's another thing, this will be brought up at every Rules & Judiciary... indefinitely," he said.

Stipends became an issue for UNC when Congressmen Dustin Ingalls and Caroline Spencer introduced legislation calling for a referendum. It has been a largely bipartisan issue, despite claims of a vast right-wing conspiracy. In fact, the UNC College Republicans worked closely with the College Democrats on the issue.

"It's really a bipartisan sort of thing," said Tom Jensen, president of the North Carolina Federation of College Democrats.

According to Title V of the Student Code, about \$16,000 in student fees is spent each year on stipends for various members of Student Government. The seven officials who receive stipends are from the executive and judicial branches, and the amount each receives varies, from \$300 per month for the Student Body President and \$200 per month for the Student Body Treasurer to \$125 per month for the Honor Outreach Coordinator.

Mohanty, who was a leader in the referendum's defeat, is planning to run for Student Body Treasurer. She claims that if not given a stipend, economic barriers would prevent her from participating "on a greater level in Student Government." Anisa also said that she puts in about 20 hours per week as Finance Chair. If she was to become Student Body Treasurer, that amount of time would increase three-fold, leaving her no time to work and earn money.

While hers may be a valid case, an important question remains. Why do members of Student Government deserve to be paid with students' money, when leaders of other student organizations, who put in just as much time and energy to make this campus a better place, manage without getting paid?

Some would argue that Student Government is working for the students, and is making the UNC campus a better place for everyone, thereby benefiting all students. Suppos-



Ann Howell Brown is a freshman from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

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Speaker Luke Farley

BY ANDREW HOGAN

On Oct. 12, 2005, the *Carolina Review* had the opportunity to sit down and talk with the Speaker of the 87th Student Congress Luke Farley. A cool and dreary day did little to suppress the optimism of the speaker and the vision he has for Student Congress. Farley touched on issues ranging from stipends, to the Campus Y, to his goals for the future. The “Carolina Review” thanks the speaker for taking the time to speak with us.

CR: To get started, I’d like to ask if you are enjoying your job as Speaker of Student Congress.

Farley: I love it. Congress has been the best experience I have had here at Carolina, but speaker is especially gratifying. I joke that everybody looks forward to Thursday nights. Well I look forward to Tuesday nights when we have Congress. I really enjoy it. I am really motivated. And I feel there is an opportunity to get a lot done for students. It is tough. It is stressful. It is tiring. But I really do enjoy it.

CR: During your time as speaker, have any issues come up that you were unprepared for, or have there been any surprises in the job?

Farley: I think the answer is yes, but it mainly comes in the realm of financial issues, because that’s not something that members of Congress generate. Those requests come from student organizations, for instance, the Campus Y requesting \$20,000 for ‘Live 8.’ That caught me off guard. Mainly the surprises have come from the requests that students make. I was prepared to deal with it in that I had easily developed an opinion. However I was not able to talk to enough people to get them to share my opinion on the issue. So in that sense I was unprepared, I didn’t know it was coming. It was just there and there wasn’t enough time to talk with like-minded representatives about implementing that proposal like I thought it should be.

CR: As you mentioned, the Campus Y just held a concert featuring Edwin McCain that sought to ‘raise awareness’ about world-wide poverty. The Campus Y received more than \$11,000 from Student Congress to fund the event. In the DTH you stated that you do not want Student Con-

gress to be a ‘glorified piggy bank.’ Do you believe this was money well spent?

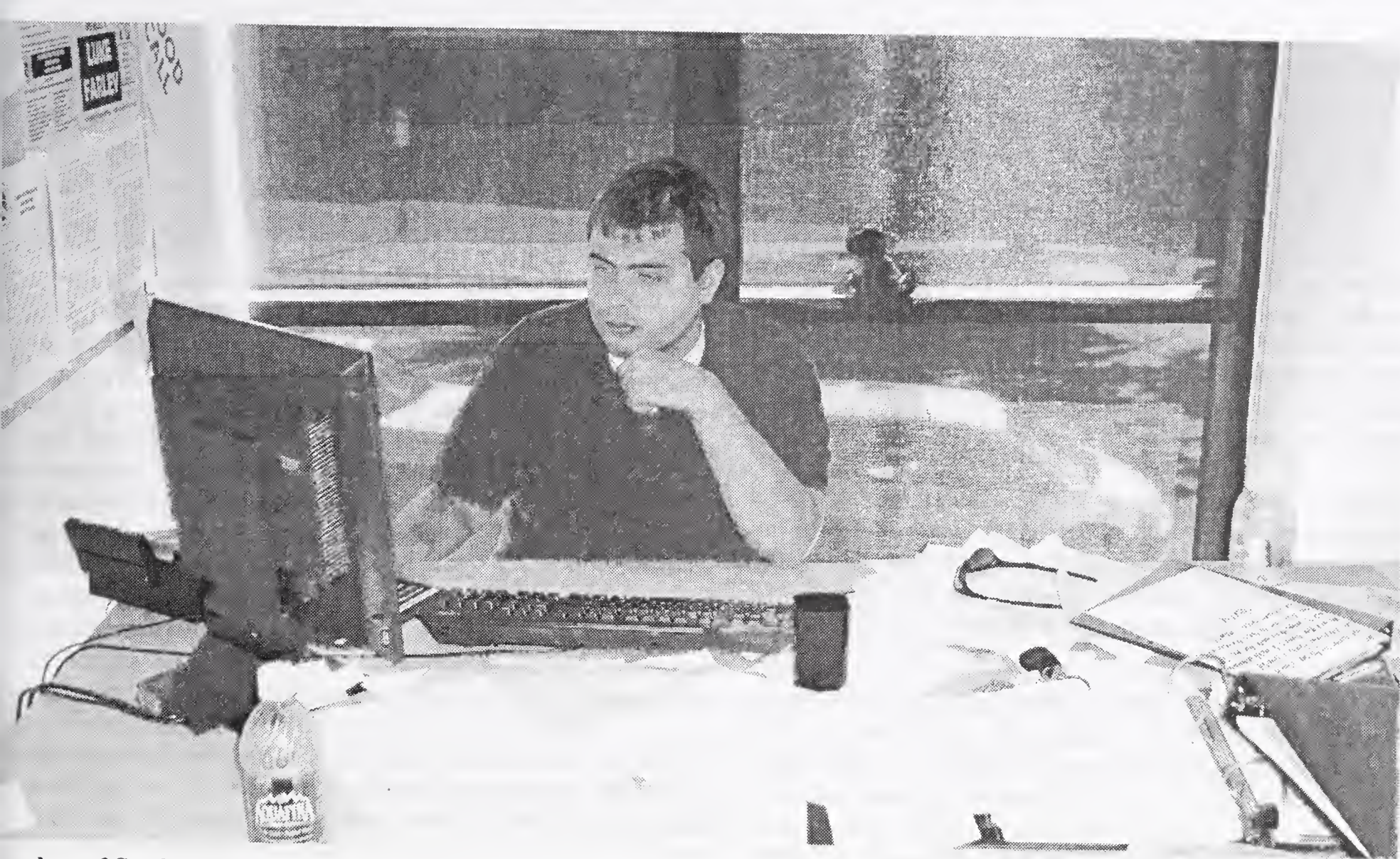
Farley: If I had had the opportunity to vote, and as speaker I do not vote, I would have voted against it. I think it is bad fiscal policy to spend that type of money at one of your very first meetings. I also think that there will be inconsistency when it comes to this precedent they have set. It is a huge amount of money. I am concerned that other groups are going to come in asking for the same thing and not be given the same consideration that the Campus Y got. My concern is with how much was spent, precedent that was set, and the way Congress is going to consider future requests. Now all that is on the table. Now \$20,000 requests are the norm. If it’s good enough for Campus Y to make those requests, it’s good enough for anyone else. I encourage groups at this point to come before congress. We have to live up to the precedent that has been set.

CR: Currently there is a petition circulating on campus that would pose the question of whether or not executive and judicial positions should receive stipends that are funded by student fees. Some estimate that it costs the students \$16,000 annually to fund these stipends. You have called the issue ‘controversial.’ What is your position on the issue?

Farley: The question is what issue you are asking about? If you are asking if I have a position on the merits of stipends, I am refraining taking a position on those right now because I do not want to draw attention away from the more important issue that there must be a student vote on this issue. And that is something I do not have a problem at all taking a position on. It is absolutely necessary that students vote on whether they want to continue with stipends. There are a lot of reasons for that. It is controversial. The notion that students pay other students money right into their pockets, I think that is a very controversial proposition.

It’s also controversial because I feel like we do this job because I feel like it’s a service. I feel like I am good at it, I’m capable, and it is something I enjoy, and that’s why I do it. I don’t get paid, and I wouldn’t take the money even if I did get paid. The notion of “Is this service?” I think that’s a question that ought to be put before the students. Is this a job? Is it a form of employment? Or is it something about giving back to students. I think that is a question that students need to re-

Andrew Hogan is a senior political science major from Athens, Tennessee. Contact him at cr@unc.edu



Speaker of Student Congress Luke Farley hard at work serving the student body.

olve.

There is also a double-standard that we operate under. Right now the student code says that congress cannot appropriate money for personal gain. If you come to congress to fund a conservative Bar-B-Q, or Students For Life wants to have a pizza party, they are not going to get that money from congress because of the personal gain derived from eating pizza. However, we will put \$300 directly into the pocket of the student body president every month. \$200 for the student body treasurer. \$200 to the attorney general. So we are not going to pay for kids to eat pizza, but we are going to put money directly into their pockets?

This double-standard that we operate under is very troublesome. I think the students ought to clear that up. We are saying there's one standard for the elite in student government, and there's this other standard that everybody else has to operate under. I would like to hear the students clear that up. These issues that I have raised has nothing to do with the merits of stipends, it's about who should decide whether they exist.

R: What is your opinion about those who are opposed to the resolution being put on the ballot, believing that the student body may not be well informed enough to make the right decision?

Farley: That gets me riled up! I say that if they were informed enough to vote for me back in February, they are in-

formed enough to vote on this. I'm not going to insult their intelligence. I got an e-mail from a constituent saying, "I may not be informed enough on stipends, but I bet you will think I'm informed enough the next time you want to be re-elected." And that's the truth. Also, if this referendum does make it on the ballot, there will be a two-week period before the vote. If two weeks is long enough to decide who you want to elect as student body president, two weeks is long enough to make a decision about stipends. The issue of stipends is not complex. There are essentially two arguments. On the one hand, the argument is that it is immoral for public servants to be taking this kind of money. The notion of students paying other students is wrong. The other argument is that you have to give stipends in order to maintain access to student government. In my opinion that's all there is to it. Two weeks is plenty of time for the issue to get out there and for the students to decide. I don't think it takes a long time to form an opinion. The other concern I have is this notion that if people are opposed to stipends, it must be that they do not know enough. I think students can be legitimately opposed to stipends without being uninformed.

CR: Recently, you made appointments to student government committees, among those being the Carolina Union Board of Directors. Do you believe you appointed good people to represent the student's interests on these committees?

Farley: I am very confident in my appointments, especially to the Union Board of Directors. I nominated two highly qualified individuals who expressed deep concern about the Union. One of my nominees was Brian Sopp, and my decision to nominate him came from his work with the Carolina Review. I said to myself that the Union is in need of reform and Brian is in tune with what needs to be done over there. My second nominee was Dax Dixon. He was very committed to making necessary changes in the Union. I liked his prospective when it came to the Union and that's why I nominated him. Both highly qualified, and both offer a fresh prospective on the Union. These two individuals are a breath of fresh air on the board of directors.

CR: Some past criticism of Student Congress has been concerning the efficiency of the body, some believing the body to be too partisan, maybe entangled in frivolous legislation. What have you done to curb this inefficiency and to set out well-defined goals for the legislative body?

Farley: There are a couple of concerns. The first is the issue of frivolous legislation. When people have referred to this in the past it is the resolution dealing with flag-burning and the resolution dealing with the Women's Affairs Committee. Neither of which I believe were frivolous. Only people who opposed them called them frivolous. It was an attempt to marginalize those perspectives. In terms of efficiency, we have taken some legislative steps by instituting limits on debate by establishing the Calendar Committee which is like a rules committee, and that has helped with managing our time on how long we should be taking on pieces of legislation. Also, we have been giving more detailed committee reports to give people an idea of what went on in committee. And we have put more emphasis on trusting the committees in congress, that's what we have committees for. There is no need to re-hash the same debate both in committee and in congress.

CR: Slightly off topic, looking to the distant future, do you see yourself as the Speaker of another very significant legislative body?

Farley: (laughing) I do have a passion for legislative politics. I don't know what it is about being in a legislature that I like, but this is actually the second time I've been a speaker. I was speaker of a legislature in high school so I guess I'm just drawn to it. I got to find out whether this session of congress is going to kill me before I make it to any other legislative body. I wouldn't rule it out, but let me get through the 87th session of student congress first.

CR: Now thinking about the near future, what goals to do you have in mind for the remainder of the year for Student Congress?

Farley: The issue of stipends has been pretty consuming. I'm so committed to a student vote on this issue that it has really been dominating my time. There are some issues with the Union I am interested in looking into. I'd like to see us revisit some of the elections laws. After studying them I'm concerned about free speech. I'm concerned they limit free expression in our electoral process. They are very constricting. I would like to revisit those. For instance the Speaker is not allowed to participate in any way in any election. Things that are limiting our God-given right to free speech. I think in an attempt to keep politics clean, the people who wrote these laws have overstepped their boundaries. There are some issues with the Association of Student Governments and how we apportion our membership. We can send four delegates there. How those delegates get their offices is something I would like to look in to. There are a lot of things right now, but I have put a lot on hold because of this issue of stipends.

CR: Last question, do you plan on running again in the spring for Speaker of Student Congress, or do you have higher aspirations in mind for your senior year at Carolina?

Farley: Well, I do not intend to run for student body president. I have been asked. But at this time I do not have any plans to run. When I ran for speaker I made a pledge to congress that this was not a stepping stone to higher office. Congress is where I intend to be and I intend to make good on that pledge. I meant it when I said it and I am not going to go back on it. And I also think there is a lot of room to do a lot of good things in congress. As for running for re-election as speaker, my policy is that only run if you think you are the best person for the job. If you think someone can do a better job than you, let them run. Being speaker is not a matter of ego. It's a matter getting the job done and achieving my goals. So at the end of this term, if I have gotten the job done to the satisfaction of the congress, and I feel as though I have achieved my goals then sure I would run for re-election. I will have been the most experienced member of congress, and if I have done a good job I think that merits me running for re-election. If I haven't done a good job then no I don't intend to run again. But I hope that I have done a good job and keep myself open to re-election. You don't run if you don't think you can do the job. CR

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North Carolina Culture Corner

The North Carolina State Constitution

On Sept. 17, 1787, a group of men met at Independence Hall to sign the Constitution of the United States of America, the most important and lasting, ruling document in the world. This past Sept. 17, we celebrated the newest holiday, appropriately called Constitution Day, celebrating this momentous day in American history.

However, while POLI 41 drills the basics of the U.S. Constitution into our heads, what do we know about the North Carolina Constitution? It seems that we would be more informed on such a document, considering that, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the [U.S.] Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

North Carolina was the 12th state to ratify the U.S. Constitution and soon after it implemented its first state constitution. However, 59 years later in 1835, the constitution was redrafted after politicians realized their legislative representation was not based on population. This second constitution was ratified and governed the state until 1861, when the state was taken out of the Union and entered the Confederacy during the Civil War. Years later, under orders from President Abraham Lincoln, North Carolina reentered the Union, voiding the secession and amending the constitution to abolish slavery.

A political power struggle began in 1868, when "Progressive-Democrats" gained control of the General Assembly. Yet another constitution was drafted and ratified under this administration giving the people the power to elect all state officials, founding a uniform court system, and limiting the power of the government to raise taxes and borrow money.

In 1957, the Constitutional Commission recommended a complete overhaul of the constitution, citing that it was far too cumbersome as it then stood. While this recommendation was not acted upon, it did lay the groundwork for future constitutional changes and for the constitution that governs North Carolina today.

On July 1, 1971, our current state constitution was put into practice. While it retained many of the

fundamental aspects of the original, such as the Preamble and the Declaration of Rights (with minimal changes), the new constitution was rearranged in a more logical order. Most importantly, it firmly established the powers of the governor as the state's executive, and through amendments, brought the number of state-funded organizations from 200 to 25.

In all, North Carolina has had three entirely different state constitutions and 31 adopted amendments. It is estimated that it has 16,532 words, almost doubling the length U.S. Constitution.

The 10 articles of today's constitution lay out the policies of the three governmental branches, dividing the legislative branch into the Senate and the House of Representatives and defining all elected positions of the executive branch (there are eight outside of the governor). Section 9 of Article VII says, "The General Assembly shall provide that the benefits of The University of North Carolina and other public institutions of higher education, as far as practicable, be extended to the people of the State free of expense."

Article I, the Declaration of Rights, expresses 37 essential rights extended to state residents, which include religious freedom and sole allegiance to the U.S.

However, the most impressive aspect of the North Carolina Constitution is its Preamble, which reads:

"We, the people of the State of North Carolina, grateful to Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of Nations, for the preservation of the American Union and the existence of our civil, political and religious liberties, and acknowledging our dependence upon Him for the continuance of those blessings to us and our posterity, do, for the more certain security thereof and for the better government of this State, ordain and establish this Constitution."CR



Taylor Stanford investigates the Old North State in every *Culture Corner*. Do you have a pressing question concerning North Carolina? Contact Taylor at kstanfor@email.unc.edu

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Taking the 'Student' out of Student Congress

BY KRIS WAMPLER

On October 18, democracy died at UNC. By a vote of 9-14, with one abstention, a majority in Student Congress killed a resolution which would have authorized a student vote on the contentious issue of stipends. More than \$16,000 in student fees goes to the Student Body President and certain other officers of the UNC student government.

Some have alleged that Student Congress need not delegate decision-making authority on this matter to the students. After all, Congress can ultimately decide whether stipends should exist. While this is true, it's a known fact that most representatives are in favor of stipends. Contrast this with last year's vote by students to end stipends for the Speaker and Speaker Pro Tempore of Student Congress, and it's clear that a difference in opinion exists between the students and their representatives. Students should have been permitted to vote on stipends for this reason alone.

Instead, we the students, and especially the members of Student Congress who favored a vote, were treated to sob stories about how an end to stipends would mean closing the door on potential student government candidates. But this debate was not about the merits of stipends, so I will entertain no argument for or against them here. Rather, I will argue simply that a vote should have been held.

Anti-choice (a truly fitting term) student government functionaries have admitted the discrepancy between themselves and the students they are supposed to serve. For instance, former student body president candidate Matt Compton stated recently, "chances are, you put a vote like this before the students at this school (or at any school, for that matter), and they will get swept up in the populist nature of this thing ... and vote against it."

It is this worry that motivated Compton and his accomplices in student government to adamantly oppose a student vote. The nature of democracy, however, is that fear of a particular outcome is not reason enough to pre-

vent a vote. Even if students are overwhelmingly opposed to the idea that they should pay the living expenses of Seth Dearmin and others – and they probably are – they should have had the opportunity to vote anyway.

The DTH made its view clear in an October 4 editorial. One reason cited for opposing a vote is the editorial board's perception that students are not educated enough. That's right: you're too stupid to make the "right" choice.

Said the DTH, "democracy can only work if people are educated — and students just don't care about this issue enough to make an educated decision." In the eyes of the great DTH, the referendum campaign was simply an attempt to "tak[e] advantage of the ignorance of people with better things to do."

Of course, the DTH, albeit under the leadership of a different editorial board, had no problem supporting a referendum earlier this year to renew the Green Energy fee. The

interesting thing about this fee is that anti-choice advocates saw it as a legitimate issue for students to vote on, while decrying efforts to extend the same democratic spirit to the issue of stipends.

But what of the "students aren't educated enough to vote on the issue" argument, articulated by the DTH and supported (at least tacitly) by the anti-choice crowd? In February, when the vote was renewed, no one was saying that students weren't educated enough to decide the matter. Yet, Green Energy is a far more complicated issue than the question of whether student fees should pay the living expenses of Seth Dearmin and company. It's pretty clear that this argument was little more than a smokescreen.

The students' overwhelming support for the Green Energy fee also serves to undermine another anti-choice argument: students, when faced with the question of whether to raise their fees, will vote no. As already suggested, most students are probably against

stipends, and would vote to abolish them if they could. But it's difficult for Congress representatives to argue that students don't share their enthusiasm for stipends simply because it adds more to their bill. After all, Green Energy, which students clearly support, costs students \$8 a year; meanwhile, stipends cost students about 60 cents a year. Students have shown they will support raising their fees if they perceive the cause to be justified. But maybe, deep down, the anti-choice crowd knows they cannot convince students, many of whom have to work, to fork over \$16,000 in fee money to seven fellow students.

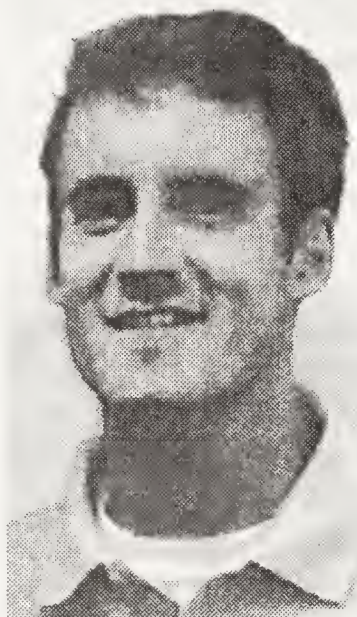
Perhaps the most egregious moment in the debate came when Finance Committee Chairwoman Anisa Mohanty suggested that the concerns of the College Republicans, many of whom had e-mailed her and other representatives, were irrelevant. Mohanty complained that several CR members had sent her e-mails which followed a particular set format (written by this author) to petition her to vote in favor of the referendum. Evidently, Ms. Mohanty is unfamiliar with form letters, and with the fact that many organizations seeking to affect legislation provide such talking points and ask their supporters to do little more than sign their name.

Ever succumbing to the illusory demons of martyrdom, Mohanty also tried to portray the referendum effort as a vast rightwing/College Republican conspiracy, which she and others were courageously rebuffing. Of course, this not only ignores the fact that plenty of high profile Young Democrats – including Dustin Ingalls and Tom Jensen – supported a vote, but also smacks of clear political bias. Even if this were an issue that only Republicans and conservatives cared about, are they not members of the campus community? Don't their concerns matter?

In the end, it was elitism and arrogance that killed the attempt to let students vote on this important and controversial issue. One can imagine a situation in which a dictator refuses his subjects the right to vote when he knows the people will likely side against his wishes. Such has become the reality of the UNC Student Congress. CR

Kris Wampler, a senior journalism and political science major from Charlotte, North Carolina, is a regular contributor to *Carolina Review*.

Take a look at Wampler's Blog:
www.livejournal.com/~the_wampler



Kris Wampler

Give Me a Break!

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Sponsored by the John W. Pope Foundation for Higher Education, the Young America's Foundation, the Carolina Union Activities Board, the School of Journalism, the Johnston Center for Undergraduate Excellence, the Office of the Provost, the Department of Public Policy, UNC-CH Student Congress, UNC Economics Club, and Franklin Street Pizza and Pasta.

This event funded at least in part by student activity fees appropriated and dispersed by the student government at UNC-Chapel Hill.

Fire Away!

UNC's New Gun Club

BY DAX DIXSON

On June 17, 2000, I had my first competitive shooting experience in the John C. Garand Match at River Bend Gun Club in Dawsonville, Ga. I was only 15 at the time and the Garand was a little clumsy in my hands, but the competition ingrained in me a love for high power shooting. My father and I have spent many hours bonding while shooting and cleaning our high power rifles. With these memories in my mind, I created the Tar Heel Rifle and Pistol Club.

The Tar Heel Rifle and Pistol Club offers Carolina students an opportunity to explore all of the shooting disciplines, to learn about the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and to meet others who enjoy firearms. One of the club's goals is to educate the inexperienced on how to use firearms properly and safely. All levels of experience are welcome.

The shooting disciplines the club will participate in this year are skeet shooting, high power rifles, pistols, and small bore rifles. Many students at UNC-Chapel Hill have never been exposed to any of these disciplines, so the club offers a valuable teaching experience. Once members of the club have tried all the shooting disciplines, they can concentrate on the one they enjoyed the most. The Tar Heel Rifle and Pistol club aims to help them in that endeavor.

The club will offer educational classes to be held on campus, such as safety classes and marksmanship classes. These classes will teach the inexperienced as well as refresh the memory of more experienced members. These classes will be administered by a certified instructor from the National Rifle Association and will be free to all students.

The Tar Heel Rifle and Pistol Club also provides an outlet to learn about

and dispel the myths surrounding firearms and Second Amendment rights. Many of the irrational fears about firearms are derived from misinformation and lack of education. Many students at Carolina never have direct contact with people who are knowledgeable about firearms, so they tend to believe the myths surrounding them without ever hearing the pro-firearm arguments.

Like both my father and me, the members of the Tar Heel Rifle and Pistol Club will be able to meet members of the greater North Carolina shooting community, get to know one another and make friends that they will keep for the rest of their lives. Students at UNC-Chapel Hill will have an opportunity to get acquainted with the executive board members from shooting ranges in the area and members from the National Rifle Association's national board. These people are great resources for educating young shooters.

Our first event will be at the Durham County Wildlife Club on Nov. 19. This event will consist of a shotgun safety course, a skeet shooting tutorial and actual range time. The Tar Heel Rifle and Pistol Club plans for this to be the first of many events throughout the 2005-06 school year.

If you are interested in joining the Tar Heel Rifle and Pistol Club contact Dax Dixon at dixon@email.unc.edu. All experience levels are welcome to join. This is a wonderful opportunity to get involved on campus and to learn more about firearms and your Second Amendment rights.

CR

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Carolina Review
North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

Striving For Mediocrity

BY ALEX ORTIZ

Allusions to elitism summon up images of old white men, snobbishness, and a certain university down the road. For a great many, elitist is a pejorative term so revolting that it rivals "racist" and "sexist" in political discourse. However, I believe that no one should be ashamed of being an elitist. I in fact am an elitist. But not the type of elitist that you may be thinking of.

We derive the word elite from the French noun *élite* meaning "the elect"—those that are chosen to lead. To put it simply, elitism is the converse of egalitarianism. Elitism values individuals most qualified to perform a task while egalitarianism values all individuals equally.

Affirmative Action, multicultural revisionism, and school re-tracking are just a few of the egalitarian-based movements leading America into an abyss of mediocrity.

The abandonment of elitist ideals strikes frighteningly close to home. Universities around the country have been forced to reject the foundations of traditional competitive learning and embrace watered-down curricula. Classes focus more on appeasing minority groups and redressing historical wrongs than they do on learning.

William A. Henry, author of *In Defense of Elitism*, explains that: "The avowed purpose of many curricula, from Afrocentric studies in Baltimore public schools to the gay studies minor at San Francisco State College, is to encourage students to feel better about themselves, as though there were no difference between the classroom and the counseling service."

We need our students to walk away with a diploma that represents four years of learning, reasoning, and obtaining skills, not one that certifies their acceptance of victimized groups. It is in the realm of higher learning that rampant egalitarianism has no place. We do not deserve to have our educational experience reduced to a glorified seminar on loving thy neighbor. We should not allow our university to remain a vehicle for replacing traditional thought with political appeasement.

Perhaps the most disturbing indication that our university and others are too egalitarian can be seen in the required readings for courses. The most basic survey courses almost exclusively list readings from relatively unknown authors. It is not the qualifications or quality of the authors that is important—it is the fact that there are blacks, feminists, and women all equally represented. Where is the Hemingway? Where is the

Plato?

I'm not saying that these lesser known writers are bad writers. They most certainly have their merits. However, a student can only do so much reading for a course. When professors try and pack every socioeconomic and racial perspective into a class, they may uphold the egalitarian ideal, but they fail their students by denying them the classics. And let's face it; the classics are the classics because the authors were the best at what they did. Why should professors feel obligated to give less than the best?

Radical egalitarianism rears its ugly head not just in reading-based classes, but in writing-based classes as well. The process of peer review and peer editing epitomize egalitarianism.

Students are expected to learn by assisting each other regardless of their skill level. While this may not necessarily be detrimental to more advanced students, lower level students (especially those in remedial courses) remain the blind leading the blind.

In the book *Dumbing Down: Essays on the Strip-Mining of American Culture* Journalist Heather MacDonald asserts that: "Peer teaching ignores the reason students are in remedial classes in the first place and violates the time honored principle that one learns to write by reading good, not awful, writing."

With these misguided methods it is no wonder that American employers are caring less and less about the certification of our nation's educational system. Success in our competitive job market is based less on the nature of a college degree and more on the experiences of on-the-job training. You can respect every minority group on the planet, but that doesn't make you a good businessman. For the sake of your school, and your job, don't be ashamed of being elitist. CR

Alex Ortiz is a junior peace, war, and defense major from Ketchikan, Alaska. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

Are you interested in having an essay published in the Review? Contact Brian Sopp at sopp@email.unc.edu.

"Here's Where I Stand"

BY FITZ E. BARRINGER

The task of writing of one's memoir must be daunting. At once, a memoir forces its author to confront his own mortality and condense his life into a few pages. Long cherished memories must be omitted while unpleasant events from the past must be relived one last time. The process should be much easier, however, when one has lived such a principled and engaging life as Senator Jesse Helms.

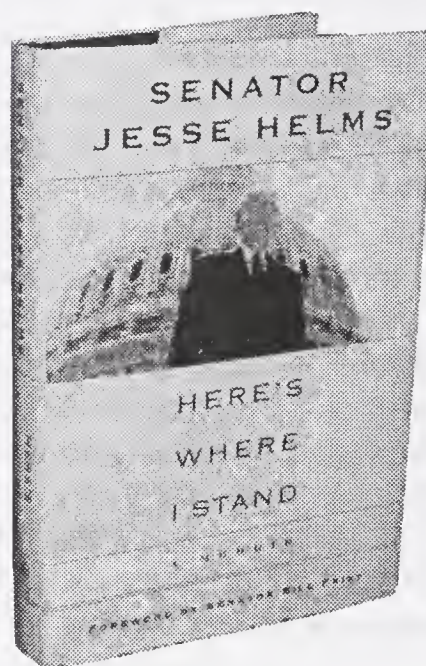
Unlike many of America's current politicians (read: Bill Clinton), Helms' memoir does not offer a platform to defend immoral actions or justify self-serving motives. Instead, "Here's Where I Stand, A Memoir" is a refreshing account of the hard work and dedication to conservative convictions that allowed Helms to serve the people of North Carolina on a truly global scale.

Time and again Helms points out how his duty as a senator was to uphold the conservative principles for which he was elected. Personal gain and fame were simply not on his agenda. "It has always been my contention," he writes "that there is no sense in being in office if you don't have the courage to do what is right, even if it is the most unpopular position in the world."

In fact, the conservative senator seems to thrive on the criticism from the liberal press. Early in his political career, Helms remarks, he decided not to debate his critics in the media. Instead, he collected all the critical political cartoons he could get his hands on. These cartoons, which he hung behind his desk in Washington D.C., reminded him that he was doing something correct.

As it quickly becomes clear in "Here's Where I Stand," Helms was often doing the correct things. The early chapters of the book recount his formative years, growing up in Monroe, North Carolina. Through hard work—he worked at a local newspaper starting at age 9—Helms earned a spot at Wingate College and, later, Wake Forest College to study journalism.

Helms did not graduate from either school because he was offered a reporting position at the *News & Observer* in Raleigh. There, he distinguished himself as a reporter and



met his wife, Dot. Soon thereafter, Helms joined WRAL-FM and created a popular 15-minute local news program. By 1958, he was the host of a local television show known as "Facts of the Matter."

Even with these autobiographical sections, however, "Here's Where I Stand" is more than a narrative of Helms' life. In fact, the second half of the book is largely a collection of Helms' memories and views of the events, issues, and people that have shaped America's political history for the last thirty years. With aptly titled chapters like "Ronald Reagan," "Hot-Button Issues," and "Snapshots from the Senate," Helms leaves no corner of the American political scene unexamined.

Helms, for instance, offers an insightful interpretation of Ronald Reagan's presidency. He praises Reagan's tax cuts and aggressive policy toward the Soviet Union. But even Reagan could not always please Helms. He remarks with regret that Reagan's vice presidential choice, George H.W. Bush, was a selection designed to appease moderate Republicans. Realizing that even Reagan might have to occasionally violate conservative principles, Helms said that from that moment on, he decided to "stay to the right of the President's right and make it easier for Reagan to be Reagan."

Passages like this reveal that Helms clearly doesn't mind setting an example. He also expresses the hope that more politicians would join him on the conservative right. Indeed, despite the Republican majorities enjoyed in both houses of Congress, the senator worries that there are not enough conservative lawmakers to stop the always-present tide of liberalism. Many Republican lawmakers, he says, now assign categories to their beliefs—i.e. "fiscal conservative" or "social conservative." To Helms, these positions are not conservative enough. "To put it in the plainest terms," he writes, "people who need to qualify their brand of conservatism may not be conservatives at all."

A sizable portion of "Here's Where I Stand" is also devoted to Helms' experiences on the Senate Foreign Relations committee. He writes about the importance of reforming foreign policy—which, in his mind, hit a low point when the United States gave away the Panama Canal in 1978—through conservative principles. Specifically, Helms tells of how he and fellow committee members recommitted the Senate to

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foreign relations, fought to maintain American relations with Taiwan, and worked to reform the United Nations.

Helm's most colorful opinions, however, are expressed in the "Hot-Button Issues" chapter. With clear conviction and dedication to his principles, Helms comments on his efforts to "derail the freight train of liberalism" and protect the American people from the radical actions of a few. He writes candidly, for example, about his efforts to prohibit the federally funded National Endowment for the Arts (NEA) from sponsoring "works of art" that offend the great majority of Americans—like submerging a model of the crucifix into a pool of human urine, to use Helms' example. When the media and some fellow senators expressed outrage at Helms' efforts to block the NEA's funding, the senator remained firm. "No artist, no citizen," he writes, "has a right to demand that the taxpayers subsidize his 'artistic' endeavors. Period."

Despite these steadfast convictions, Helms is never arrogant. In fact, "Here's Where I Stand" is largely a statement to Helms' genuine humility and desire to help others. Time and again, he exhibits that hard work, dedication to his principles, and a strong Christian faith—not his own personal superiority—are the keys to his success. The people of North Carolina and the United States are fortunate to have had such a remarkable man serving on their behalf for thirty years.

Are You a True Conservative?

1. Are you for more or less government?

2. Do you support higher or lower taxes?

3. Is a person responsible for his or her actions?

4. Should Americans have more or less individual freedom?

5. Are stronger families important for America's future?

6. Is it very important, somewhat important, or unimportant for America to have a strong national defense?

1. Less 2. Lower 3. Yes 4. More 5. Yes 6. Very Important

Carolina Review Blog

www.unc.edu/cr/

Student Congress, From Page 5

edly, executive members need stipends in order to devote more time to improving the campus, since they otherwise would have to look for jobs, which they do not have time for. This is ridiculous because it assumes that other organizations on campus (that are unpaid) do not benefit the campus as a whole.

The Black Student Movement, which is the second largest student organization on campus, works to be a "leading voice for black students on UNC's campus." Obviously, this organization is striving to improve the University-student relationship and is beneficial to the campus as a whole. Yet their leaders receive no stipends so that they can devote more time to the organization.

Jordan Selleck, chairman of the UNC College Republicans, devotes about 20 hours per week to running the organization. This includes sending out emails, doing database entry, and presiding over meetings. However, he receives no stipend to cover the cost of his time.

This story is exemplary of virtually every leader of every student organization here on campus. The leaders of these organizations are motivated to work, and they choose to do so knowing that it is going to consume large amounts of their time.

It is common knowledge that if you are going to be the leader of anything, you are not going to have time for much else. The 600-plus student organizations here at UNC seem to realize that, but the seven executives of Student Government apparently cannot function without financial assistance. CR

Live 8, From Page 4

can-American acts. Only after pressure from activist groups did Gelfand change the lineup.

Overall, it seems as if Live 8 at UNC was a publicity stunt aimed at raising the presence of the Campus Y in the University and just happened to feature some ways to save the world through awareness. Raising awareness is only as good as the actions that follow. Until the Campus Y can report on the volunteers and funds raised and sent to the countries in need in order to help achieve the goals of the United Nations, it seems that the only thing students actually became aware of was that there are a lot more ways to raise awareness on world-wide poverty than disguising a "free" concert as charity. CR

John Edwards Sighting

John Edwards appeared publicly on October 17 to kick off his Center on Poverty, Work, and Opportunity College Tour 2005. For those of you that don't believe it, the *Carolina Review* has some close up shots of the former senator.



Sweet! Do poverty center directors get stipends too?



Yes, I am a handsome man, but that's not entirely the point.



I'm the king of the world!



Okay! Give me an 'E'!, Give me a 'D'!...

Paradigms & Principles

Is Dubya Conservative?

Currently on the right, there is much debate about the state of American conservatism and whether George W. Bush is a true conservative. We have heard the media and liberals kick, yell and scream about how conservative the President is and how far right the GOP is. Liberal professors, students, and residents here in Chapel Hill start foaming at the mouth when hearing the name George W. Bush. We have heard people call Bush a fascist, a dictator, a warmonger. But is it true? Not even close. The size of government is expanding at a rate not seen since Lyndon Johnson's 'Great Society.' We are seeing a President refuse to veto legislation that is full of pork-barrel spending. We are seeing liberal foreign policy characteristics in the form of nation-building and massive amounts of foreign aid. We are seeing little progress in the protection of marriage and the unborn. So the next time I hear a liberal complain about George W. Bush I will shake my head wondering what they are complaining about because they have exactly what they want: a liberal President.

CPAC Convention

Over 30 College Republicans have already signed up to attend this year's CPAC convention in Washington, D.C from February 9-11, 2006. CPAC is the largest conservative conference in the country, and this year is featuring speakers such as Vice President Dick Cheney, popular and controversial author Ann Coulter, and many other conservative politicians, commentators, writers, and activists. This is the 33rd annual Conservative Political Action Conference. In addition to being able to see and hear famous keynote speakers, the conference's attendees will be exposed to various workshops, shaping leadership skills and strengthening the next generation of conservative direction in America. Those interested can still sign up to attend the conference by visiting www.cpac.org; however, in order to travel and attend with the UNC-CRs, you must be an active, dues-paying member.

Decisions, Decisions

The senior class has decided upon its choices for the class gift. The first is a sign between McCorkle Place and Franklin Street telling passers-by that this is The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, because the blue road signs with the school emblem aren't clear enough, nor are the trees lining Franklin Street filled with Carolina paraphernalia. Second is a mural somewhere on campus. I'm sure that it will go well with the murals lining the dingy alley ways of Franklin Street and the basketball art behind Hanes Art Center. Lastly, and perhaps the most interesting suggestion for a senior gift, is an endowment to the advising department to better train advisors. Congratulations UNC. You've successfully convinced students that they need to give more money, outside of paying tuition, to cover the training of academic advisors. Call me crazy, but isn't that the responsibility of the administration?

Look Both Ways

The other day I was driving and I struck a pedestrian down on Cameron. Okay, maybe not. But man, have I come close. I've also been on the opposite side of this scenario, walking and crossing traffic as if I were passing blithely through the parted Red Sea. We've all seen our fellow students carelessly come close to a head-on collision—and by head-on I mean their head colliding with the front bumper. Just the other day I heard about a bicyclist who did literally get knocked off his bike by an oncoming car. Now, I understand that pedestrians have the right-of-way, but the pedestrian problem at UNC is becoming ridiculous.

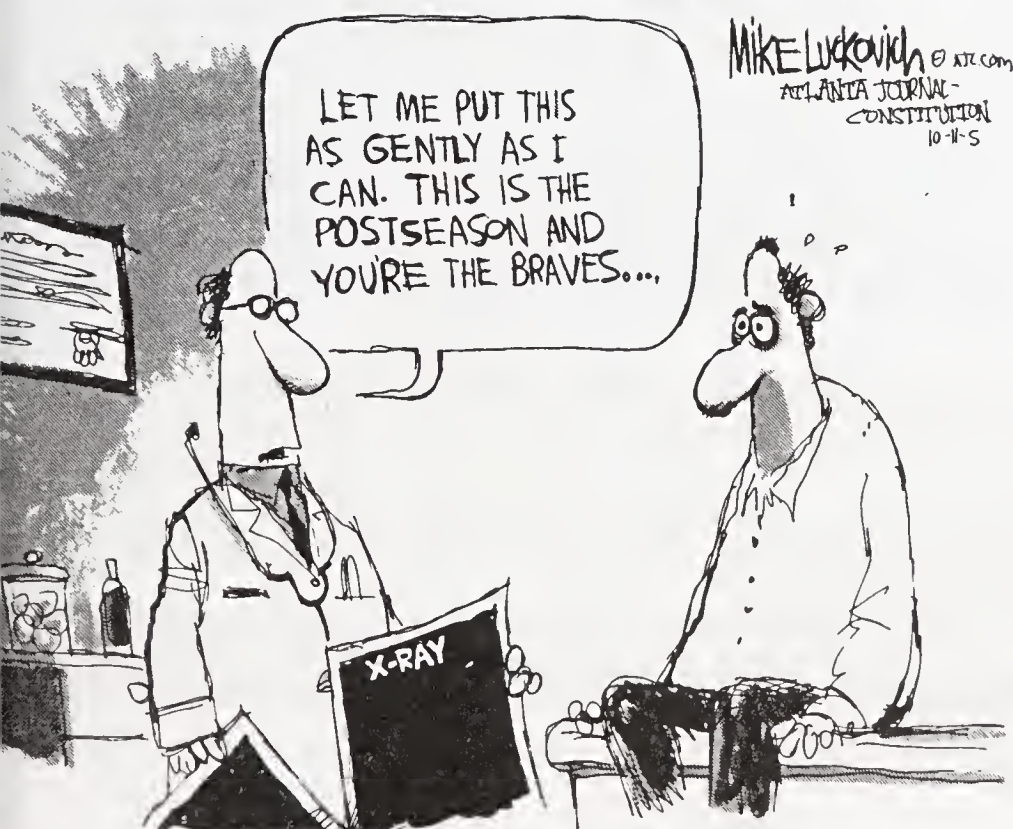
I don't know what it is about our campus, but for some reason everyone is throwing concern to the wind and blindly roaming the streets like it's a reunion of "Dawn of the Dead." Not only is this dangerous, it's inconsiderate, and seems inconsistent for a campus full of smarties like ours. It would be appropriate for me to propose some sort of solution—perhaps personal road "escorts," or more friendly crossing guards who do actually have pedestrians' well-being at heart, or the construction of mini bridges over the streets—but really all it comes down to is to *be careful*. I know it's easier to tune into the iPod and give into thoughts about tests, or last night's date that seemed like God's idea of a bad joke, or the evil eye that Ram's Head cleaning lady gave you, but all of that is trivial in comparison to, as silly as it may seem, the reality of crossing the street. Let's just open our eyes. Oh yeah, and smile or wave at the driver who is so humanely letting you traverse. Or else we're all gonna be roadkill. Or bugs on the windshield.

Tolerance Please!

The State of the Union Project, a student organization on campus, brought Patrick Guerriero, the Executive Director of Log Cabin Republicans, to campus on October 10 in its pursuit of progressive speakers to "challenge student perceptions on contemporary issues and enhance the intellectual climate." Co-sponsoring the event were the College Republicans, the GLBT-SA, the Department of Political Science, the Campus Y, Carolina Inn, the Sexuality Studies Minor and the James M. Johnston Center for Undergraduate Excellence. After a pie was thrown at him during his presentation, Guerriero took off his stained jacket and continued speaking to the students scattered throughout Carroll 111. A few minutes later, as the fire alarm sounded, he decided to continue speaking from the steps outside the building. Instead of questioning Guerriero during his speech or writing about the event, a student or group of students tried to silence him. Isn't it wonderful how tolerant some Liberals can be?



WHILE YOU'RE WRITING CHECKS, I NEED ONE FOR \$104 BILLION TO GO BACK TO THE MOON..."



Viewpoints

"Far better is it to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure... than to rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy nor suffer much, because they live in a gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."

— President Theodore Roosevelt

"Liberals claim to want to give a hearing to other views, but then are shocked and offended to discover that there are other views."

— William F. Buckley, Jr.

"How soon we forget history. Government is not reason. Government is not eloquence. It is force. And, like fire, it is a dangerous servant and a fearful master."

— President George Washington

Special thanks to U.S. Business & Industry Council (USBIC) Educational Foundation for the use of the cartoons.

And One More Thing...

...On October 24, Ryan Tuck, Editor of *The Daily Tar Heel*, wrote a front-page column in response to the botched Student Congress elections of October 18. The column, entitled "DTH here to fight for its readership," explained why the paper filed grievances in the Student Supreme Court against the Board of Elections. "The Daily Tar Heel fights for you and because of you," Tuck wrote. And "the board mishandled the elections to such an extent that it demanded action."

Carolina Review finds these assertions to be disingenuous.

For starters, the commentary following the debacle has at times appeared self-righteous. Take the aforementioned column for example. "I am pushing for additional legal and punitive actions that hopefully Seth Dearmin and the N.C. district courts will be taking part in soon," Tuck wrote. Is that really necessary? Don't the district courts have more important things to do? And does Tuck believe that the courts should get involved or was he trying to appear heroic?

Whatever the answers may be, the DTH has committed another error that needs to be addressed. In its coverage of the election, the DTH has grossly misrepresented Luke Farley, the Speaker of Student Congress.

The October 24 story entitled "BOE, Farley actions still leave questions," was nothing but a plug for the Student Congress representatives who dislike Speaker Farley. The article did not discuss an event, but rather outlined a letter that Student Congress representatives wrote questioning the Speaker's actions. Maybe Farley should write a letter with unsupported accusations against his opposition in Congress and the DTH will print that as truth too.

On October 25, the viewpoints page of the DTH had two columns that did not mention the Speaker. Yet there was a large cartoon in the center of the page depicting Farley as a puppet master and implying that he had done something wrong.

The following day the editorial board claimed that Farley was at fault for not publicizing the open Student Congress seat. They also cited the same letter that was used in the October 24 story to claim that Farley informed the College Republicans of the open seat while keeping the information from other groups. Finally, the board implied that Farley fixed the election. "We'd like to believe him," they said. "But it's pretty serious stuff when a student leader is accused of rigging an election."

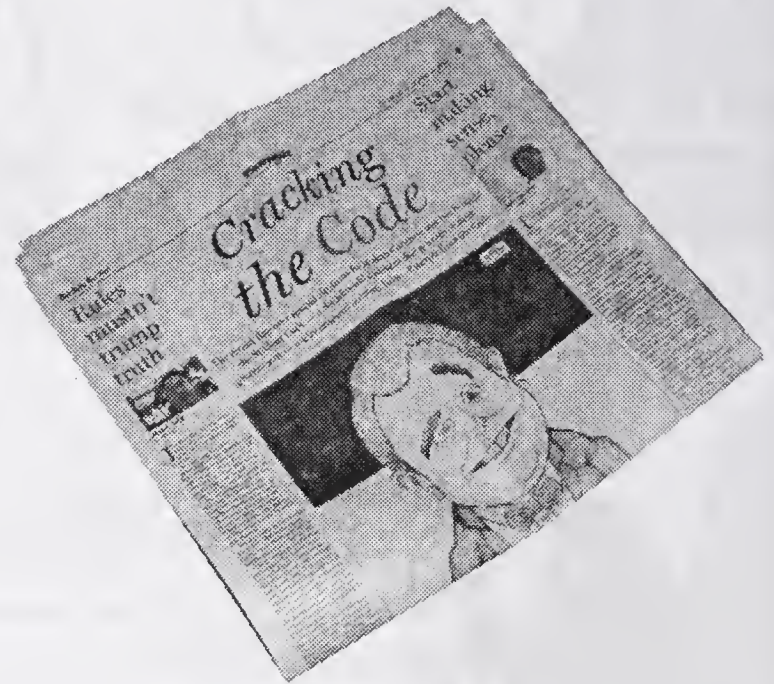
The editorial board's accusations are rather misleading.

The editorial conceded that the DTH also knew about the open seat, but failed to write about it. "A simple notice in the DTH doesn't cut it," the board wrote. Well, isn't contacting the media a good way to publicize something? It seems a little hypocritical for the DTH to claim that they are fighting for students when they fail to inform students of important news. Similarly, it seems hypocritical to criticize the Speaker for not doing something that the DTH is much better equipped to deal with.

Furthermore, implying that Farley "rigged an election" is verging on libel. He did no such thing. And neither the DTH editorial board nor members of Congress have provided evidence to the contrary.

"Though the stage of the battle will change along with the opponent, be sure of one thing: The Daily Tar Heel fights for you and because of you," Tuck wrote in his October 24 column. "Let us know if something seems a little off, and we'll be there to tell the story—and to fight back."

Well sir, I believe that something *is* a little off: the DTH. And I think that certain members of that organization need to step down from their high horses and offer Speaker Farley an apology for misleading things that have been printed about him. The credibility of the paper calls for it and the students demand it.



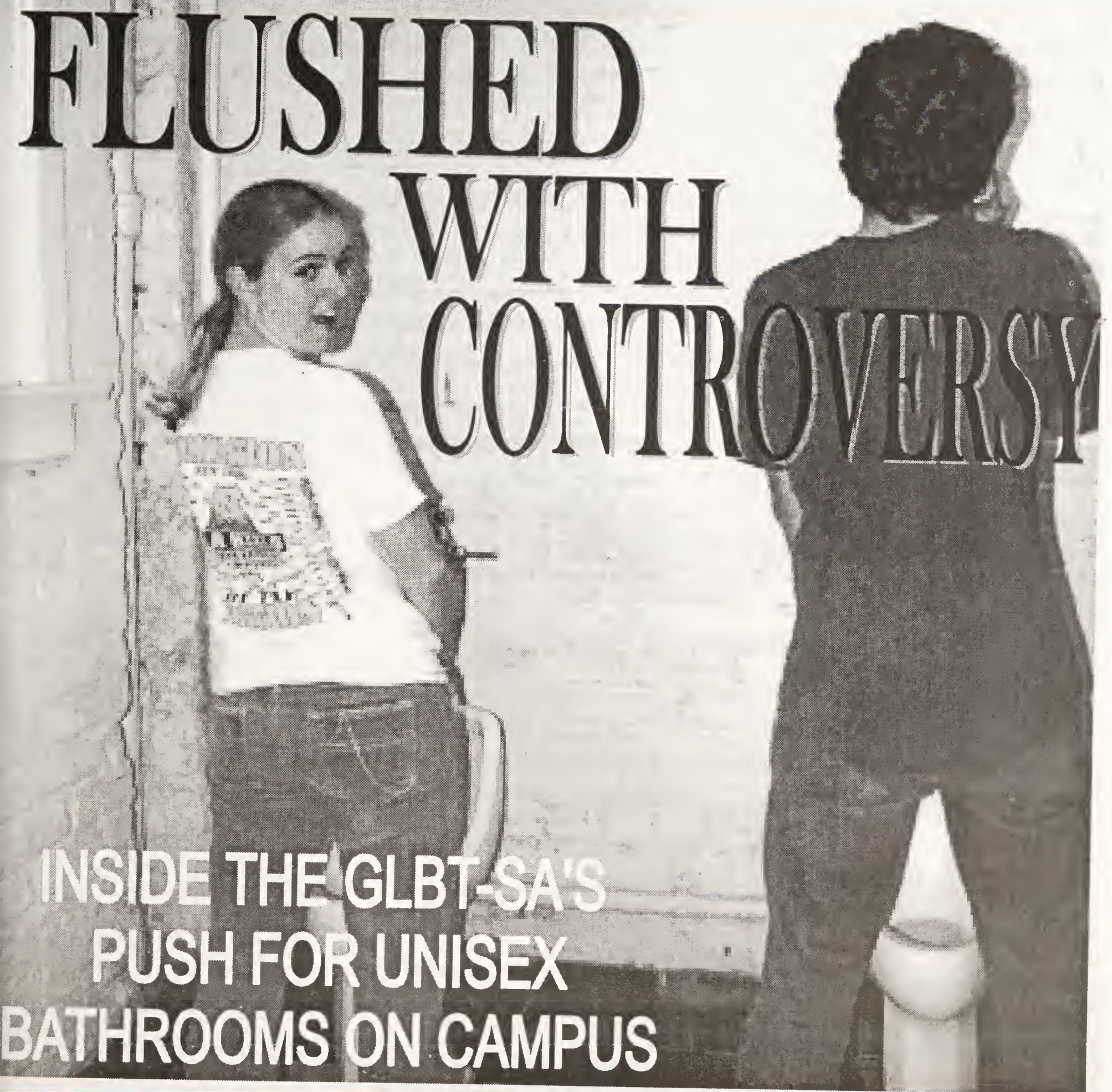
The *Daily Tar Heel* has repeatedly questioned Speaker Luke Farley's actions.

Carolina Review

Volume XIII, Issue 3

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

November 2005



Inside: Local Elections, John Stossel Speech Review,
Student Congress, Communism, and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

With the effort to raise \$2 billion through the Carolina First Campaign within reach, UNC officials have decided to investigate new ways to waste money. After all, it is difficult to burn through that kind of cash even with projects as wasteful as the—three years in development and yet to be completed—Green Energy Project atop Morrison Dorm.

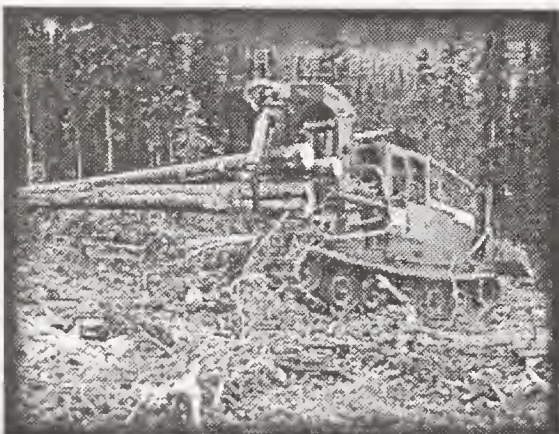
Yet officials may have outdone themselves with their latest efforts. In the future, UNC will quite literally be flushing money down the toilet thanks to the new campus-wide policy that requires all new buildings to contain at least one gender-neutral bathroom.

The theory behind the policy is that transgender individuals feel uncomfortable using gendered bathrooms when nature calls. In fact, according to the GLBT-SA's Transgender 101 Workshop, gendered bathrooms are "discriminatory." As Alex Ortiz notes in his "Flushed With Controversy" article, however, the installation of separate gender-neutral bathrooms may be the truly discriminatory policy.

Toilets were not the only newsworthy topic at UNC this month. And true to form, *Carolina Review* brings you an issue covering the campus's most important stories. Staff writer Chelsea Crispin investigates the low voter turnout in Chapel Hill's local elections while Taylor Stanford reports on the John Stossel speech. In the *Review*'s monthly essay, David Hodges evaluates Communism at Carolina while Laura DeMaria offers a poem to an imaginary socialist lover.

So whether you are reading the *Review* while sitting on a toilet or while waiting for your next class, we hope that you find it both informative and interesting.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Adam



Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees.

Carolina Review

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Carolina Review has a website. In addition to our archive and staff information, the site contains an improved blog and exclusive articles. Here is a taste of what's online this month:

BLOG

The staff opines on socialism and issues of the day.

JOIN THE STAFF

Interested in writing for the *Review*? The website contains all the information you will need.

SEND US LETTERS

Carolina Review welcomes letters to the editor. To submit an article, mail a hardcopy to **Carolina Review, PO Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182** or e-mail your article to **cr@unc.edu**. *Carolina Review* reserves the right to edit submissions for length, profanity, and clarity.

Carolina Review cannot return hardcopies so please keep a copy for yourself.

Mission Statement

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, founded by a group of graduate and undergraduate students in 1993. *Carolina Review* has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus, providing students with an alternative to the left-wing orthodoxy promoted by other student publications, professors and student groups. For more than a decade, the *Review* has enabled UNC students to hear both sides of issues, while combining reporting with opinion, humor, and feature articles.

Carolina Review is staffed solely by UNC students who write and publish on a monthly basis. Our purpose is to show students that a political philosophy of conservatism, free thought, and individual liberty is an intelligent way of looking at the world—contrary to what they may hear in the classrooms and on campus. In general, writers and contributors to the *Review* share a belief in the following:

◦ We believe the University should be a forum for rational and informed debate—instead of the current climate in which ideological dogma, political correctness, fashion, and mob mentality interfere with academic pursuit.

◦ We believe any attempt to establish utopia is bound to meet with failure and, more often than not, disaster.

◦ We believe free enterprise and economic growth, especially at the local level, provide the basis for a sound society.

◦ We believe the University is an important battleground in the "war of ideas" and the outcomes of political battles of the future are, to a great degree, being determined on campuses today.

◦ We believe a code of honor, integrity and rationality are the fundamental characteristics of individual success. There is no excuse for lack of individual initiative.

◦ We emphatically oppose totalitarianism and its apologists.

Undergraduate and graduate students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill produce *Carolina Review* for the students, faculty, and alumni of the University, as well as interested conservatives everywhere. The opinions expressed are those of individual writers, and not necessarily those of the staff or of the University. *Carolina Review* is a recognized student group at the University of North Carolina, and a 501(c)(3), nonprofit, nonpartisan organization. This issue was paid for, at least in part, by student activity fees. All tax deductible donations to *Carolina Review* should be made payable to the Carolina Fund. Please note "Carolina Review" in the memo line of your check. Subscriptions are available for \$35 a year. All inquiries, letters, and donations should be mailed to P.O. Box 9182, Chapel Hill, NC 27515-9182. Email cr@unc.edu for more information. The staff of *Carolina Review* appreciates your readership and financial support.

Suffering Suffrage

BY CHELSEA CRISPIN

UNC-Chapel Hill is recognized as a politically active campus. On any given day, the campus is alive with activities ranging from anti-war protests to fiery sermons from pit preachers.

However, our politically active campus is also known for low voter turnout during local elections. In fact, out of all registered voters in the town of Chapel Hill, only 14.17 percent voted in the municipal elections on Nov. 8.

Why do college students have apathy towards voting in local elections?

Greg Fisher, a junior majoring in business administration, is a registered voter in Chapel Hill. However, he did not vote in the recent local elections.

"I didn't know anything about who was running and didn't care enough to find out," Fisher said.

Even if UNC students had no idea who was running or what their platforms were, there were plenty of opportunities to find out. A rally organized by the Young Democrats was held on Oct. 28 in order to promote early voting. The event included Rep. Verla Insko, (D-Orange) along with Bill Thorpe and Will Raymond, two of the candidates for Chapel Hill Town Council.

The rally directly involved college students, proving that local politics is geared towards them as well as the rest of the community. They could have received plenty of information about each candidate and what they support. According to *The Daily Tar Heel*, however, only three students actually showed up.

Thorpe told the *DTH* that he sees the student body as a "potential hotbed for political involvement."

"Students could really make a difference," he said.

Chelsea Crispin is a sophomore journalism major from Charlotte, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

A campus that claims to be so politically active really could make a difference. Yes, we should continue to raise awareness about genocides in Sudan and AIDS outbreaks in third-world countries. But in order to achieve these goals, we have to start somewhere. Voting in local elections may seem like a small start, but recognizing the regional issues can only make our own campaign stronger.

A typical answer to why a student did not vote is usually he or she did not know the candidates or their platforms. However, most students do not realize that local elections are based on important referendums in addition to candidate preference. Student input is important on referendums because they can directly affect us as members of the University.

One main issue in the 2005 election was Carolina North, the University's prospected research campus. Some major concerns about this project were possible traffic increases as well as cumbersome tax increases. Some candidates fully supported the project; others did not.

Another issue that directly affected the student body was affordable housing. As students, we know how difficult it is to find a place to live in Chapel Hill that is also reasonably priced. According to the *DTH*, several candidates agreed a zoning law should be enforced requiring developers to set aside 15 percent of their projects for affordable housing.

It is unacceptable to say that the issues of local elections do not affect us as students. Chapel Hill is our home, and the way it is run affects the entire population – even the University. Sarah Heying, a freshman communication studies major from Kansas City, Mo., feels exercising

her right to vote, even in local elections, is important.

"If I'm given the choice of how I want my city to be governed, then I'm definitely going to give my input," Heying said.

Some students may feel apathetic towards local elections because Chapel Hill is not their hometown. Some may also be registered back home. If so, they should take advantage of voting on an absentee ballot. Their vote is still important in deciding who makes the local decisions, especially if they or their parents are property owners.

Chapel Hill is not the only town with a low voter turnout. Local elections all over the country are generally overlooked. More citizens will usually vote in broader, competitive elections because they generate more publicity. However, people do not realize that local government officials' decisions have a larger impact on them than the president.

The day-to-day issues that we normally take for granted are decided by local officials. Water, electrical services, and local fire and law enforcement are a few of the many tasks controlled by the town council. Without the decisions from our local officials, no one would pick up our trash or pave our roads. Other issues that directly affect our pockets, such as taxes, are even greater reasons to be involved with local politics. Utah Lt. Gov. Gary Herbert, Utah's chief elections officer, best sums up the importance of local election voting in Salt Lake City's *Desert Morning News*.

"Local government people are the heart and soul of our democratic republic," Herbert said. "If you care about the impact government has in your lives,

Please See Voting, Page 11



The Future of Student Congress

BY ANDREW HOGAN

On Nov. 1, 2005 seniors voiced their choice for the 2006 class gift. On the same day the student body voted to elect the Homecoming king and queen and to fill four vacancies in Student Congress that were vacated by inactive members. Each election added, in its own way, to the greater representation of students at UNC.

The seniors were given three options for their class gift: a campus welcome sign on McCorkle place facing Franklin Street, an artistic mural on campus, and an endowment for student advising. The welcome sign won the referendum, receiving over 400 of about 1,000 votes cast. This was a good selection by the graduating class because it will be a tangible addition to the exterior border of the university. The public art addition to campus would not have been a good selection because of the abundance of art already on campus. A mural would not have been distinctive. Lastly, an endowment to improve student advising was the worst option. Public universities have a high level of monetary inefficiency. An additional endowment would get lost in the fray of an inefficient educational bureaucracy.

Matt Mullane and Lauren Rennick, the new UNC Homecoming King and Queen, both pledged to initiate service projects to raise awareness about key issues. Mullane's goal is to sponsor families in the Gulf region who were affected by Hurricane Katrina. Rennick's project brings attention to the importance of proper oral hygiene. If Mullane and Rennick carry out their visions and reach their goals, they will have a very positive impact on the lives of others.

Although not all vacancies were filled in Student Congress, the election brought

more representation to the student legislative body by filling vacancies in District 2, 3, and 6. Unlike the Oct. 18 special election, which was riddled by technological malfunctions, the Homecoming election went fairly smoothly.

In District 2, middle campus, freshman Pablo Friedmann garnered enough support to claim an election victory. Sophomore Latoya Evens was elected by south campus to represent the third district. And District 6, off-campus, placed their trust in junior Dax Dixon and sophomore Tyson Grinstead.

Carolina Review especially welcomes Dixon and Grinstead

"I feel as if there is an ideological imbalance in Congress. With Tyson and me winning, there will be stronger conservative voices on Congress. This would help to bring Congress back to the center where issues can be dealt with in good faith," Dixon told the *Review*.

While it is natural for the majority of students to be more liberal than conservative at a liberal arts university, ideological balance within the university is always a good goal.

The additions of Grinstead and Dixon to Student Congress can be appreciated considering the groups who fought against their election. Radical liberal campus organizations Feminists Students United and Choice-USA attacked Grinstead and Dixon on their e-mail listservs and endorsed other write-in candidates to defeat the two official sixth district candidates.

By defeating candidates endorsed by these two radical liberal campus groups, which is a victory in itself, both Dax and Tyson have shown that they are solid individuals and will bring good qualities to Student Congress.

"I will bring a no-nonsense, blue-collar conservative voice. My goal isn't to make congress conservative, but it is to make congress, and this campus, treat

everyone equally," said Dixon. Grinstead added, "I bring a fair mind, as well as a lot of commitment."

When asked about their ideas for the future Grinstead affirmed, "It is my hope that Student Congress can work together to address the major problems and complexities with the student code." And Dixon replied, "Maybe an Academic Bill of Rights and protections against ideological viewpoint discrimination. This protection would help safeguard the grades of conservative students in the classroom when they choose to speak out against what they deem untrue." CR

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Carolina Review

North Carolina's Collegiate Journal

Andrew Hogan is a senior political science major from Athens, Tennessee. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

Flushed

with

Controversy

How UNC Wants to Install Unisex Bathrooms Across Campus

**"I DON'T TRUST A BOY
WHO DOESN'T LIKE
SUCKING COCK"**
— Gender Mutiny
Collective Pamphlet

BY ALEX ORTIZ

When a person feels the urge to visit the lavatory, he is faced with a choice. The person can enter through the door labeled "men" or the door labeled "women." On the surface, this appears to be a very simple process, but according to some students at UNC, it is not. In recent weeks, groups such as the Gay, Lesbian, Bisexual, Transgender-Straight Alliance, GLBT-SA, have called for new unisex facilities in university buildings in order to end the distress the above choice causes transgender students.

The controversy has led to the discussion of an interesting question. Is the existence of sexed bathrooms, normal bathrooms, discriminatory towards transgender students? Although it may appear obvious to the reader that bathroom segregation is about how people use the bathroom rather than sexual orientation, the issue has caused much debate on campus.

In a Nov. 2 editorial on gender identity and nondiscrimination, *The Daily Tar Heel* deemed unisex bathrooms an important enough issue to devote an entire paragraph to the topic. The editorial board argued that the only way to avoid engendering distrust or anger through the University community would be the inclusion of at least one unisex bathroom in all new buildings. However, they conceded that "putting unisex restrooms in existing buildings could be cost-prohibitive."

For the DTH, it appears that the debate over unisex bathrooms hinges not on competing value systems, but on the justification of expense. In the same editorial, the DTH equates discrimination against race with discrimination against people with gender identity issues. The problem with this argument is that the two are not the same. If African American students were being forced to use discriminatory bathrooms, monetary constraints would be the last thing coming from the pens of DTH editors.

The GLBT-SA's Transgender Awareness Week, which started on Nov. 14, included unisex bathroom integration as one of its explicit goals. The opening event, Trans 101 Workshop, provided some insight into how the gay community views gendered bathroom "discrimination."

The educational workshop was hosted by the Gender Mutiny Collective, a transgender activist group that travels around North Carolina promoting queer politics.

During the opening session of the workshop, which featured a humorous puppet show, puppeteers were good enough to include a bit of bathroom humor. One of the transgender puppets had to go pee but was hesitant to enter a public bathroom because "peeing in public bathrooms kinda sucks because of the whole gender binary thing." Thankfully it was rescued by another friendly puppet who agreed to be its bathroom buddy.

Goofy as they were, these puppets brought to light one of the main principles of transgender politics. The LGBTQ community is fighting against sexed bathrooms because they feel that gender identities are being forced upon them.

Ironically, these very same students proclaim the power of self-definition. They see sex and gender on a spectrum where a person chooses to shape their own fluid identity. If they feel that their gender-autonomy is this strong, then there is no way that using bathrooms marked "men" or "women" will influence their personal identification.

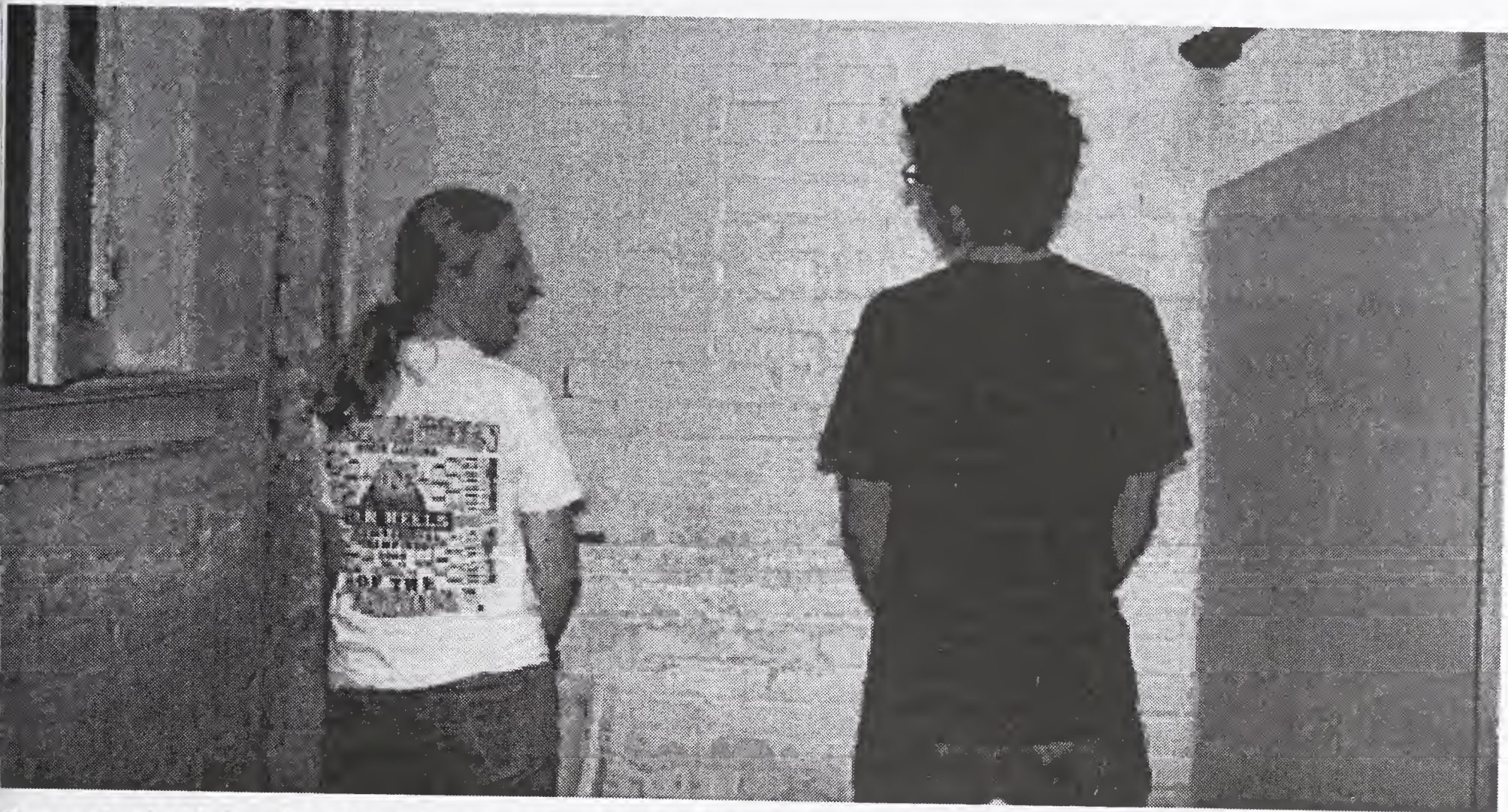
After the puppet show, the workshop included a panel discussion addressing anonymous questions that attendees submitted. In response to a question on unisex bathrooms, one of the panel members commented that "we're not advocating changing all bathrooms to gender neutral, we're just advocating having an option open to transgender individuals."

However, this logic is problematic. As stated by the GLBT-SA, one of the main goals of Awareness Week and of the transgender movement is visibility. Sectioning off transgender students into separate bathrooms would definitely not increase visibility. If transgender individuals were even comfortable enough to use these facilities, it is likely that the effect would be just the opposite.

The transgender community is faced with a dilemma. If they believe that separate is inherently unequal then a third bathroom option would not work. Assuming this is true, the University is left with the two unisex options: either single-occupancy unisex bathrooms or multi-occupancy unisex bathrooms.

During the program's small group discussion section,

Alex Ortiz is a junior peace, war, and defense major from Ketchikan, Alaska. Contact him at cr@unc.edu



Boys and girls side-by-side in the bathroom could be in UNC's gender-neutral future.

GLBT-SA Co-chairman Tommy Rimbach contended that "it doesn't make any sense to have [bathrooms] gendered if one person uses them at a time."

Clarisse Rodriguez said, "I personally would use a single stalled bathroom because I don't like peeing when there's someone right next to me. It's just awkward." Yet she acknowledged that multi-occupancy unisex bathrooms are a future goal. "If people really have a problem with it, there are still bathrooms they can go to," she said.

Having these private bathrooms, however, would not increase transgender visibility. LGBTQ students would still lack contact with the heterosexual community during bathroom time. Furthermore, you can not politicize something as intimate as a bathroom and then expect to maintain a pleasant, private place to defecate while simultaneously fighting for acceptance.

So, Ms. Rodriguez feels awkward with one person next to her while she's peeing. It is difficult to imagine the tremendous awkwardness, discomfort, and lack of privacy that would pervade multi-occupancy unisex bathrooms. There are many people that would not be pleased seeing a member of the opposite sex wandering around their bathroom. How can LGBTQ students feel uncomfortable with current bathrooms and simultaneously push for lavatories that would make other people feel just as uncomfortable?

The answer is that they can't. Even people that do not recognize the obvious absurdity of such facilities can see that unisex bathrooms at UNC would not accomplish their advocates' stated goals. Instead they would spur more discomfort among the student body and pit straight students against

LGBTQ students.

By examining the resume of the group that hosted the recent workshop, readers can see that the desire for unisex bathrooms is the desire of one group to segregate itself from the community rather than a call for equality.

The Gender Mutiny Collective actually considers itself an anarchist movement. During the program, members of the Gender Mutiny Collective encouraged attendees to help themselves to the rows of free zines that they had placed on a table. One zine, written by the Collective, was titled: "Principles of Engagement: The Anarchist Influence on Queer Youth Culture" and emblazoned with the motto: "Queers Bash Back!" The zine pushes violent and radical action as the only viable way toward transgender visibility.

If anarchists believe that all forms of government and hierarchy are inherently oppressive, why was the Gender Mutiny Collective here in the first place? By encouraging students to fight for unisex bathrooms through the bureaucratic hierarchy of the University, the Gender Mutiny Collective contradicts its mission. Shouldn't this anarchist group be setting fire to university property rather than appealing, with all civility, to the University through its oppressed students?

Anarchist principles aside, the Gender Mutiny Collective's zine alienates the straight community. The last page of the zine reads: "I don't trust a boy who doesn't like sucking cock."

Is this the kind of organization that University administrators should be listening to? Probably not. Unfortunately, it appears that they are. CR

John Stossel Examines

Freedom and Its Enemies

About 1300 people gathered in Memorial Hall on Nov. 16, 2005 to hear 20/20 co-anchor John Stossel discuss the abundance of government regulation in America and its toll on freedom.

Stossel began his speech by telling the audience that he once held the belief that the capitalist system was "by and large unfair." As a former consumer reporter and editor at ABC's *Good Morning America*, Stossel saw government regulation as the only protection against Big Business. However, after having an "epiphany," he realized that government regulation was the problem rather than the solution to economic issues.

"I saw they [government regulations] make life more complicated, more expensive, more tedious. They make it worse," he said.

He went on to argue that the myriad of regulations serve only to allow cheaters to get away with the crimes they commit, a facet of the capitalist market that journalists tend to dwell on. The producers, Stossel said, are the ones who

not only pay for the crimes but the price of the regulations as well.

Stossel argued that competition is the best regulation that an economic market can have. Good companies that make good products are the ones that will prosper, he said. He argued that competition protects consumers by allowing companies that produce the best product to survive.

While working as a consumer reporter, Stossel said that he was forced to "bite the hand that fed [him]," talking about how he was forced to present a less than favorable image of the exact companies that were financing the news company through advertising contracts.

He continued by talking about the dangers surrounding drug regulations, calling drugs the "forbidden fruit" only

made more appealing by the fact that they are illegal.

"Drug crimes aren't committed because people get high and commit crimes," he said. "Drug crimes are committed because people can't get drugs, and they arm themselves and form gangs to protect their property because the police can't."

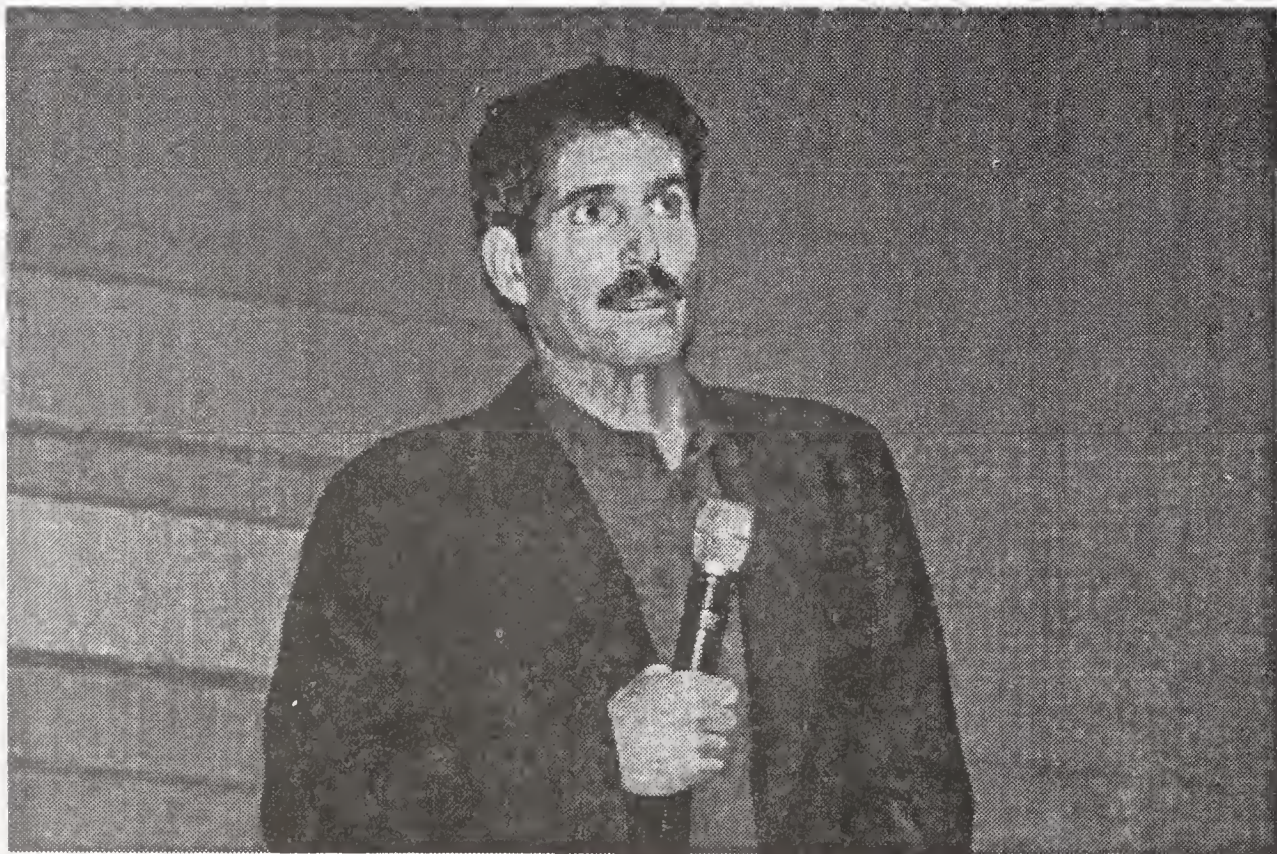
He also brought up that inner-city children are lured by the money and excitement of gang life as opposed to entry level jobs, thus facilitating the dangerous trends that drug laws seek to eliminate. Essentially, his main argument was that regulations of this sort are created to protect

"I saw [government regulations] make life more complicated, more expensive, more tedious. They make it worse."

John Stossel

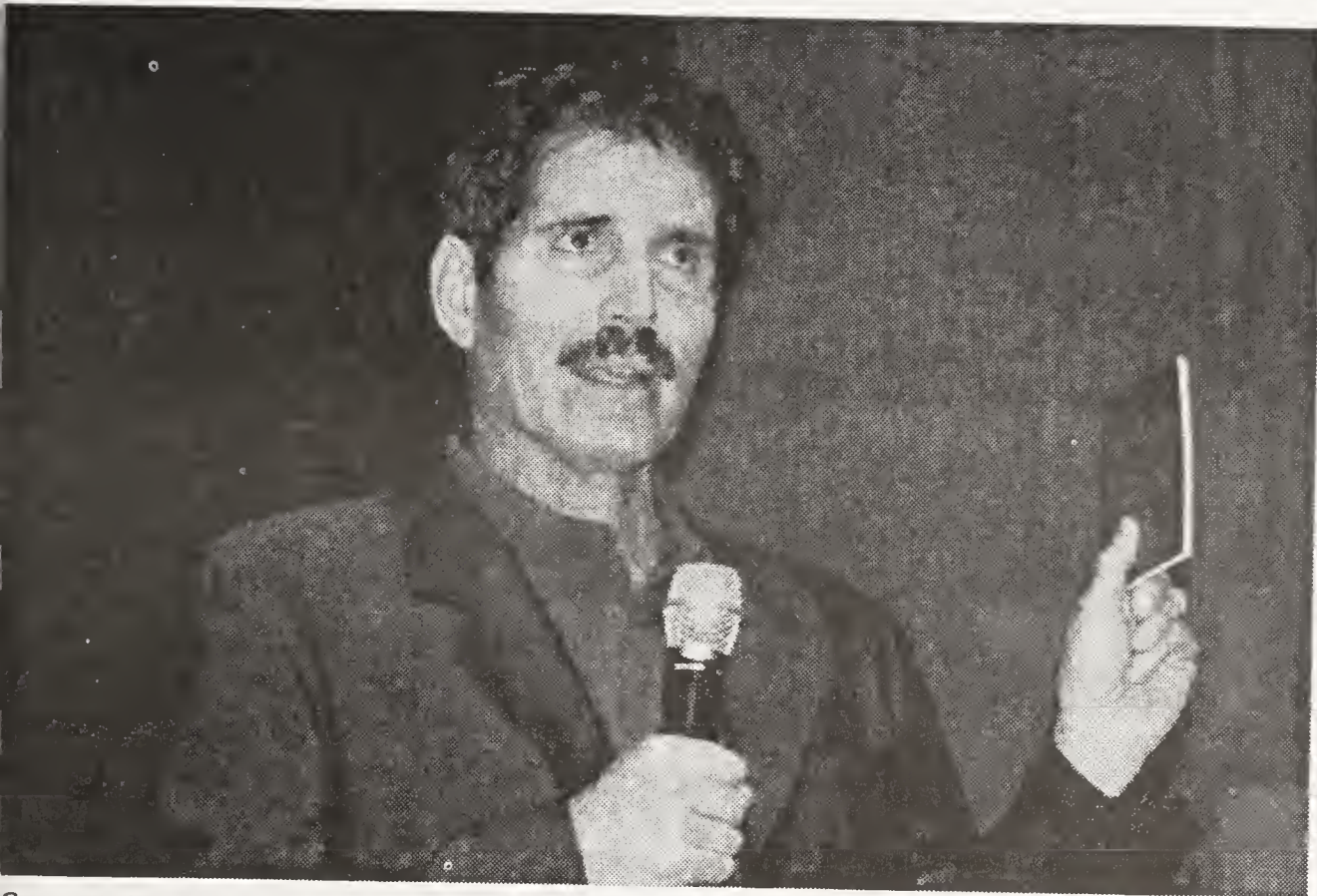
million dollar us from ourselves.

"If this were the case, we should also have exercise police that come into our homes and make us do pushups," he said. Prescription drug regulations also fell



John Stossel, co-anchor of ABC's 20/20 newsmagazine is most recently the author of "Give Me A Break: How I Exposed Hucksters, Cheats, and Scam Artists and Became the Scourge of the Liberal Media..."

He addressed UNC at Memorial Hall on Nov. 16. The event was hosted by Collegians For A Constructive Tomorrow (CFACT).



Stossel displays a copy of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence to illustrate a point.

victim to his critique, as he pulled out the finely printed leaflet spelling out the dangers of birth control. "You probably haven't read this, and if you did, trust me, you wouldn't want the pill," he said.

He then criticized University employee and former North Carolina Senator John Edwards, saying that the tort system under which Edwards made his money is "a horrible way to compensate victims." Victims, he said, receive little to no reimbursement for damages, and what little money may be awarded goes to pay for legal services and court charges.

Briefly shifting topics to talk about how the media is also infringing on the freedoms of America, he said that reporters today scare audiences rather than inform them. Using a projector set up at the front of the Hall, he showed how it is much more likely that someone will die driving to work in the morning than they will in a terrorist attack. Even still, the media dwells on this threat through reporting on government programs and multi-colored threat scales.

"If you scare people about every ant, they can't see when the elephant comes," he said.

He focused more on the media's role of limiting freedoms earlier in the day when he spoke to students at the School of Journalism and Mass Communica-

tion. There he said that regardless of what a journalist thinks, his biases are present in stories based on what questions are and are not asked, how these questions are phrased and the responses that are used in stories and articles.

He ended by clutching a copy of the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, reiterating that government regulations and media scare tactics simply make us fear the very things that have made America great. American freedoms are instead yielding to needless government intervention.

"It's hard to imagine life in a free society when we've been regulated by it for so long," he said. "After all, Patrick Henry didn't say 'Give me absolute safety or give me death.'" CR

Taylor Stanford is a junior journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

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“The Road to Serfdom”

BY FITZ E. BARRINGER

Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative prime minister who dismantled Britain's socialist economy in the 1980s, once noted that “there can be no liberty without economic liberty.”

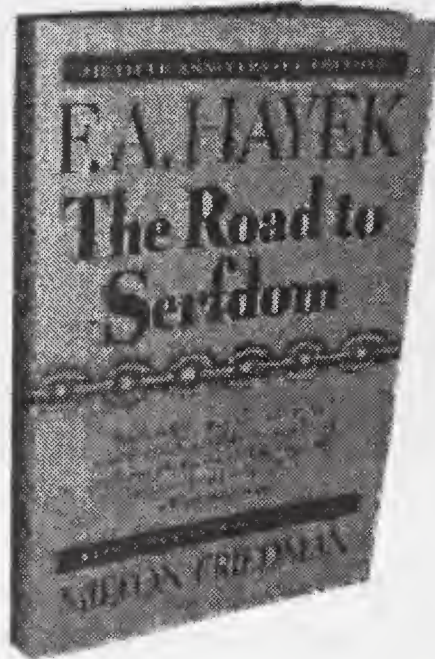
In Thatcher's opinion, the freedom to employ one's resources as one sees fit is the hallmark of all other political rights. While Thatcher's observation is quite correct, it no doubt benefited from hindsight. By the 1980s, Thatcher had experienced the very real difficulties presented to freedom and prosperity in her efforts to dismantle Britain's cumbersome welfare state. Moreover, she had begun to see the crumbling of the socialist system in neighboring countries such as France and the Soviet Union.

Some forty years earlier, however, before the United Kingdom implemented its vast system of planning, another Briton named F.A. Hayek made a similar point in his acclaimed treatise, “The Road to Serfdom.” In the book, Hayek connects the concept of a planned economy with the Nazi rise to power in Germany in the 1930s. “The rise of fascism and nazism [sic],” writes Hayek, “was not a reaction against the socialist trends of the proceeding period but a necessary outcome of those tendencies.”

Writing in 1944, at a time when many Americans and Britons feared Hitler's totalitarianism and simultaneously supported a continuation of the wartime planning of the economy, Hayek invariably tied the two concepts together. According to Hayek, a state that assumes control over what is produced “would control what we consume almost as effectively as if it directly told us how to spend our income.”

For Hayek, once economic freedom is lost, all other freedoms are soon to follow. In fact, “The Road to Serfdom” paints a clear picture of how even tentative steps towards socialism inevitably lead to totalitarianism.

Socialism, says Hayek, exchanges society's supreme ideal of freedom for the vague concept of “fairness.” But by focusing on fairness, society slowly abandons its respect for the rule of law. What is “fair” is determined by judges and the state and may very well conflict with an individual's right to property, prosperity, or political freedom. In other words, once a state can control competition, redistribute wealth, or



plan aspects of the economy, it becomes the ultimate arbiter of right and wrong.

Hayek also points out that a democratic government cannot salvage freedom in a socialist system, despite the passionate arguments to the contrary on the left. Instead, notes Hayek, democracy must ultimately succumb to absolute planners because the legislative branch of democracy is simply unable to plan—or decide what is fair for all of society—on a massive scale. Even defenders of socialism, notes Hayek, acknowledge that an economic plan needs a unitary concept to be effective. “Planning leads to dictatorship because dictatorship is the most effective instrument of coercion and the enforcement of ideals and, as such, essential if central planning

on a large scale is to be possible.”

Even if a socialist government were able to maintain democracy, however, Hayek points out that the system would not necessarily preserve freedom. Unlike liberty, says Hayek, democracy is not the highest political end. In Hayek's words democracy merely is a “utilitarian device for safeguarding internal peace and individual freedom. As such it is by no means infallible or certain.”

Such observations are worth remembering as the United States eagerly promotes democracy around the world. The Soviet Union, it is worth remembering, claimed to be the most democratic nation on earth. While democracy is certainly a useful political system it does not, by itself, create or protect liberty. As Hayek notes, economic freedom, not democracy alone, is the ultimate protector of human freedom.

Despite Hayek's passionate defense of liberty, he does not advocate an extreme laissez-faire approach to economic affairs. Hayek recognizes that some aspects of the economy and human interaction cannot be effectively resolved through competition. In these situations, Hayek advocates government intervention to address market failures. In a notable departure from classical liberalism or today's libertarianism, Hayek defends regulating poisonous substances or working hours as long as the measures are consistently and generally applied.

While this position of limited government intervention provides some insight into Hayek's personal views of the appropriate place for government, “The Road to Serfdom” is largely a reactionary work. Hayek vigorously attacks planning and totalitarianism, but he generally avoids stating his

Fitz E. Barringer is a junior history major from Durham, North Carolina. Contact him at fitzeb@unc.edu

own position of government's place in the economy.

In some respects, of course, the absence of Hayek's own views highlights the importance and urgency of what he did say—namely, that the continuation of wartime planning in America and Britain would lead to totalitarianism. In this light it is conceivable that Hayek did not want to distract the reader from his warning by introducing his own views into the argument. Still, Hayek's consistent focus on one topic and the negative tone of his writing makes the book somewhat repetitive.

In fact, for today's post-Reagan era readers, the more subtle remarks of Hayek's work may have the most impact. Hayek warns, for instance, against the leftist practice of vilifying capitalism by pointing to the negative aspects of the system such as unemployment or inequality. "It is essential," he writes, "that we should re-learn frankly to face the fact that freedom can be had only at a price and that as individuals we must be prepared to make severe material sacrifices to preserve our liberty."

Freedom, not government, has allowed Americans to achieve unmatched prosperity. By limiting government and relying on individual initiative, the United States has created a better society for all. Hayek's "Road to Serfdom," however, reminds us that freedom is a privilege that must always be safeguarded, not only from external forces, but also from ourselves. Freedom is too precious to be taken for granted. CR

Purchase the "Road to Serfdom"

The "Road to Serfdom" was originally published in 1944. The book is available in soft cover from Amazon.com. The Carolina Review website has more information about ordering the book.

Voting, from Page 4

you'll understand how important it is to go out and vote for mayors and city council."

It does take effort to become a responsible citizen. Being informed of local officials and their stances on how to run a community can be a time consuming task, especially for someone who is uninterested in local politics. However, if you are a living, breathing citizen you are most likely using public utilities and driving on the roads. You should be concerned with who is making the decisions.

As aspirational college students, we all would like to fix the world's problems. We feel it is necessary to spread our freedoms to other places oppressed by inhumane leaders or policies of inequality. But while trying to raise awareness and spread freedom, we should also exercise our own rights as free citizens – voting. While voting in local elections may not directly solve the issues of the world, it will make us informed, responsible citizens, allowing our campaign for freedom to be even stronger. CR

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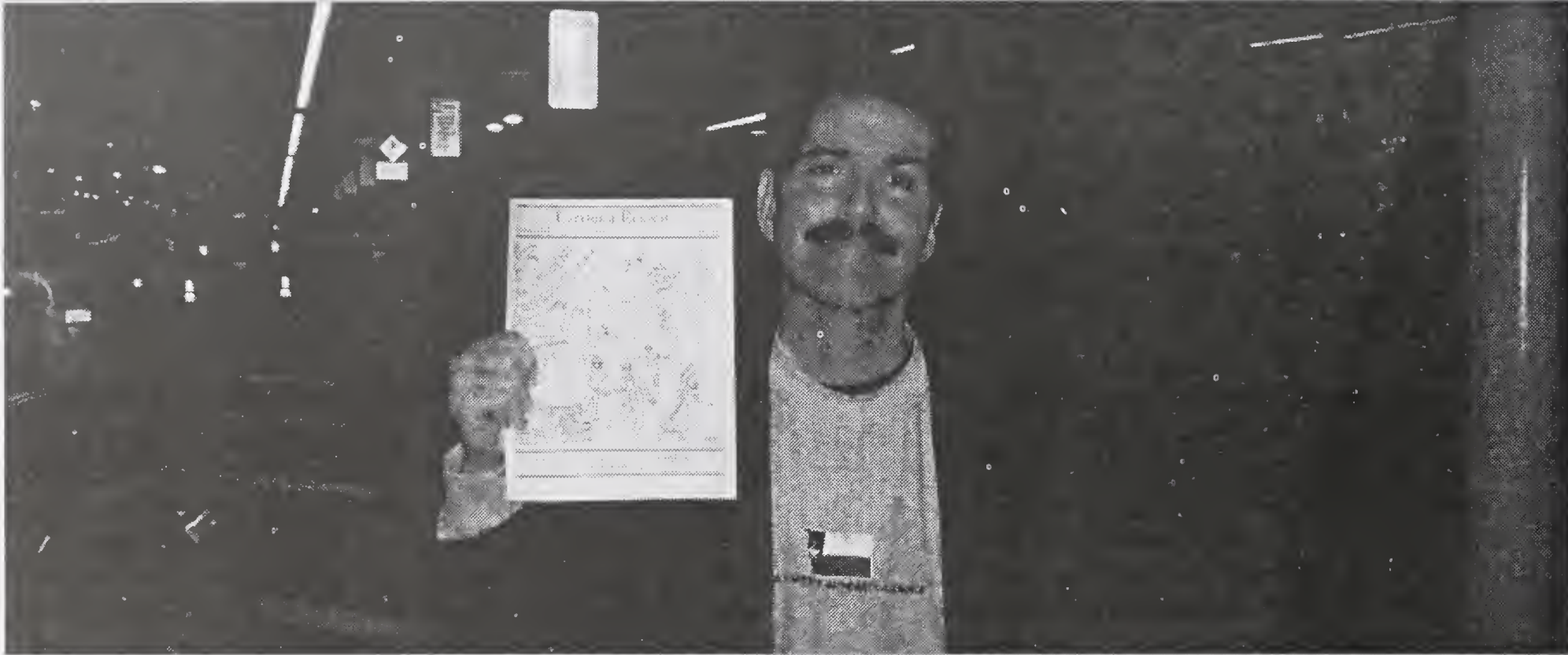


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The Kenan Family

You see the name across campus wherever you go. From Kenan Memorial Stadium to the Kenan-Flagler School of Business, it is difficult to navigate through UNC without noticing some building named for the Kenan family. Certainly, they were an important family, but who are the Kenans?

The short answer is that there is no one Kenan for whom all the buildings are named. The Kenan family has had a long relationship with the University. In fact, the first Kenan to impact the school was Gen. James Kenan, who served on the founding board of trustees for the University in 1789.

It was the General's relatives, however, that had the first campus memorials named for their family. William Rand Kenan, Jr., a 1894 graduate of the University, was a Florida businessman who discovered acetylene gas, a breakthrough that eventually culminated in the founding of Union Carbide, an industrial chemical company. Through a generous donation to the University in 1926, William provided the funding to build the University's Kenan Memorial Stadium. The stadium, which still hosts the Tar Heel football team, is named for William's parents, William R. Kenan and Mary Hargrave Kenan. The stadium opened in November 1927 and saw the Tar Heels defeat Davidson College 27-0.

Since the opening of Kenan Memorial Stadium, the Kenan family has remained generous to the Carolina athletic program, funding several additions to the stadium. The new Kenan Football Center, Kenan Fieldhouse, and the Chancellor's box on the north side of the stadium all were made possible in part by Kenan donations. Moreover, the Kenan family has endowed a yearly athletic scholarship valued at more than \$1 million.

In addition to athletics, the Kenan family has also supported academics at UNC-Chapel Hill and across the state. The William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust, founded in 1965 upon its namesake's death, has given over \$100 million to institutes of

higher education across North Carolina. North Carolina State, the North Carolina School of the Arts, and 56 other schools nationwide have received generous donations. UNC-Chapel Hill alone has received over \$50 million from the Trust, according to the University's website.

After a particularly large donation from the William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust in 1991, the University's business school was named the Kenan-Flagler School of Business. The school's name memorializes two great American families with ties to the University. The first part of the name comes from Mary Lily Kenan, the sister of William R. Kenan, Jr. Her husband, Henry Morrison Flagler, whom the Flagler name memorializes, was a co-founder of Standard Oil Company, a railroad pioneer, and a Florida real-estate developer before his death in 1913.

Frank H. Kenan administered many of the family's donations. He founded Kenan Transport Company and served as the director of the William R. Kenan, Jr. Charitable Trust before his death in 1996 at the age of 83. He was a 1935 graduate of the University.

In addition to the physical memorials that bear the family's name, the Kenans have endowed many scholarships and professorships at UNC and other schools.

Several members of the Kenan family, therefore, amassed large fortunes through entrepreneurial activity. As the family's fortunes grew, however, the University was never far from their minds. Indeed, the University has been fortunate to benefit from their generosity.



Fitz E. Barringer is filling in for Taylor Stanford. Normally, Taylor investigates the Old North State in every *Culture Corner*. Do you have a pressing question concerning North Carolina? Contact Taylor at kstanfor@email.unc.edu

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EVALUATING COMMUNISM

BY DAVID HODGES

Every year, the Spartacus League, a group of rebellious socialists, comes to UNC to pass out literature in the Pit. This year, walking by their table of Leninist propaganda, I began to wonder if the group was well received on campus. Everyone knows that UNC is a liberal place, but could communism really be supported today, after history has proved it to be a misguided ideology leading only to totalitarianism and death? I aimed to discover the answer.

So, I sat down to write an article on communism. The first goal of the article would be to highlight what communism is, giving it a fair characterization as a philosophy of economics, and then to point out all the obvious, inherent flaws. And the second would be to gauge how our campus feels about communism.

I found the former to be pretty easy, while the latter was more difficult.

There were no professors willing to comment favorably on behalf of communism. It was seen as being too grounded in idealism, and with too much emphasis on this crazy notion of establishing Utopia.

I was not that surprised by tight-lipped professors. After all, I was representing a conservative magazine and that alone should have clued any of them in to the fact that I was not there to write an appraisal of communist thought. What was more surprising than the lack of overt support for communism, however, was the lack of support I found for capitalism. While some professors admitted that there were flaws in communist thought, they did not praise capitalism. In fact, Socialism had several supporters.

What was perhaps most shocking was student reaction to questions about communism. There were a number of students who did not actually know what communism was, refused to comment, or worst of all, when asked if I could quote something they said, fervently declined—either too embarrassed or too unsure of their own beliefs. Of those who did know something about communism, there were a few coherent Che Guevara supporters and some thoughtful criticisms of Mao and Stalin. Many of the Che Guevara supporters are happy to sport t-shirts and pin up posters with Che's image on them, brushing aside the killings he carried out and the hellish

Cuba he helped to produce. Similarly, it was interesting to talk with students who saw Stalinism as a perversion of communist ideology rather than the inevitable consequence of it.

So, for those students who are confused about communism, I will define it, in all its confusion and evil.

First off, communism presupposes a couple of things about humanity and capitalism:

1) Humanity's consciousness arises from actions—more specifically, actions in the form of humanity's ability to produce its own means of subsistence through farming and manufacturing.

2) This consciousness, because it arises simply from such actions, is malleable. Private property and even competition itself are constructs of the human mind able to be deconstructed and replaced with new models we have designed.

3) Material abundance is necessary. Basically, there has to be enough to go around for everyone.

Based on these premises, communism paints a distorted picture of capitalism. According to communist thought, capitalism alienates man from his labor because workers no longer feel a part of what they are doing. Workers make so little money that they can not even afford the goods they produce. If you assume, as Marx does, that consciousness arises from producing your own means of subsistence and that this consciousness separates man from animal, then this alienation from what you produce is also the alienation from your own humanness. Perhaps worst of all, if labor is alienated, it has to belong to someone. That "someone" is the owners of the means of production, basically, a ruling class of other men.

In theory, the productive forces of machinery and money develop to a point where they cause nothing but mischief, and are actually no longer productive forces, but rather, destructive ones. Related to this is a class that bears all of society's burdens without sharing in any of its advantages. This class constitutes the majority, and from it arises a new consciousness that recognizes the fundamental necessity of revolution. This, of course, is the communist consciousness.

The Communist Manifesto outlines how this revolution calls for a fairly specific set of conditions in most advanced countries:

1) Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes (this, of course, would result



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in a real estate crash of unspeakable proportions).

- 2) A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
- 3) Abolition of all rights of inheritance.
- 4) Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.

5) Centralization of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.

6) Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the State.

7) Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of wastelands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.

8) Equal liability of all to labor. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.

9) The combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.

10) Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production.

Communism makes the mistaken assumption that mankind is inherently good. Capitalism assumes on the other hand that mankind is self-interested. Furthermore, capitalism corrupts this "greed" and makes it work for the common good in the form of competition.

I understand that communism is an economic system and

democracy a governing system. Thus, the two are not fundamentally opposed by mere mechanics. However, according to Marx, "despotic inroads" are allowable to bring about communist revolution. What, may I ask, obligates a despot to abrogate power back to the people once a communism has been established? The answer—nothing.

The two are quite fundamentally opposed by ideology. Communism involves a consolidation of power into the hands of a centralized State. That kind of centralization lends itself to abuse and corruption. In fact, decentralization is a key tenant of democracy. It is why our branches are specialized, thrice split, and vertically integrated into a hierarchy of local, state and national government. Communism can not account for such things, and the authoritarianism that typically results from its implementation (i.e. the USSR and China) demonstrates its utter failure in terms of practicality.

It is certainly a nice thought to think that if there is enough for everyone to go around that we could all just share and live "communally." But such a system lacks the ability to place a value on anything—labor, goods, land. Such a valueless system results in chaos. And in their quest for Utopia, communists will always try to turn this chaos into order by resorting to totalitarianism.

Americans and UNC students must remember this as they hear people calling for many of the changes listed in *The Communist Manifesto*. For throughout history, ideologues who have tried to create Utopia, have found themselves amidst hell instead. CR



1848
Karl Marx and
Fredrick Engels
write the
"Communist
Manifesto."



1949
Mao Zedong
establishes the
Peoples' Re-
public of China.



1991
The USSR fi-
nally crumbles
under the rule
of Mikhail
Gorbachev.



1917
V.I. Lenin es-
tablishes the
Union of Soviet
Socialist Repub-
lics.



1953
Joseph Stalin
dies after nearly
three decades of
ruling the So-
viet Union.

PRESENT
The trashcan of history eagerly awaits
the final fall of communism across the
globe. Are you listening China, Cuba,
and North Korea?

COMMUNIST TIMELINE

Join the Carolina Review Staff
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Poem for my Socialist Lover

Dearest Skylar:

That first night I saw you—
singing, “Testify!” (how did you know Rage is my favorite?)
--I thought I was seeing Che revived.

I love to share a bowl with you.
...of hummus, with a mug of Weaver Street organic coffee.
Methinks your dreads are pretty dope,
such tendrils of rapturous henna.

And now when I see you spreading awareness—
that passion which shows in your eyes, a flame of protest!
I’ve read that literature you wrote, and I believe
in your vitality, your voice, your political correctness.

Your love, my comrade, I can never forget—
we have vision, we have utopia.
We always thought mother Russia would triumph,
like our open, non-committed relationship surely will.

— Laura DeMaria

Laura DeMaria is a freshman from Greensboro, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu.

Paradigms & Principles

Killing Trees—So Much Fun

As the humorous note in the front of our magazine implies, *Carolina Review* likes killing trees as much as the next person. I mean really, who doesn't? Just read "Hatchet," by Gary Paulson. But come on UNC, enough is enough.

Campus computer labs used 10 Bell Towers' worth of paper—more than five million pages—in September alone. With how environmentally conscious this campus is, it is amazing how wasteful the campus community can be.

Diversity—It's Getting Expensive

In an effort to promote diversity and racial harmony, the Office of the Provost will be providing groups of students, faculty, and staff grant money to encourage activities where people from different racial or ethnic groups can mingle. For all the diversity-related positions and activities already funded by the University and student fees, it seems a little ridiculous that the Office of the Provost will be handing out \$2,500 at a time to encourage interracial socializing.

Libs Are Easily Scared

A few weeks ago, a member of the College Republicans distributed pamphlets provided by Students for Academic Freedom, SAF, at a College Republicans meeting. The pamphlets tell conservative students how to protect themselves from political bias in the classroom.

The DTH editorial board found out about the "little red books" and wrote about them in the Nov. 16 edition of the DTH. The editorial entitled "A UNC inquisition," claimed that SAF and the College Republicans were on a "witch hunt."

"By attempting to establish a network of informers — there's no other way to describe it, really — SAF conjures up images of the Spanish Inquisition or the McCarthy hearings," they wrote. Hopefully that's not what they're going for — that kind of secret policing hardly promotes a climate for unimpeded learning."

In reality, it seems that the DTH has been on a witch hunt lately. SAF does not have a chapter on UNC's campus and the distribution of a dozen pamphlets does not constitute an inquisition. How funny it is to see liberals in fear.

Feminists At Their Best

On Nov. 10 Choice USA and Feminist Students United hosted Orgasm Awareness Day. Representatives of the organizations stood on Polk Place and showed passersby how to properly put condoms on a banana and told them a slew of fun facts about orgasms. The event also featured a sex toy museum. One of the organizers said that the goal of the event was to show women that it is natural and healthy to explore their sexuality. Pictures of vaginas on display helped to illustrate that vaginas are beautiful and women should not be ashamed of them. Some women, however, were offended by the event, pointing out that such flaunting of female sexuality cheapens sexuality and tells women that they should engage in it without caution. However, the feminists probably called these girls prudes and went back to their sex toys. Such is life at UNC.

Molly Broad Retires

On Nov. 11 Molly Broad, who will retire as the University of North Carolina system President on December 31, took the podium before the Board of Governors to deliver her final President's Report. Broad reminded the Board that in her inaugural address eight years ago she emphasized the need to build access and quality, improve the public schools of North Carolina, and improve the North Carolina economy. "I have been amazed by how much we have accomplished," she said.

During her eight year tenure, enrollment has grown by 37,000 students and the minority growth rate has been double that of the overall growth rate, she helped pass the 2000 bond, the largest bond referendum in the history of American higher education, and the number of education graduates has increased. Broad said she was also proud of how the UNC system has become a global leader.

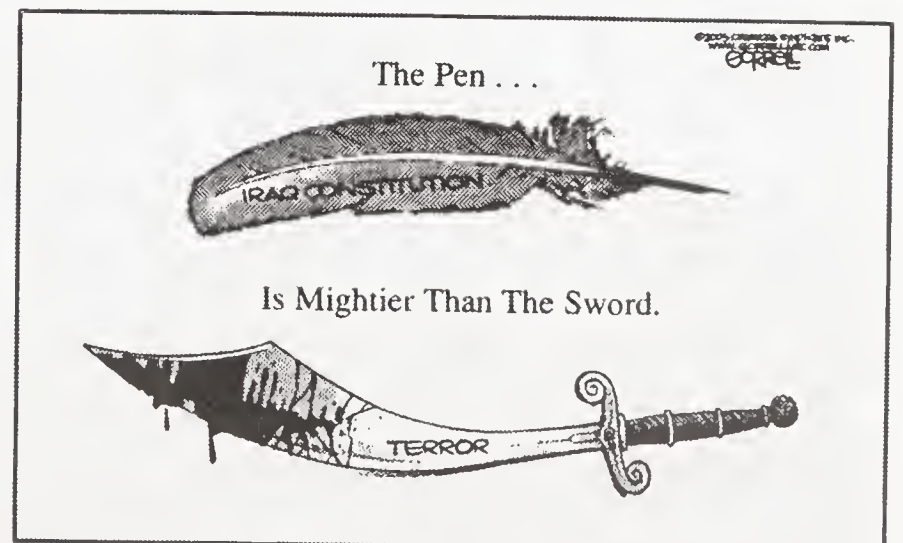
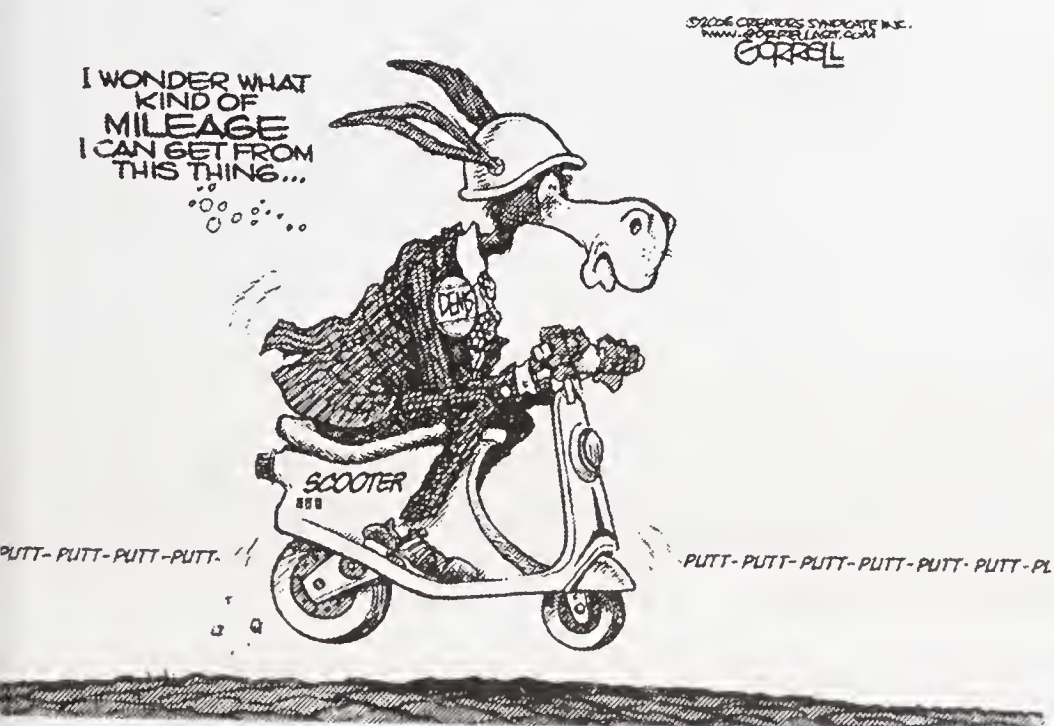
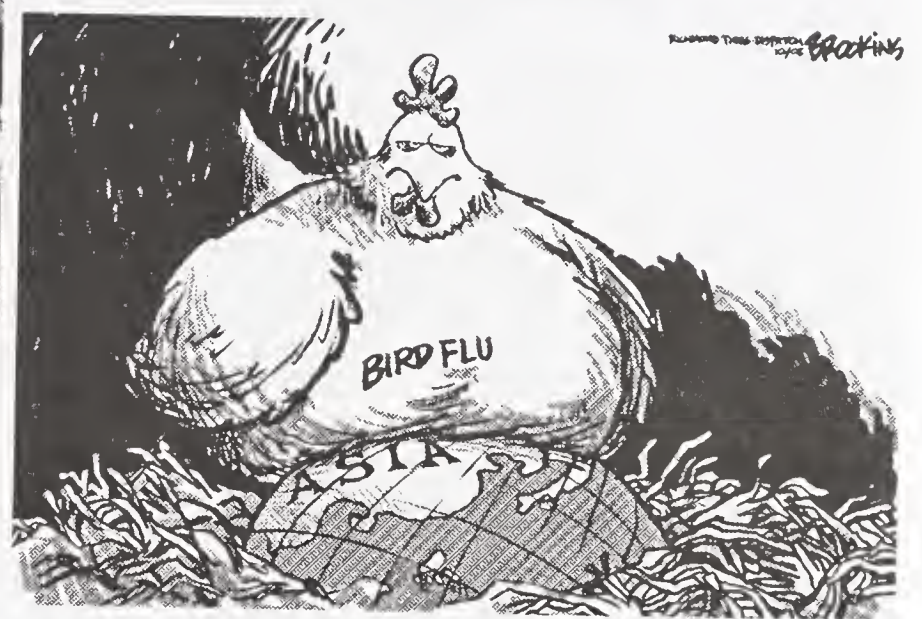
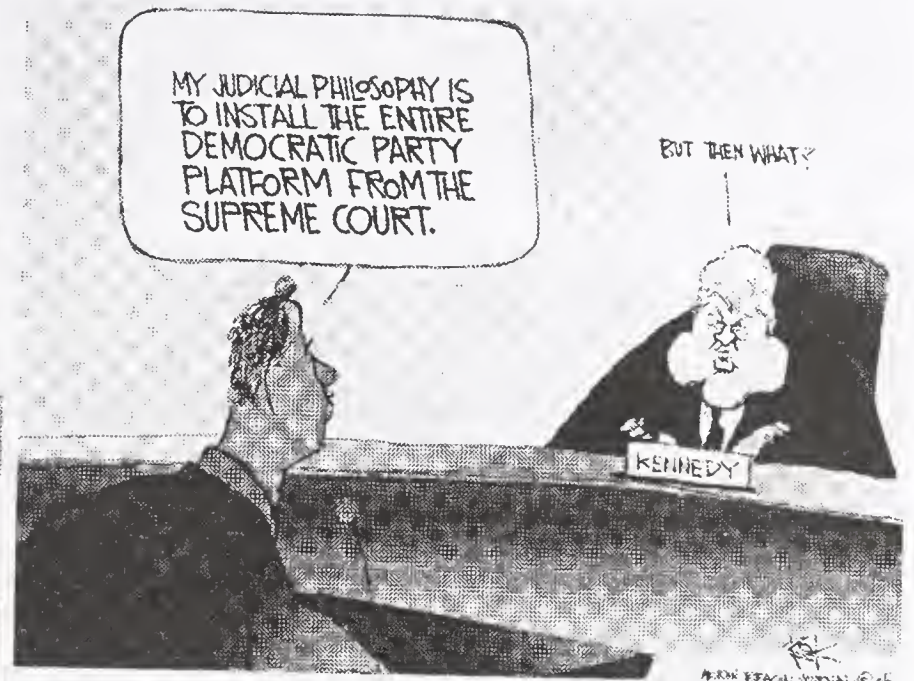
Broad did not say much about the quality of a UNC education nor did she explain how UNC will be a global leader. However, obviously, that is not what UNC administrators care about. Instead they all chant the same thing: more buildings, more money, more prestige.

Moeser Gets Raise

Wouldn't it be nice if people could go through life without having to pass any evaluations. Students could go from one grade to another without learning anything. Employees could get raises without producing results. Does that sound like a fantasy world? Well, in a lot of ways, UNC does not dwell in reality.

At the Nov. 11 Board of Governors meeting, the Board voted to raise Chancellor Moeser's salary to \$309,897—a \$35,100 hike. Why does he deserve this salary? Because he really cares about diversity and building more buildings in Chapel Hill. Way to go Meez.

Viewpoints



Special thanks to U.S. Business & Industry Council (USBIC) Educational Foundation for the use of the cartoons.

And One More Thing...

...We would like to leave you with some very accurate quotes on socialism:

**“What has always made the state a hell on earth
has been precisely that man has tried to make it his heaven.”
— F. Hölderlin**

**“The ideologue thinks of politics as a revolutionary instrument
for transforming society and even transforming human nature.
In his march toward Utopia, the ideologue is merciless.”
— Russell Kirk**

**“Economic and political freedom are inseparable.”
— F.A. Hayek**

**“Why is it that people hate their employers, who pay them,
but love the government, which takes their money?”
— John Stossel**

**“Socialism is a philosophy of failure—the creed of ignorance,
and the gospel of envy.
Its inherent virtue is the equal sharing of misery.
— Winston S. Churchill**

**“It is the Soviet Union that runs against the tide of history....[It is] the march of
freedom and democracy which will leave Marxism-Leninism in the ash heap of
history as it has left other tyrannies which stifle the freedom and muzzle the
self-expression of the people.”
— Ronald Reagan**

Carolina Review

Volume XIII, Number 4

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January 2006



Abortion at UNC

Inside: President Erskine Bowles, UNC System History,
Student Faith, Inside the Stipends Debate, and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

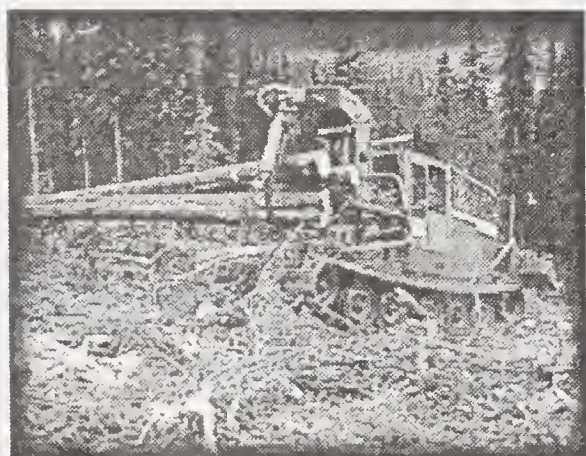
Thirty-three years ago, on Jan. 22, 1973, the Supreme Court handed down its infamous Roe v. Wade decision. From that eventful day to 2002, the most recent year for complete data, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that Americans alone have performed over 25 million abortions—nearly 1 million per year. Over 50 percent of those abortions were performed on women younger than 24 years of age, when many women graduate from college.

This month, Carolina Review takes a critical look at abortion at UNC in the hope that working together we can end this destructive process. Staff writer Ann Howell Brown advocates giving real choices for pregnant college students while guest writer Mary McPherson takes a look at the future of abortion. Fitz E. Barringer reviews a monumental film of the abortion debate.

In addition to our coverage of abortion, Carolina Review also offers its customary blend of news and opinion on issues ranging from Erskine Bowles to religion on campus. Freshman writer Laura DeMaria, meanwhile, offers readers a sampling of conservative news sources.

We hope you enjoy the issue. Have a great start to the semester.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Adam



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Carolina Review

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

PUBLISHER Steve Russell

EDITORS Fitz E. Barringer
Brian Sopp
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THE COVER

This graveyard sits across from Planned Parenthood on Hwy. 15-501 in Chapel Hill. Over 25 million children have been legally aborted in the United States from 1973 to 2002, many in Planned Parenthood facilities across the country.

ONLINE AT UNC.EDU/CR/BLOG

The staff discusses socialism, voting, and Christmas

BEST OF CAROLINA

As you think about 2006 registration, Carolina Review has prepared a list of Carolina's best (and worst) classes. Don't sign up without it.

Hail to the Chief

UNC's New System President: Erskine Bowles

BY DAVID HODGES

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

On Jan. 1 Erskine Bowles assumed the presidency of the University of North Carolina system where he will oversee North Carolina's 16 public universities after being unanimously elected by the Board of Governors. While many people are pleased with the BOG's choice, Bowles' unanimous election has led to some controversy.

The search committee conducted a nationwide review of potential candidates with the help of an executive search firm, Baker-Parker and Associates. Firm principal Jerry Baker screened 80 prospective candidates, but only five of them met face-to-face with the actual search committee.

The search committee was supposed to create a list of finalists for consideration. Instead, they unanimously appointed Bowles and declined to release the names of other serious candidates. The development led many people to ask whether other candidates were considered at all. Speculation that Bowles was the favorite was so strong that in August the BOG Chairman, Brad Wilson, felt compelled to state publicly that the search was "wide open."

The decision not to disclose names of other serious candidates was because it would be "unfair...[because] Bowles had unanimous support from the committee," Wilson said. But how would disclosure be unfair? Supposedly, it would be unfair to Erskine Bowles. He was their man from day one, and they wanted to make sure nothing would interfere with his selection.

These events smell awfully famil-

iar. In fact, they are reminiscent of the John Edwards appointment as director of the Center on Poverty, Work and Opportunity. Their similarities: both are prominent Democrats, both fell short in recent elections, and both are alums of UNC. Edwards, to his credit, is at least a former United States Senator; a claim that Bowles cannot make because he lost that bid twice—once in 2002 and again in 2004.

When he takes office, Bowles' salary will be \$425,000 per year; \$125,000 more than Molly Broad received. He intends to donate this raise in pay to need-based student aid funds

that will be identified later. This begs another question. If he is donating the raise in its entirety, why have the pay increase at all?

Not too long ago Mary Anne Fox was the chancellor of North Carolina State University. Her departure for higher pay in sunny San Diego, Calif., in spring 2004 sent our lawmakers into a frenzy. They hiked chancellor salaries 7.5% across the board, in spite of North Carolina's state budget running in the red. These salary increases were juxtaposed with budget cuts across the board that even UNC students became aware of.

Add to that the tuition hikes over the last few years and it is pretty easy to see why the finger pointing has begun. Why should the chancellors and this president make more and more money for doing the same job? Most of these chancellors earmarked their raises to scholarship funds like Bowles, so obvi-

ously none of them were in dire monetary need. Their willingness to donate away their raises gives it every appearance of an aggrandized effort at "keeping up with the Joneses."



UNC System President
Erskine Bowles

When Bowles becomes president, one of his first proposals will be to institute a textbook rental system similar to the ones already in place at schools such as Appalachian State and Western Carolina University. The problem is that it takes millions of dollars to start, and the benefits will not be seen until several years down the road. Investments, of course, are smart, and it is really too early to tell

the outcomes of this plan, but caution must be used to ensure that we do not lose on our investment.

Bowles may not be aware, but many people have been renting books for a long time. Yes, places called libraries are really quite fascinating. You can borrow and read all the books you want, and they never charge you a dime.

Erskine Bowles does have a great resume. Earlier this year, Bowles was selected to assist Clinton as U.N. Special Envoy for Tsunami-Affected Countries in South Asia. Under the Clinton Administration he was the director of the Small Business Administration during one of our nation's biggest economic booms. Obviously small businesses did well under his tutelage, but whether this was due to any ingenious designs of his is entirely up for debate.

Please See Bowles, Page 21

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The University Of the People

BY BRIAN SOPP
CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR

The original North Carolina state constitution directed that “all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted in one or more universities.” The General Assembly of 1789 responded to this directive by establishing the University of North Carolina on a tract of land in southern Orange County. In 1800 the University of North Carolina comprised one university with a 40-member board of trustees and four buildings.

Today UNC comprises 16 universities totaling more than 190,000 students, the North Carolina School of the Arts, UNC Hospitals, UNC Press, and UNC-TV. It receives an annual appropriation from the General Assembly of more than \$2 billion. The 32 members of the Board of Governors, who serve staggered four-year terms, and the system president govern the University.

As Erskine Bowles begins his tenure as the president of the University system, it is important to ask how the UNC system went from a single college in the late 18th century to a multi-billion-dollar, multi-campus system. Understanding the history of higher education in North Carolina can help anyone concerned about education in the state assess where Bowles will take the University in the future.

At the turn of the 19th century, the University of North Carolina still comprised one university. In 1929 Gov. O. Max Gardner asked the Brookings Institution, a public policy think tank in Washington DC, to make a survey of North Carolina state government. One of Brookings’ suggestions was consoli-

dating the universities in the state.

In 1931 the General Assembly combined North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering and the North Carolina College for Women (at Greensboro) with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This consolidation abolished the schools’ individual boards of trustees and created a single 100-member board of trustees to govern the three schools.

By the 1950s nine other four-year colleges were established in North

a public system of higher education, comprising the University of North Carolina and such other institutions of higher education as the General Assembly may deem wise.”

Gov. Robert W. Scott began pressuring the General Assembly to restructure higher education in the state in 1970 leading in 1971 to the Higher Education Reorganization Act. Under the Act, the ten universities outside the University of North Carolina system would become part of the University of

It is important to ask how the UNC system went from a single college in the late 18th century to a multi-billion-dollar, multi-campus system.

Carolina. So, in 1955 the General Assembly established the North Carolina Board of Higher Education to have general planning and coordinating authority over higher education in the state and to bring cooperation to the nine universities outside of the University of North Carolina system.

In 1963 the General Assembly established the North Carolina School of the Arts and transformed the junior colleges at Asheville, Charlotte, and Wilmington into four-year institutions. By 1969 the colleges at Asheville, Charlotte, and Wilmington all joined the University of North Carolina system. These changes brought the total number of colleges in North Carolina to 16 and the total number of schools in the UNC system to six.

In 1970 North Carolina drew up a new constitution, which emphasized higher education more than the 1776 or 1868 constitutions had done. It read: “The General Assembly shall maintain

North Carolina. A 32-member Board of Governors would govern the restructured system. The 10 new members of the system would retain their boards of trustees and the six current members of the system would now be allowed to have local boards of trustees. However, the boards would only have the powers that the Board of Governors saw fit to delegate to the individual institutions. Under the Act, North Carolina Memorial Hospital was made part of the system. And in 1985, the General Assembly added the North Carolina School of Science and Math as well.

According to John L. Sanders, former member of the Board of Governors and professor emeritus of the UNC Institute of Government, “one stated objective of restructuring was to extend the benefits of the successful, unified, multicampus University of North Carolina as it had operated for forty years.”

Please See System, Page 20

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Abortion at UNC

BY ANN HOWELL BROWN

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

SINCE THE INFAMOUS Supreme Court case *Roe v. Wade* in 1973, our nation has been legally “pro-choice.” Over 40 million babies have been either chemically or surgically aborted in the US since *Roe v. Wade*. And we live under the illusion that this legal murder is acceptable because it is the woman’s choice. But how many choices are actually part of the pro-choice movement?

Choice USA, an activist, abortion-promoting group, claims that women “must be informed about their safe and legal reproductive health choices.” They say these choices include “abstinence, contraception, abortion, adoption, and parenthood.” If you take a closer look at America, however, you begin to see that this same pro-choice movement has basically eliminated abstinence, adoption, and parenthood from a woman’s list of options.

Feminists for Life, an organization working to promote women and choices for women, ask college students they address if any of them know women who have gotten pregnant while in college. Most students nod “yes.” Feminists for Life will then ask the group of students if they have actually seen a pregnant student on campus. In response to this question the nodding is much weaker.

This is reflective of the abortion situation on college campuses: pregnant college students either have abortions or they drop out of school to care for the baby. Is this system really pro-choice? Not at all. Many college women facing pregnancy are not offered a real choice.

It appears that at UNC-Chapel Hill the situation is no different.

When I arrived at UNC in the fall of 2005, I decided to investigate on my own and evaluate the choices this liberal university has to offer pregnant students. So, I walked into Student Health one day early in the year to get some antibiotics for a really bad cold. While I was with the doctor, I asked her what she would tell a pregnant UNC student who did not know what options were available to her. Immediately the doctor handed me a Planned Parenthood pamphlet and told me that they offer a “variety of services—surgical

abortion, chemical abortion, and birth control.”

I was shocked at the sheer lack of any choice in the options the doctor laid out. As she was leaving, I lamely asked her one more time: “So, if a student just goes to Planned Parenthood, then they’ll review her options with her and help her make a decision about what to do with this baby?” The doctor turned and enthusiastically nodded her head, saying that Planned Parenthood was “a very non-biased health care clinic,” and they probably would not “look down” on someone if she chose to put her child up for adoption or keep it.

I found it interesting that Planned Parenthood was the only place the University refers pregnant students. Pregnancy Support Services, which is located right on Franklin Street and offers pregnancy tests, STD testing, ultrasounds, maternity and baby clothes and supplies, peer support and counseling, pre- and post-natal care references, and community support references, is completely free.

Pregnancy Support Services actually counsels women, lets them know what their real options are, and makes those options available. If a student still wanted to abort her child, then she would be free to do so and could then go and throw her money at the surgeon and discard her baby’s corpse in the dumpster behind Planned Parenthood. When I talked to Pregnancy Support Services, they acknowledged that sometimes their clients still choose abortion after receiving counsel, and they absolutely do not try to change or make a decision for any pregnant client.

The counseling Planned Parenthood offers students, on

*Students need real
counsel; they need to
know that someone
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provide baby clothes
and supplies if they
decide to keep their
baby and that people
are behind them, sup-
porting their decision.*

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the other hand, is completely inadequate. When talking to students who are trying to decide whether or not to keep their baby, they discuss the following: a person is ready for parenthood, they say, when they are ready to make a child feel loved and wanted (implying that the child has no inherent worth of its own—it is all based on the mother's feelings at the moment), and when they have the support of family and friends (implying that if your friends do not want you to have a baby, then you should simply kill it).

This is no counseling for a college student, and will automatically make the parenting option seem completely unfeasible. Students need real counsel; they need to know that someone is there for them to provide baby clothes and supplies if they decide to keep their baby and that people are behind them, supporting their decision.

Yet, Pregnancy Support Services told me that they rarely serve college students.

Why is this? Why not send students somewhere that is free and will offer them counseling and options instead of sending them directly to the largest abortion provider in the country?

I was unable to find a sufficient answer to this question. Planned Parenthood said that they were not at liberty to discuss the numbers of students or the number of college-aged students who came in to their clinic.

It seems that the UNC Student Health Center does not refer students to Pregnancy Support Services, and, as a result, they “have not seen hardly any UNC students.” In fact, last year Pregnancy Support Services had to fight to get their link posted on the Carolina Women's Center website, after a

student from Carolina Students for Life wrote a letter complaining. This is completely unfair and is exemplary of the anti-choice environment at UNC.

In addition to the lack of choice that results from referring students to Planned Parenthood, it is interesting that the University chose Planned Parenthood as their “all-choices” counseling organization. Planned Parenthood, a for-profit business, is the largest abortion provider in the United States and was founded by Margaret Sanger.

Sanger wrote in her 1923 book, “Women and the New Race” that “birth control, itself often denounced as a violation of natural law, is nothing more or less than the facilitation of the process of weeding out the unfit, of preventing the birth of defectives or of those who will become defectives.”

Sanger also took part in the controversial Negro Project, which, according to Concerned Women For America's website, was a campaign to restrict the black population through eugenics. In a Feb. 7, 2005 article Randy Hall of Catholic News Service published a study relying on Census 2000 statistics verifying that Planned Parenthood has targeted African-Americans for abortion by placing their facilities in black communities. It was found consistently that black communities and predominantly black cities received over 60 percent of the Planned Parenthood facilities in the country.

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, this has taken a devastating toll on the black community as more African-American babies have been killed by abortion since 1973 than the total number of African-American deaths from cancer, AIDS, violent crimes, acci-

dents, and heart disease combined. Over one-fourth of the total potential black population has been aborted, and African Americans, though they account for 12.3 percent of the population, receive 36 percent of all abortions and are three times as likely as their white contemporaries to have an abortion (US Center for Disease Control, Abortion Surveillance Report).

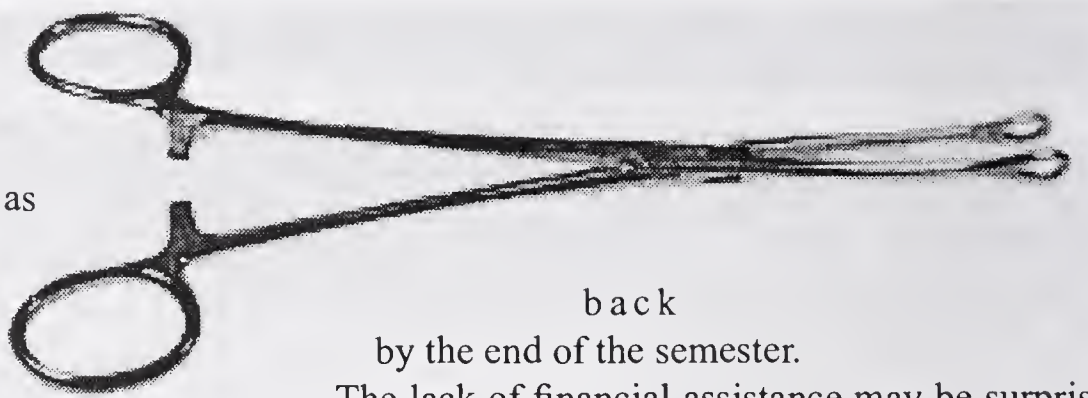
In their 25-year "Vision" plan, Planned Parenthood acknowledged that they are a social movement, and that they are a political activist group working to "ensure worldwide implementation of human rights and well-being agenda as currently expressed in the Cairo Agreement." Furthermore, they will work to "secure passage of laws and policies, including state and federal constitutional amendments, that grant reproductive freedom for all."

Planned Parenthood is an ideologically driven abortion and birth control promoting organization, not a healthcare clinic, despite its claims of medical orientation and all-options counseling. This does not exactly sound like an all-choices counseling organization. Yet, this is exactly where the University of North Carolina is referring pregnant students.

To be fair, I decided to try and give Planned Parenthood a chance and call them myself to ask what they would tell a UNC student who was sent to them, looking for "all-choices counseling." Besides feeding me all the regular lies such as "it's not a baby, it's a blob of tissue" (even at 12 weeks), the nurse claimed that abortion poses absolutely no health risks and is infinitely safer than birthing a baby. However, Mika Gissler's 13-year population study published in the American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology shows that the death rate associated with abortion is three times higher than that of childbirth. More importantly, the Planned Parenthood nurse did not mention any option other than abortion once during our conversation. She immediately told me the times I could come in to have the "procedure" done and how much it would cost a student.

Abortions are very pricey, and the further developed a baby is, the more abortion costs because, according to the second nurse I talked to, "more tissue is being passed." Before 12 weeks an abortion costs \$360. At 14 weeks it goes up to \$480. And the price keeps going up consistently to \$800 if a woman waits until 17 weeks to abort. After that, women must go to a special clinic to have an abortion because there is "simply too much tissue to pass," and the doctors at Planned Parenthood do not have the necessary equipment to deal with that, according to the nurse.

If a student seeking an abortion cannot pay for it, they are out of luck. A student could apply for some scholarships through outside organizations, but Planned Parenthood does not offer assistance, and neither does UNC. One could take out a generic medical fees loan from the University, but it must be paid



back

by the end of the semester.

The lack of financial assistance may be surprising. However, Planned Parenthood is a business and a political action committee that reaps profits off the abortions they perform. At an average of \$372 per abortion, the industry as a whole brings in a cold \$400 million dollars per year.

In order for UNC to actually live up to its pro-choice creed, many changes have to be made. Instead of referring students directly to Planned Parenthood, the largest abortion provider in the country and a profit-reaping, activist organization, Student Health must guide students towards organizations that will offer them true choices rather than feed them lies about their developing child and then make money off their ignorance and circumstances. UNC Student Health must accurately represent all counseling organizations and promote the ones that do not make money off pregnant college students' situations.

Right now, the pro-choice options of "abstinence, contraception, abortion, adoption, and parenthood" are not represented equally, and this is unfair to UNC students. The pro-choice movement that is supposedly liberating women and ensuring equal rights is doing nothing except feeding money into abortionists' pockets and leaving a group of Carolina students who are most in need of guidance and truth hurt and lost. It is my hope that UNC will stand up for those who are affected by the unfairness of this system and work for actual "pro-choice" change. The least we can do is hold the pro-choicers to choice and refuse to let them twist the meaning of "pro-choice" into "Planned Parenthood." CR

ONLINE CONNECTION

Explore previous Carolina Review articles on abortion, view photo galleries, and browse our online archives at our website:

www.unc.edu/cr/features/abortion.html

More information about Pregnancy Support Services, a local pregnancy counseling center, is available online at www.pregnancysupport.org

More information about Carolina Students for Life, UNC's pro-life student organization, is available online at www.unc.edu/sfl

Aborted Future

Investigating the Hopeless Future of Abortion

BY MARY MCPHERSON

The abortion battle will be the downfall of radical feminism in this country—for the pro-choice movement is one based on hopelessness. The arguments supporting legalized abortion stem from an underlying fear of the inadequacy of women and their lack of resources in society. Closer scrutiny reveals that rather than challenging the status-quo, the pro-abortion view becomes the ultimate sell-out in the battle for equality.

The top reasons women cite for having an abortion, courtesy of Planned Parenthood's Web site, are as follows:

- She is not ready to become a parent.
- She cannot afford a baby.
- She doesn't want anyone to know she has had sex or is pregnant.
- Her husband, partner, or parent wants her to have an abortion.
- She or the fetus has a health problem.
- She was a survivor of rape or incest.

Each one of these justifications reveals a much deeper, fundamental problem than just an unplanned pregnancy. The most disturbing item on this list is, "her husband, partner, or parent wants her to have an abortion." For an institution supposedly based on a woman's free "choice" and liberation, this is certainly an odd argument. Pro-life males constantly have nasty comments hurled at them such as, "You're a man, you have no say in this issue," and "It's my body, my choice!" And yet Planned Parenthood has no issue with a patient submitting to an abortion because she feels coerced by her boyfriend or parents.

Notice each item on the list addresses a situation women should never experience in the first place (rape, poverty, etc.). The fact that nearly 1.5 million abortions take place annually in this country due to dire situations such as poverty, sexual violence, health

problems and lack of trustworthy mentorship says a great deal about the lack of resources and respect for women in our society. Rather than herding women through an abortion clinic on Saturday mornings to undergo an expensive and dangerous procedure, why are we not spending this time and money to target the root of these problems? If we truly lived in a life-affirming, woman-appreciating culture, these women would be overwhelmed by love and support, financially and emotionally. Rape and poverty rates would decrease and in the event of an unplanned pregnancy, the prospect of keeping a baby or giving it up for adoption might not seem so terrifying to these lonely and confused women.

Regarding the so-called necessity of abortion for obtaining equality in academic and vocational fields, there lies another fundamentally flawed and anti-woman sentiment. In an article handed out in a women's studies course fall semester, the author claims women who choose to have children must think about the negative implications for other women pursuing careers. The author essentially argues male bosses will refrain from hiring women if they see that women are more likely to need maternity leave or days off to deal with sick children. In other words, stop trying to fight the system, acknowledge that the men have control, and allow them to discriminate against you because of your child-bearing potential. Suddenly in order to have rights and opportunities equal to those of men, women must be men. Rather than affirming a unique ability of women to bring new life into the world we view pregnancy as a disease and a handicap. Instead of demanding anti-discrimination policies for women with children, creating better day-care and insurance

options, and encouraging employers to appreciate the need for maternity leave, women should be done with pregnancy and submit to sterilization.

When all is said and done, the multi-million dollar abortion industry has contributed nothing to affirming the dignity of women. Despite pro-abortionists' insistence that post-abortion syndrome is a myth recent studies correlate abortion with higher susceptibility to depression, feelings of shame, substance abuse, and suicide. Of course there is always some room for debate on the direction of causation (whether these tendencies played a role in the decision to have an abortion or whether the abortion caused the problems), but either way the results reveal disturbing evidence about the psychological health of the population in question. No woman (at least not any I know) would leave an abortion clinic feeling empowered and liberated.

"No woman wants an abortion as she wants an ice cream cone or a Porsche. She wants an abortion as an animal, caught in a trap, wants to gnaw off its own leg," Frederica Mathewes-Green, the once-radical feminist said.

In the spirit of our pro-life, feminist foremothers such as Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, it is time to acknowledge that violence against the unborn only exacerbates the degrading conditions of women in our country.

Mary McPherson, a senior English major, is the president of Carolina Students for Life.

FURTHER READING

To read about some of these post-abortion stories, visit:

www.afterabortion.org/reasmor.html

For help with an unplanned pregnancy or post-abortive difficulties, go to www.pregnancycenters.org

The Silent Scream

BY FITZ E. BARRINGER

CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR

ACCORDING TO THE OLD SAYING, a picture is worth a thousand words. Sometimes though, a picture is worth far more. You can read that abortion kills children and dismiss the words as opinion. But when you see the process – when you see a child being suctioned from his mother’s womb – the murderous aspect of abortion becomes much more vivid.

Creating a visual image of abortion is the goal of “The Silent Scream,” a 1985 documentary. Using ultrasound equipment, “The Silent Scream” takes viewers on a horrific tour of the process by monitoring a real abortion procedure at 12 weeks after conception.

Dr. Bernard N. Nathanson, a former abortion provider, narrates the film. According to the film, Nathanson co-founded the National Abortion Activist League (NARAL), a pro-abortion organization, in 1968, but eventually adopted a pro-life stance on scientific grounds. His calm demeanor and matter-of-fact delivery underscore how routine abortion had become, even in the 1980s.

Whether your views are pro-life or pro-abortion, “The Silent Scream” is not for the faint of heart. The film opens with Nathanson describing advances in ultrasound equipment and the various stages of a child’s life. He marvels at the fact that medical advances have allowed doctors to treat the fetus as a ‘second patient.’

“Traditional medical ethics and precepts,” he says, “command us that we must not destroy our patients—that we are pledged to preserve their lives.”

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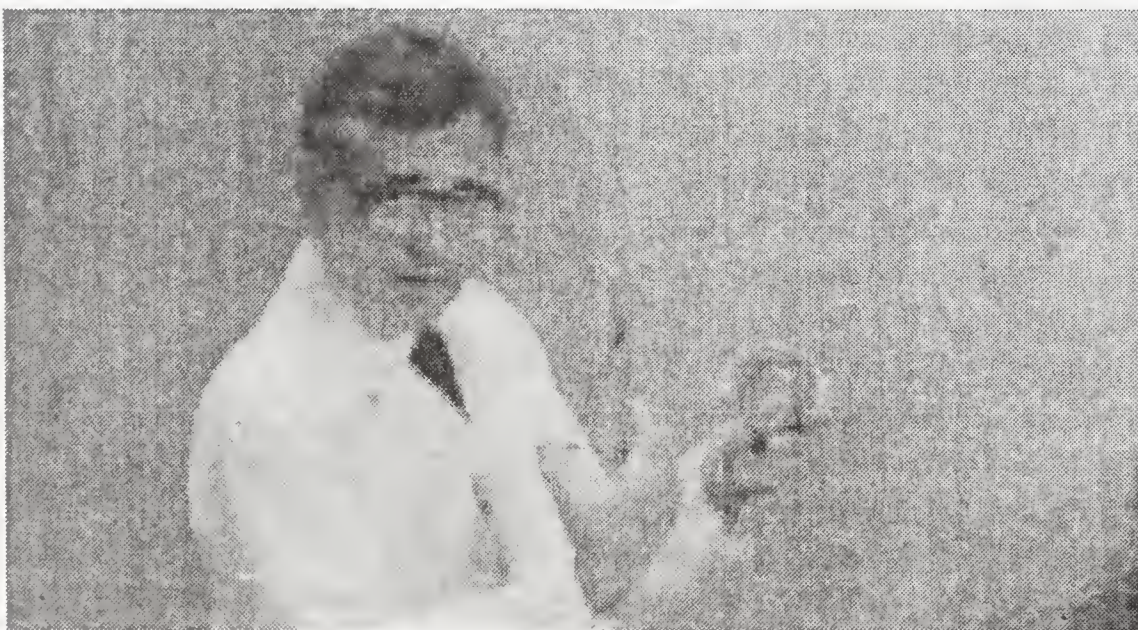
Nathanson’s calm voice stands in stark contrast to the images displayed on screen. The doctor uses the first few minutes of the film to display the instruments used in a typical abortion. Holding a model of a child at 12 weeks after conception, Nathanson demonstrates how each instrument is introduced into a woman’s body to kill the child. Moving one particular instrument known as the suction device up and down on the model, Nathanson says, “The suction tip will begin to tear the child apart.”

Nathanson also points out that the child’s head, even at 12 weeks, will be too large to enter the suction device. As a result, Nathanson demonstrates how the polyp forceps – a device shaped similar to cooking tongs – is used to crush the child’s skull, where brain waves have been active for six weeks.

This portion of the film, however, is just a warm-up for the main event. In the next scene Nathanson sits by a television showing ultrasound footage of a small child in his mother’s womb. As the images roll by on screen, Nathanson describes what is taking place step-by-step. He alerts viewers when new instruments are introduced into the womb and points out when the child recoils in fear from the abortion tools.

As the suction device enters the womb, for instance, the child, clearly in fear for his life, begins to move violently away from the instrument. After watching the horrific image for several seconds, Nathanson remarks, “There is no question; this child senses the most mortal threat imaginable.”

When the suction device begins to tear the child apart, Nathanson pauses the video and points to the child’s open mouth.



Dr. Bernard N. Nathanson demonstrates how polyp forceps will be used during an abortion.

Nathanson was the co-founder of the pro-abortion group, National Abortion Rights Activist League and served as the director of the Center for Reproductive and Sexual Health before adopting a pro-life stance on scientific grounds.

silentscream.org

“Now we can discern the chilling ‘silent scream’ on the face of this child, who is now facing eminent extinction,” he says.

After the abortion is complete, Nathanson offers his own opinions about abortion. He calls abortion a terrible social problem and asks for people to find a solution of love for unborn children.

“A resort to such violence is an admission of scientific and, even worse, ethical impoverishment,” he says. “Let’s all, here and now, for humanity’s sake, stop the killing.”

Nathanson’s words are carefully chosen and persuasive. Unfortunately for those without a medical eye (but perhaps

fortunately for the weak of stomach), the ultrasound images in “The Silent Scream” are somewhat grainy. The image appears to be magnified to fit Nathanson’s television and events move quickly to the untrained eye. Once Nathanson points out the various positions of the child and abortion tools, however, it is fairly easy to discern the action on screen.

Planned Parenthood, the largest abortion provider in America, of course takes issue with the film beyond its image quality. According to the organization’s Web site, a 1985 Planned Parenthood

panel created the “Facts Speak Louder” critique of “The Silent Scream.” The panel takes issue with the fetus’s movement away from the suction device.

“At this stage in the pregnancy [12 weeks], all fetal movement is reflexive in nature rather than purposeful, since the latter requires cognition, which is the ability to perceive and to know,” the report states.

Furthermore, the Planned Parenthood study states that Nathanson’s frequent use of the word ‘person’ to describe the unborn child is inaccurate.

“Constitutionally, a fetus has no rights of personhood. Most legal precedent in English law attributes personhood to the live born,” states “Facts Speak Louder.” “A fetus of 12 weeks cannot in any way be compared to a fully formed, functioning person.”

Finally, the study contests Nathanson’s statement that the unborn child feels pain. Because the child is in early stages of development, the Planned Parenthood study concludes that pain impulses cannot be received or perceived. Evidence for these claims comes from the fact that animals develop pain sensations in the third trimester and that pre-

mature newborns have less response to pain than full-term newborns.

Contrary to the Planned Parenthood study, recent scientific evidence suggests that human babies may in fact be capable of experiencing pain during an abortion. According to Dr. Sunny Anand, a leading expert in fetal pain, unborn children might develop pain sensations well before the third trimester.

“Based on the available scientific evidence, we cannot dismiss the high likelihood of fetal pain perception before the third trimester of human gestation,” Anand told Congress during a hearing on the Unborn Child Pain Awareness Act.

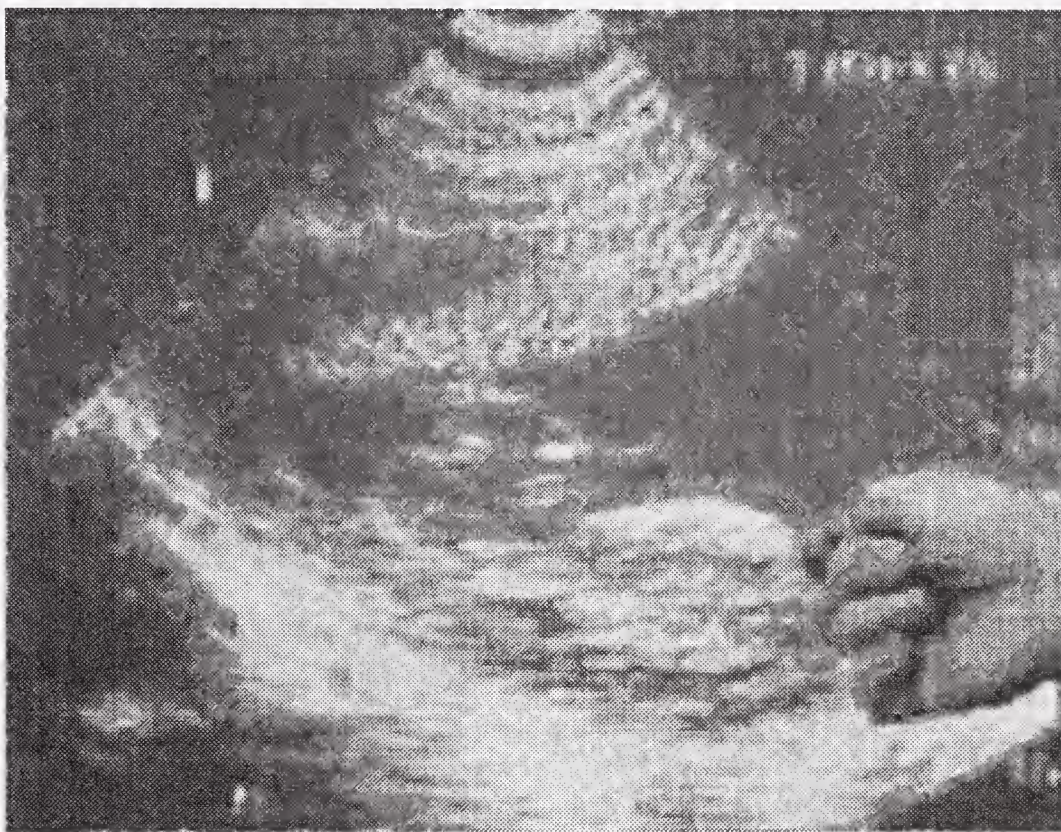
In fact, according to American Standard magazine, a recent article in the Journal of the American Medical Association advocated giving anesthesia to all fetuses during fetal surgery where the child was not being aborted.

Sen. Sam Brownback of Kansas, the sponsor of the Unborn Child Pain Awareness Act, believes that women considering abortion should be told that their child might experience pain during the procedure. In a note posted on his website

discussing the proposed bill, Brownback writes that “women should not be kept in the dark; women have the right to know what their unborn child experiences during an abortion.”

Brownback’s comments echo the educational sentiments of the creators of “The Silent Scream.” By taking viewers inside an actual abortion, the film gives people the opportunity to see a child – not just a blob of tissue – in the last moments of his life. The images shown in “The Silent Scream” and new scientific data about fetal pain should give any pregnant couple pause before consenting to an abortion.

“The Silent Scream” will not win an Oscar this March, but 20 years after its filming, the documentary remains an important reminder of the horrors of abortion. CR



silentscream.org

Nathanson points out the baby on an ultrasound image.

ONLINE CONNECTION

You can explore the online sources for this article and see previous Carolina Review features on abortion online at www.unc.edu/cr/features/abortion.html

You can watch “The Silent Scream” in its entirety online at www.silentscream.org

Faith: the Facts

Investigating UNC's Religious Health

BY ALEX ORTIZ

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

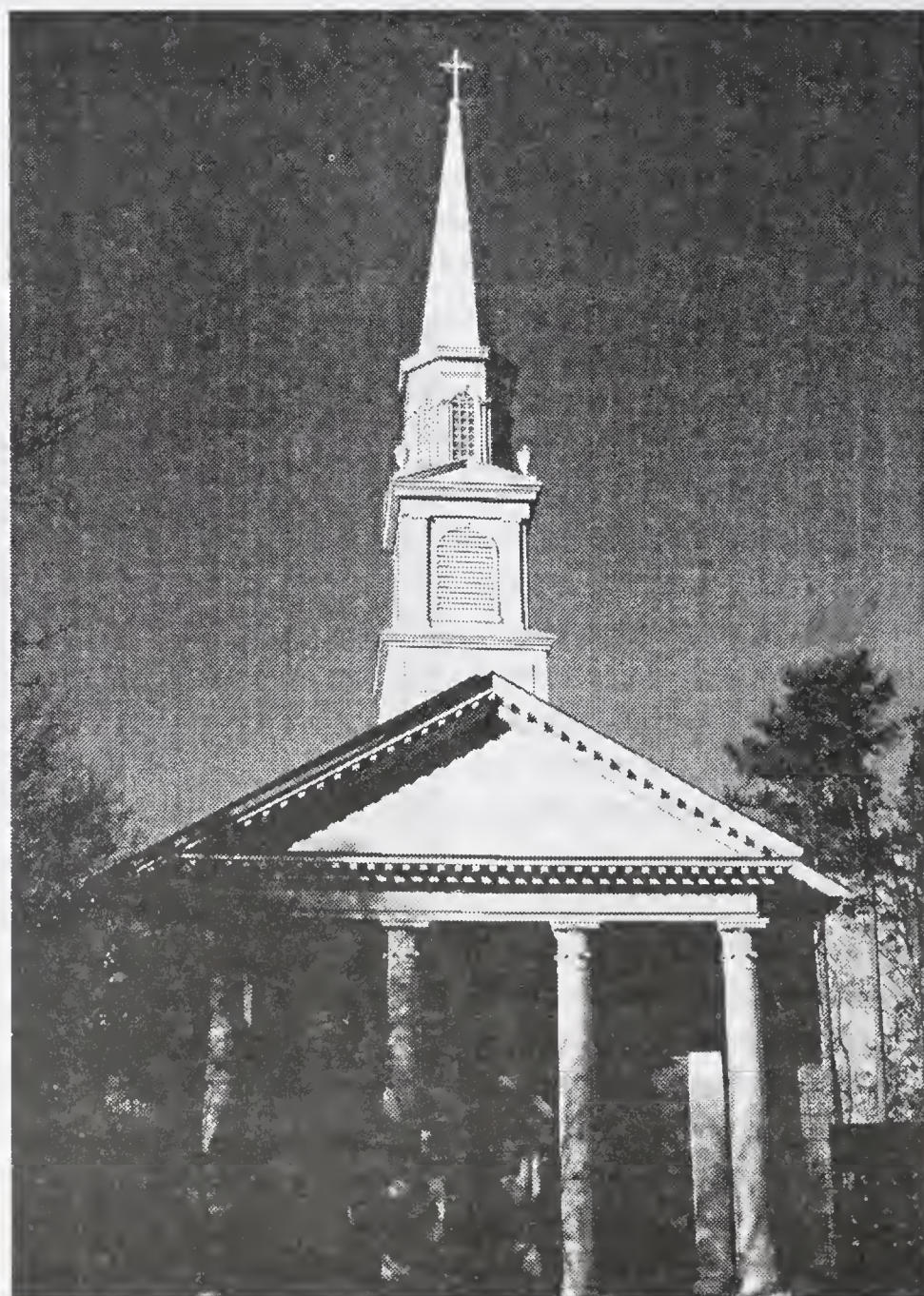
Students sing songs and wave their arms in the air. Some bow their heads in silent moments of prayer and reflection. Others shout and yell when the spirit fills them. A normal day at a Chapel Hill evangelical service? More like a normal day at a Carolina basketball game — UNC students are far too busy to go to church.

With the holidays just past, it is important to take a critical look at faith on campus. The Daily Tar Heel has done just this. Its series of articles on spirituality and religion tout UNC's appreciation for diversity and liberalism. However, conversations with students reveal unsettling themes that run contrary to the DTH's optimism.

The fact is that many students care more about schoolwork and exams than they do about active participation in their faiths. Certainly students may be spiritual. The DTH eagerly points to a 2003 survey that revealed 50 percent of UNC students being more spiritual than the average person, but spirituality is not necessarily a measure of how religious a person is. One could be very spiritual and never attend a church service in their life.

The Nov. 28 DTH article "More in tune with Spirituality" confused the two. A discussion on students' personal spiritual growth quickly becomes a discussion on religious groups on campus. The definition of spirituality is incredibly subjective — some would say that it involves an acknowledgment of a higher power but others would claim that it is an appreciation for the soul.

Alex Ortiz is a junior peace, war, and defense major from Ketchikan, Alaska. Contact him at amortiz@email.unc.edu



Religiosity on the other hand has some definite boundaries. Usually faiths have a distinct doctrine or they at least acknowledge some basic tenets. Most importantly, nearly all campus religions call for active participation of members and some sort of community involvement. So it is quite possible to have a campus that is both spiritual and secular at the same time.

But the phrase "secular campus" is about the last thing to come to mind when one attends a meeting of Campus Crusade for Christ. Any unsuspecting student that walks into Hamilton 100 at 7:30 p.m. on a Thursday will be dazzled. Campus Crusade for Christ, known as Cru for short, knows how to host an amazing meeting.

Newcomers in the lecture hall are greeted by a great number of welcoming faces. Cru makes it known they are glad you are celebrating with them. Visiting students will appreciate the seamless mix of tech-savvy slides and video, live band, and the heartfelt prayers. It is easy to get caught

up in their vivacity and their message.

Unfortunately Cru is not characteristic of the entire population at UNC. As the University's largest nondenominational religious student organization, Cru falls short when it comes to diversity.

When asked about the participation of LGBTQ students in Cru, Michelle Earp, a small group Bible study leader with Cru, acknowledged their low numbers.

"There's a lot of animosity between the two communities. There's probably nobody here from the LGBTQ community."

In addition, Earp estimated that nondenominational Cru was about 70 percent Baptist.

The issue of diversity is not unique to the Christian groups. Crissy Mayo, a senior history major and pagan, recognizes there is not an organized pagan religious group on campus. Her discontent is not unfounded as she notes that nearby Appalachian State University has a strong pagan presence on campus. She jokes that a friend always calls her to report when "the pagans are having another bake sale."

Paganism, Mayo explained, has many different branch-

completing degree requirements" often envelops a student's time and prevents them from becoming more involved with their deeper identity.

Jewish Sophomore Sam Shepard explains the situation well.

"When you're back home, you're around your family and you feel more obligated to participate in things because your family is going to," Shepard said.

Of course not all students have the same belief system as their parents but a great many do.

Though Shepard does appreciate the work that Hillel has done for the Jewish community on campus, he says that there is less active Jewish participation on campus than there is at home. He confesses that he himself often goes to participate in Jewish activities on campus just so he can tell his parents, "Oh yeah, I went to High Holiday."

So, while there are many students on campus that are active in their religions, many more have traded religion for spirituality or simply fail to participate while at school. What is the trouble with students who prioritize school over religion? Simply put, believers are failing their faiths by not

When you're back home, you're around your family and you feel more obligated to participate in things because your family is going to. - *Sophomore Sam Shepard*

es, though the most commonly recognized form is Wicca. Wicca involves the belief in one or more gods and goddesses either as an abstract concept or as real beings. Pagans determine which entities they follow and draw on mythology from around the world to structure their faith.

According to City University of New York's definitive American Religious Identification Survey, self-identified Wiccans, Pagans and Druids in the United States totaled about 433,267 adults in 2004.

Cru may simply lack diversity in its membership, but UNC is more secular as a whole while less popular religions are not represented. These examples bring into question the contentions made by UNC professor Yaakov Ariel, who was quoted in the Nov. 28 DTH article.

"We've seen more diverse groups and more non-Christian groups, and within Christian groups we have differences ranging from Unitarian Universalists to highly conservative evangelical groups," he said.

While it is difficult to determine why religious participation is not faring as well as campus spirituality, one can acknowledge key differences between college life and home life that make for a more secular campus. The religion article in the Nov. 29 DTH hinted at this distinction when it mentioned that "navigating relationships, economics, and

budgeting time for their religious communities.

Earp asserts that there is a Biblical imperative in Christianity to gather together and participate.

"It is important to be in a body of believers and to have that support. You have relationships on a different level," she said.

Shepard is quick to make note of Jewish ceremonies that take a certain number of adults to conduct. Without active students, these ceremonies cannot take place on campus.

"There are so many cultural aspects of our religion [in Judaism] that it's more conducive to participation with other people," he said.

As a new semester dawns go forth and enjoy your religious community. Part of faith is always participation. Spirituality is not enough. Let us transform our secular campus and celebrate our beliefs with fellow believers. CR

Online Connection

UNC offers a variety of religious ministries. To see if your faith has a registered campus organization, go to <http://cfmx.unc.edu/depts/union/studorgs/filter.cfm> and select religion as the organization type.

Finding the Right News

BY LAURA DEMARIA
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

It is no secret that good, reliable news is hard to find sometimes. For the most part, mainstream news is biased, composed of half-truths and just plain misleading. However, in the world of journalism there exist sources of information that are factual, intelligent and right. The following is a brief, easy-access compilation of people and organizations devoted to telling America the truth, for all of us who do not consider ABC, CBS, etc., "news."

www.AnnCoulter.org

Known as both a heretic and a hero (depending on who you ask), Coulter has been named the number one woman of the conservative movement. Coulter's site opens with her weekly column from conservative journal Human Events (which has its own very helpful site at HumanEventsOnline.com). No subject is too much for her clever mind. From Ronald Reagan to George Clooney, Coulter covers all aspects of American and world culture through her columns. She is author of four New York Times best-selling books and is the most popular college campus speaker in the nation. Plus, she has a sense of humor. Her site features advertisements for a Conservative dating service, "Sweethearts, not bleeding hearts!"

www.NationalReview.com

This is the Web site of William F. Buckley's National Review magazine. National Review is a standard of conservative thought, having been in publication for the past 50 years. Its Web site has numerous blogs and past articles posted from all of its writers. Among its many political achievements, the NR is responsible for being one of the first news sources to break the story on pedophile priests in the Catholic Church. Also, it not only lampoons liberals in all their ridiculousness, but incorporates essays, book reviews and even a poem per issue—to which, of course, I am quite partial.

www.CarolinaJournal.com & www.PopeCenter.org

The monthly Carolina Journal is "one of the John Locke Foundation's most important projects." CarolinaJournal.com offers daily feature articles and links readers to smaller organizations such as the Pope Center for Higher Education Policy. The Journal reports on North Carolina news in the areas of politics, education, health care, crime and taxes through articles, links and blogs. The Pope Center, located right here in Chapel Hill, addresses the issues of higher education for the UNC system such as bias in the classroom, academic standards, admissions, the athletics system, "diversity" and university spending. If you want an honest viewpoint on the university system, this is the place for your information hearts!"

www.DrudgeReport.com

Matt Drudge is that guy who occasionally talks on syndicated news programs wearing his trademark fedora. His Web site is packed with everything you need to know about current news. Many of his stories are actually hand-picked links from other news organizations, but some he writes himself, as he has affiliations with both sides of the political spectrum in Washington. His focus is wide. He takes into account not only politics, but also science and entertainment—a good, quick source for daily news. Drudge has anything worth knowing posted on his site, which is used by writers like Ann Coulter to stay up-to-date. It may also be my favorite news source, merely for the fact of how absolutely informative it is on so many topics, while remaining easy to digest.

Laura DeMaria is a freshman English major from Greensboro, North Carolina. Contact her at cr@unc.edu

www.TownHall.com

Townhall.com's motto is "News. Opinion. Action." It works as a forum where anyone interested can discuss and exchange ideas about the conservative movement. Some notable figures of the political world offer their opinions—Tony Snow (Fox News), Rich Lowry (editor of National Review), Congressman Joe Pitts, and even UNC-Wilmington's own Mike Adams, who often gives lectures on our campus. Women are represented as well, through the writing of author Suzanne Fields, columnist Mona Charen, and many others. This site is user-friendly and covers a wide range of interests. Reading these articles is more like reading enjoyable essays.



www.FoxNews.com

How could I leave this one out? This is your Internet portal to the most-watched news source in America and home to everyone's favorite no-spin man, Bill O'Reilly. Fox News Channel has been criticized by the liberal media for being too conservatively-biased. Even if that were true, if you were judging network news shows by appearances, Fox News would still win because it is interesting to watch. Commentators are lively, topics vary, women are actually employed in front of the camera, but most importantly, Fox News is reporting the facts. If you are tuned into CNN, go ahead and switch to Fox.

www.Heritage.org

The organization calls itself a "think tank," or in other words, it is an educational and research institute devoted to advancing conservative ideals. The Heritage Foundation promotes "free enterprise, limited government, individual freedom, traditional American values and a strong national defense." Its Web site features blogs, but the most impressive part of the site is the extensive list of research. There is even a section devoted entirely to Russia/Eurasia! The idea is to use research to create better policies on issues facing America such as healthcare, education and spending. This site abounds with information and can help you develop your own opinions on political topics.

Since we can't rely on the mainstream media anymore, it is up to us as individuals to search for the truth in what is really happening in the world. Try these places and find what works for you.

www.unc.edu/cr/

What, you did not know the Carolina Review has its own Web site, in addition to being, in our humble opinion, the finest publication on the UNC campus? Well, we do, and you should check it out. We have issue archives, an open forum and a frequently-updated blog. If you really want to get to know us, there is a page completely devoted to the lovely staff of Carolina Review. I will go ahead and acknowledge that conservatives make for an attractive group of people.

Conservative Education

How one student managed to strengthen his conservative views through four years at Carolina.

BY ANDREW HOGAN

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

A FEW SHORT WEEKS AGO, I experienced my college graduation. But before I end my collegiate career, I would like to leave you with insight into my experience as a conservative at Carolina.

To begin, I would like to say it has been a fantastic few years in Chapel Hill with the excitement of the school year beginning, the pageantry of football games in the fall and the unbelievable experience of seeing the basketball team win the national championship in person. UNC has been an experience of a lifetime, and I am honored to become a Carolina Alum.

How did Carolina influence me? My experiences here at UNC have made a significant impression on my political ideology for the rest of my life. Upon my admission to the "Southern Part of Heaven," I considered myself a conservative, but in all honesty, I did not understand fully what being conservative really meant. My parents profess themselves to be conservative Republicans--my father is a minister. I was friends with people who are largely Republicans, and almost entirely conservative. I supported George W. Bush and even wore Bush/Cheney t-shirts to school during the 2000 campaign, much to the ire of my NEA/Gore-supporting teachers.

Yet, I did not know what conservatism truly meant. I did not understand taxes and regulation, and the negative consequences of their implementation. I did not understand why I opposed Bill Clinton's reduction in the size of the



military, or why I considered myself to be pro-life. I did not really understand conservatism in its purest form.

I thank God for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Here is where I came to understand what conservatism is in reality. My belief system was challenged by the environment of the university. Through the liberal perspective constantly presented by the administration, in the classroom, in the Pit, and on Franklin Street, I experienced the repelling effect. That is to say, the more liberalism was pounded into my skull, the more repulsive it became. I gained knowledge about the liberal perspective and its results, but it did not make much sense to me. I became agitated and angry at each verbal assault on President Bush and Republicans. As a result, political conservatism started to make sense.

I learned that higher taxation and more regulation increases the power of the state, and when the state's power increases, personal liberty decreases. I learned the private sector is more efficient than government ever will be. As John Stossel stated in his November speech in Memorial Hall, "I'll give you

\$100 if you can find anything that the government can do better than the private sector."

I learned the spirit of successful American enterprise is not stimulated by labor unions or government regulations, but by self-initiative and the entrepreneurial ingenuity of individuals. I learned that the role of government in the lives of individuals is limited and second amendment rights should never be taken away by the arbitrary power of the state. I came to appreciate conservative standard-bearers like Ronald Reagan, Barry Goldwater, and Winston Churchill.

Each day as I attended the lectures of left-leaning professors, my passion and convictions grew stronger. Initially I was taken back by the viewpoint presented, because as expected, my classes were often taught from the "progressive" perspective. I think of a Political Science 41 lecture in which the professor cited passionately for 45 minutes the successes of affirmative action, while briefly reading off bullet points of opposition to fill out the last five minutes of the class meeting. In the long run these classes benefited my political beliefs greatly. I came to a greater understanding of liberalism and why people believe in it. In turn, the more I learned about liberalism, the more committed I became to conservatism.

Although most of my classes included some liberal-spin, I did have a few memorable classes of conservative impact at Carolina. A Naval Science class titled "Leadership/Management" comes to mind. The class taught leadership qualities and management skills,

Please See Education, Page 20

Andrew Hogan, from Athens, Tennessee, graduated in December with a degree in political science. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

Inside the Stipends Debate

BY KRIS WAMPLER

Following the debate in Student Congress over whether students should be able to vote on stipends for student government officials, a public records request was filed by the former Opinion Editor of The Daily Tar Heel, Chris Coletta. The request asked for Congress representatives to turn over emails and attachments they had sent or received that were related to stipends or the proposed referendum.

After submitting my emails, I requested my own copy of the records from University attorneys to see for myself what turned up.

From these emails, I learned about the paranoia that motivated some of the opponents of the referendum. Former UNC student and failed Student Body President candidate Matt Compton was one of several people who desperately tried to paint the issue as a right wing conspiracy led by the Pope Center for Higher Education Policy, an organization where I am an intern.

However, the Pope Center, as an organization, was never involved. Joey Stansbury was the only other Pope Center employee who worked on this. As a former member of Student Congress and a fellow conservative activist, he has an obvious interest in stipends.

Nonetheless, Compton and others used the name of the Pope Center to construct an imagined enemy and create a sense of persecution. There was also an attempt to use this publication to denigrate opposition to stipends and thereby defeat the referendum. Speaker Pro Tem Kris Gould acknowledged

Kris Wampler, a senior journalism and political science major from Charlotte, North Carolina, is a regular contributor to Carolina Review. Take a look at Wampler's blog: www.livejournal.com/~the_wampler

this in an email to former Student Body President Matt Calabria, discussing the content of a letter he drafted and sent to Congress:

You take a shot at the Pope Center early on and though you don't specifically name them you take another one at the CRs [College Republicans]. I think by using the [Carolina] Review as an example it's coming across [sic] as too divisive along conservative and liberal lines, which goes against your first main point. The Pope Center and CR comments are legitimate b/c of what they've done on this issue, but since the Review hasn't taken a stance it might be best to use a different (non-conservative) publication or group in your example. [Emphasis mine.]

These emails reveal a clear attempt to use campus conservative organizations to bolster opposition to the referendum. That should give the reader incite into the attitudes certain liberals have towards conservatives at UNC.

It is not mere speculation that referendum opponents viewed themselves as great saviors of a noble order, courageously defending good student government from the evil grips of right wing extremism. Consider this email from the former Student Attorney General, Carolina Chavez, to Gould:

Just remember: the University will go on. Your system will survive. Regardless of what happens, have faith someone will reestablish reasonableness & order, forgetting his/her ego & doing what's best for the best University on earth.

Apparently, those who opposed a student voice in stipends honestly believed that I and others were on an unholy quest to destroy UNC. It is an unbelievable and laughable example of the martyr complex at its worst.

But it was also evident, in reading these emails, that the other side was planning and conspiring together — just as referendum supporters were accused of doing. Emails reveal an exchange of ideas and arguments designed to respond to representatives who wanted the issue of stipends put to a student vote.

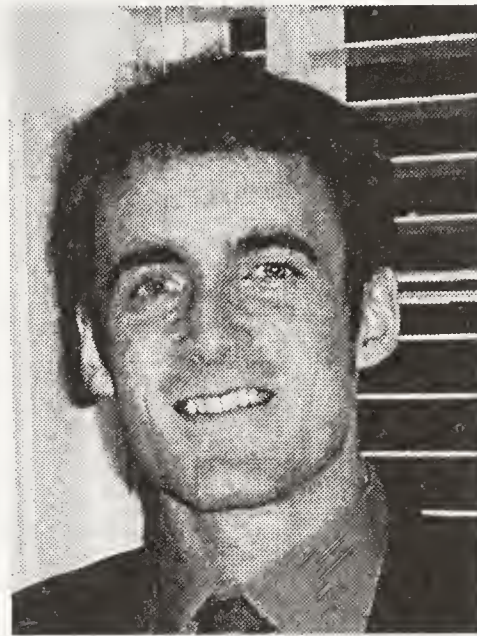
Part of this planning involved a deliberate effort to distract Congress from the real issue. Liberals are often accused of using emotional or otherwise irrelevant arguments to derail and refocus an issue to a softer, easier topic. This was certainly the case with the stipends debate. Former Student Body President Matt Calabria, with whom some members of Congress discussed plans to defeat the referendum movement, crafted some arguments to present to Congress. He claimed:

More time will be spent refuting/discussing what's purported in my statements rather than discussing other issues.

In other words, Calabria intended his arguments to distract Student Congress. Using emotion as an argumentative strategy was evident in an email exchange between Gould and former representative Parker Wiseman:

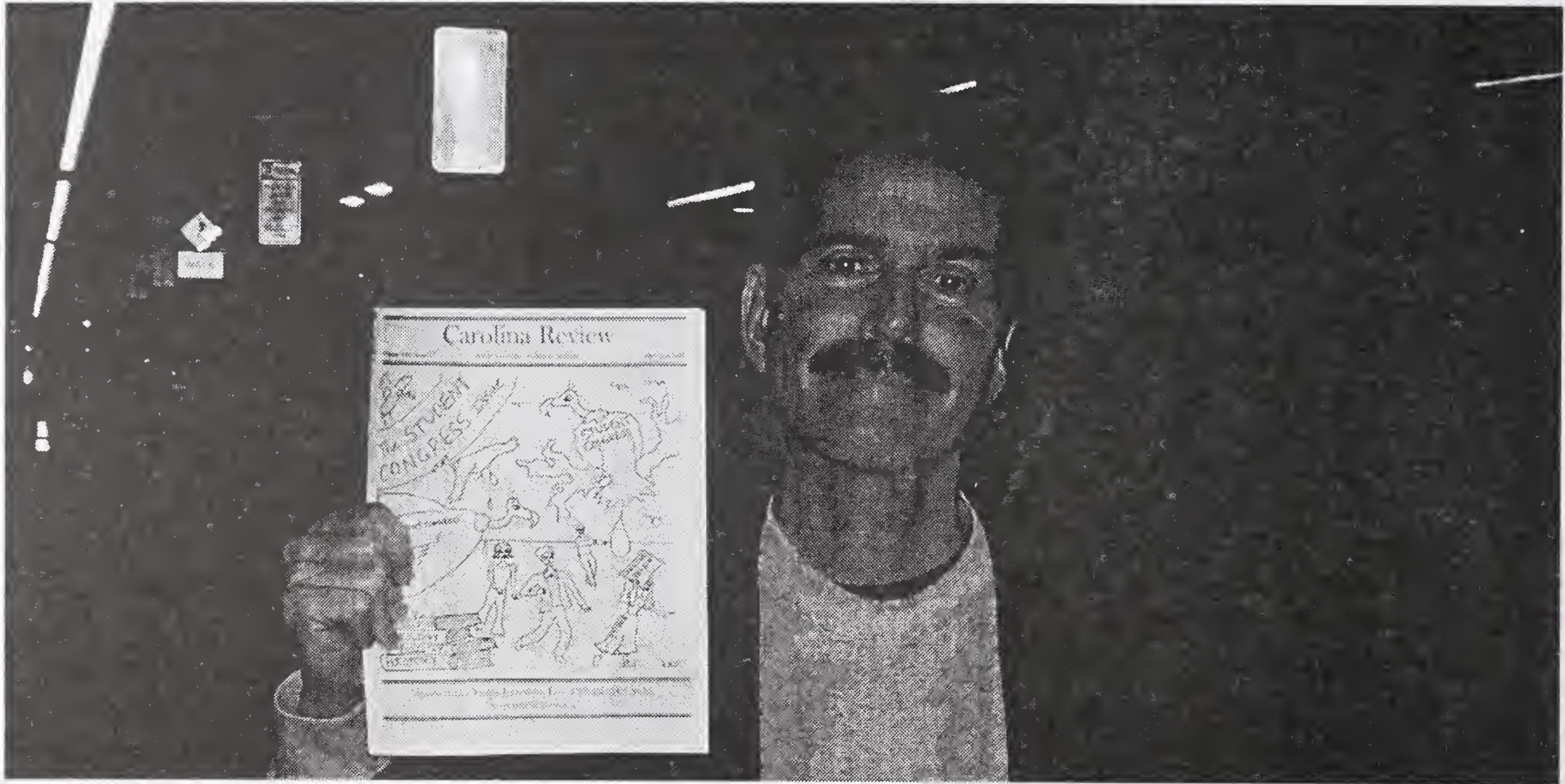
My guess is that you've probably got enough votes in the room if you

Please See Stipends, Page 21



Kris Wampler

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Culture Corner

SPORTS

Paving Tobacco Road

A Brief History of the UNC v. Duke Rivalry

Breathe If You Hate Duke. I'm a member of a number of Facebook groups, but I think that this one is my favorite. Why? Because I always breathe and I always hate Duke. I have to ask though; why do I hate Duke so much?

Do I dislike them because they've turned Durham into New Jersey, only this time it's below the Mason-Dixon Line? Does this hatred stem from the depressing fact that their campus is filled with enough gothic architecture to overwhelm a gargyle? Could it be the fact that their mascot is named for a group of French soldiers and that devils are generally hated in every religion?

No, this rivalry is defined simply. Basketball, and, of course, every Tar Heel's utter disdain for Mike Krzyzewski.

The rivalry between UNC and Duke is an integral part of the Tar Heel culture. UNC won its first national championship title in 1924 though the National Collegiate Athletic Association had not yet established its annual national championship series. About 30 years later in 1953, the Atlantic Coast Conference was founded with the help of Carolina, Duke University, Wake Forest University, Clemson University, the University of Maryland, North Carolina State University and the University of South Carolina. Unlike today when basketball is considered a way of life in North Carolina, another sport once reigned supreme. The biggest rivalry at the beginning of the ACC's life occurred between UNC and N.C. State with battles taking

place on a football field.

Even though football was number one, Duke's basketball program took off in 1939 after Edmund M. Cameron, the coach for whom Cameron Indoor Stadium is named, rekindled the program's missing spark. From that point on, Carolina and Duke have been waging a full-scale war along an 8-mile path affectionately known as Tobacco Road, a war that has intensified over the years.

Historically, Tobacco Road stretched from Winston-Salem to Raleigh and included UNC, Duke, Wake Forest and N.C. State in its realm of athletic rivalries. However, through years of Herculean players and miracle working coaches, the rivalry between the Blue Devils and the Tar Heels has become one the entire country stops to watch.

For us Tar Heels, it is no secret (nor much heartbreak) that Duke is widely hated. Duke's players and coaches are notorious because they are good and they have often been described as nothing less than evil. "They're the Yankees of college basketball," wrote Wayne Drehs in an article on ESPN.com. One blogger even titled a post "Duke is Overrated, Not to Mention Pure Evil." TheT-ruthAboutDuke.com is dedicated to "debunking Duke". While their hatred for us and Roy runs deep, sadly, it is this villainous reputation that fuels Duke's ability to play the game as well as they do. But, they do not play it well enough.



UNC has five national championship wins to Duke's three.

UNC has sixteen trips to the Final Four, while Duke falls short with fifteen (including Championship wins). The Devils have fallen to the Tar Heels roughly 122 times, while UNC has been defeated by Duke only about 85.

While undoubtedly most important, it is not just in basketball that UNC and Duke face off with a vicious rivalry. The Greensboro-based jeweler Carlyle & Co. has for years sponsored the Carlyle Cup, a yearly competition between UNC and Duke in all areas of athletics, with the prize being the sterling and enamel cup awarded to the winning school. In the fall, the schools also compete for something more than the Carlyle Cup. At the end of football season each year, UNC closes by playing Duke, with the currently Carolina blue victory bell up for grabs. The coveted bell was given to the schools during the 1940s to solidify the rivalry and always looks best on the sidelines of Kenan Stadium.

In the end, while there are hundreds of rivalries throughout the country, UNC versus Duke stands above the rest. So, with basketball season well underway and the first of the two meetings between the Heels and the Devils fast approaching, remember the words to every Carolina student's favorite song and sing it with me, "Rah Rah Carolina-lina, GO TO HELL DOOK!"

—Taylor Stanford

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

System, continued page 5

Sanders points out in his essay in the summer 2001 edition of "Popular Government," the journal of the UNC Institute of Government, that "in 1971 its six institutions enrolled 56 percent of the students in public senior institutions and had faculties and facilities even larger in proportion to those of the other ten institutions that were about to join the University."

Today, multi-campus university systems exist in at least three-quarters of the states of the United States. Sanders points out however, that in recent years "a counter trend has become evident. Several states—notably New Jersey, West Virginia, and Florida—have effectively devolved much of the power formerly vested in their central higher education governing boards to newly established campus governing boards." Why are they doing this?

"The justification is that with their own boards, institutions are better able to respond to local program needs and pressures for broader or improved service," Sanders writes.

Some of the discontent with centralized university systems has spread to North Carolina in recent years. Dur-

ing the writing of the 2006 state budget, the General Assembly considered allowing UNC-Chapel Hill and NC State more autonomy in setting tuition rates. And in June of 2005, the Pope Center for Higher Education Policy released a report written by Phyllis Palmiero of the American Council of Trustees and Alumni criticizing the University of North Carolina system.

In the study, entitled "Governance in the Public Interest: A Case Study of the University of North Carolina system," Palmiero argues that governance of the University is not as effective as it could be.

First, Palmiero believes that the governor should appoint members to the UNC Board of Governors instead of the General Assembly.

"Right now, with legislators selecting every member on the UNC Board of Governors, often with more regard to local consideration than statewide needs, there is no comprehensive vision, no statewide leadership, no clear accountability," Palmerio writes.

Additionally, Palmiero is concerned that in the current configuration, most of the Board's work is done in the com-

mittees with board members rubber-stamping the decisions during the full board meeting. He suggests reducing the size of the Board from 32 members to 15.

"An oversized board diffuses responsibility and makes meaningful discussion difficult," Palmerio writes.

Despite the controversy over central versus local board authority, the University of North Carolina is growing in assets and students. Sanders asserts in the aforementioned article that by establishing a central board along with individual boards of trustees "North Carolina successfully dealt with this issue thirty years ago." It appears that state politicians largely agree with this conclusion and that no major changes will be made to the governance of the system in the near future.

Thus, for the next few years, Erskine Bowles will be in charge of not only a multibillion-dollar institution, but also the education of thousands of North Carolina's future leaders. Centuries of legislation have led to a great centralization of power into a single man's hands. Let's hope he wields it wisely. CR

Education, continued page 16

and how people react to different styles. I was the only civilian enrolled. Each class meeting the future naval officers stood at attention when Lt Col. Paulsen entered and left the room. Sitting near the future leaders of the military taught me an appreciation for honor, respect and integrity.

Getting to know people and finding friends was a concern coming to UNC from Tennessee since I did not know anyone when I came here. I have formed amazing friendships in large part due to politics. I will remember my roommate, Ryan, during my junior

year cursing every liberal that appeared on television. I will remember the personal bonds created through campus organizations like College Republicans, Students for Bush, CFACT, and the Carolina Review. People like Jordan Selleck, Billy Constangy, Brian Sopp, and Tripp Costas who were the conservative warriors during my time at Carolina.

One person I will have fond memory of is Kris Wampler. I did not agree with him on a lot of things, namely social issues, but I have a great appreciation for him and the firm stance he takes

for his beliefs. His passion for politics is unrivaled. His disdain for contemporary liberalism is unparalleled. When his time is done at Carolina, he can proudly state as Frank Sinatra, "I did it my way."

Conservative campus leaders, continue to stand firm in your convictions. Always believe the power of the individual is superior to the power of the state. Never give up or give in. Continue fighting for the conservative and freedom cause. As Jimmy V stated before he passed away, "Never give up. Don't ever give up." CR

Paradigms & Principles

Speaker Black...

...never stops scheming. In the 2004 election, optometrists gave more than \$125,000 to legislative and Council of State candidates. Fellow optometrist Jim Black received the most — \$59,750 — and was instrumental in getting a provision added to the 2005 budget that requires 5-year-olds entering public school to receive an eye exam. School officials, pediatricians and the N.C. Medical Society point out that schoolchildren already receive eye tests and the \$75 or so per exam is a needless burden on parents and an annual windfall of \$8 million-plus for optometrists.

More, more, more

On Dec. 9 the editorial board of the DTH asked Santa to bring four things to UNC and Chapel Hill. They wished for more buses, more police officers, Wi-Fi in downtown Chapel Hill, and more development on Franklin Street. While each item on this wish list is reasonable in its own right, I would like to ask “why?” Why do we always ask for more?

Moeser wants more buildings and more prestige. Professors want better salaries. And everyone seems to think that the state and federal government should give the University more money. How about a little less this year? I asked Santa for less instead of more. I don’t think the University needs a hundred new buildings or a hundred new faculty positions, and I think that the General Assembly spends enough money on higher education. I want my tuition and taxes to stay low, and the in-class experience to be emphasized.

Stipends, continued page 17

push this as a limitation to access issue (which is exactly what it is). You’ve got a strong emotional argument that Carolina is great first and foremost for its public philosophy, and limiting access to students who can take part in that wonderful culture is a frightening [sic] thought. That argument should be very appealing to most excluding [Speaker Luke] Farley and his disciples.

One need not use an emotional argument if one can make a rational argument instead.

Not everything revealed by the emails can be mentioned here. But these are some of the more interesting exchanges between representatives and campus politicos. These exchanges expose more than the paranoia, self-aggrandizement and deceit that de-

fined and motivated a majority of the members of Student Congress to deny students a vote on stipends. They also afford a behind-the-scenes look at the inner workings of student government.

As with any political institution, there is always more than meets the eye. CR

Bowles, continued page 5

Education is important. Education is more than important; it is our investment for the future. North Carolina, which has invested a great deal in education, has one of the most acclaimed public university systems. Parents all over the country send their kids here,

and more parents wish their kids could go here.

Is Erskine Bowles the person to lead the UNC system? Is he the one to take us through an age of international globalization, through rampant grade inflation, and through the transition from

a manufacturing to a service economy? Only time will tell. But after Bowles’ unanimous appointment, this paper is skeptical. A shady hiring process is not a great way to start a presidency.

Erskine, prove us wrong. CR

Artist's Corner

POEM

Winter on the Hill

Winter's fallen fast.
Carolina wrens in the trees,
Bending their knees,
Grasp crystal-cased limbs and cracking stems.
They shake their heads and peck for seeds.

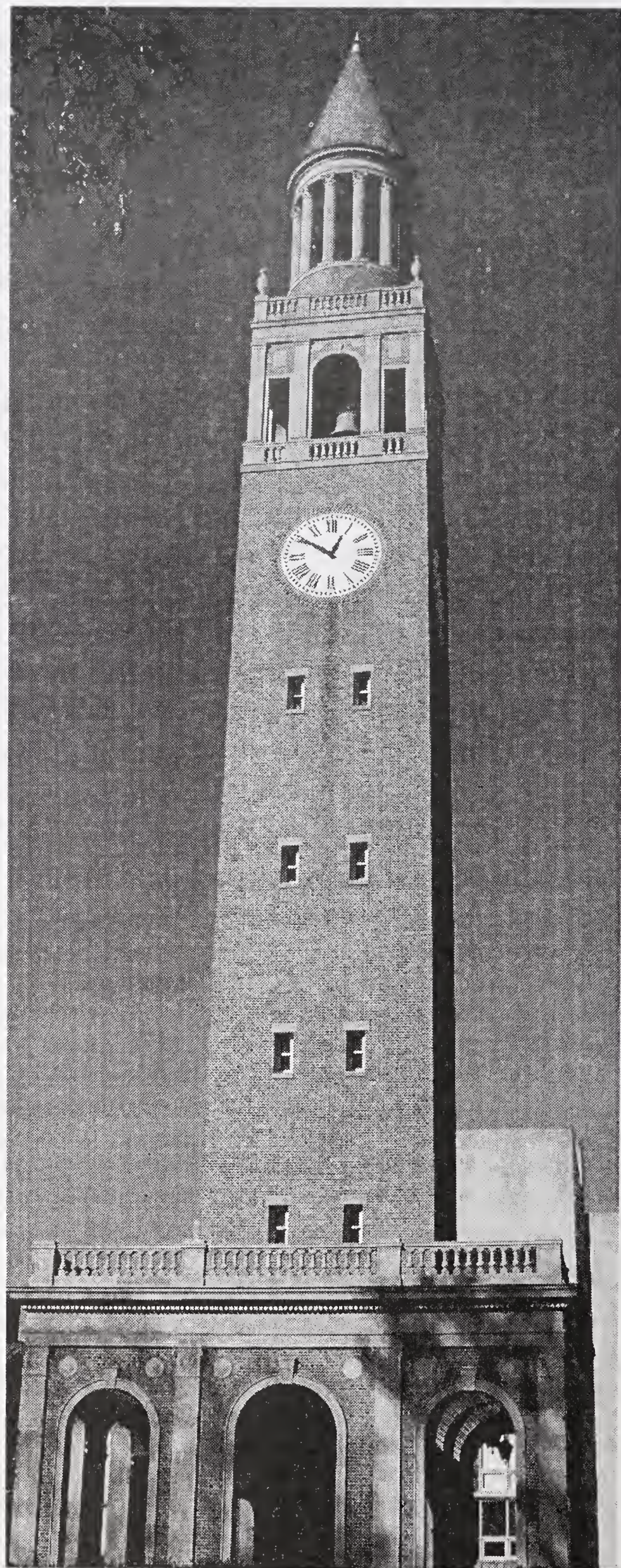
Our squirrels in their frost-outfits
Still play chase around the poplars.
They're digging out of habit,
And smiling sideways
With fistfuls of earth in their mitts.

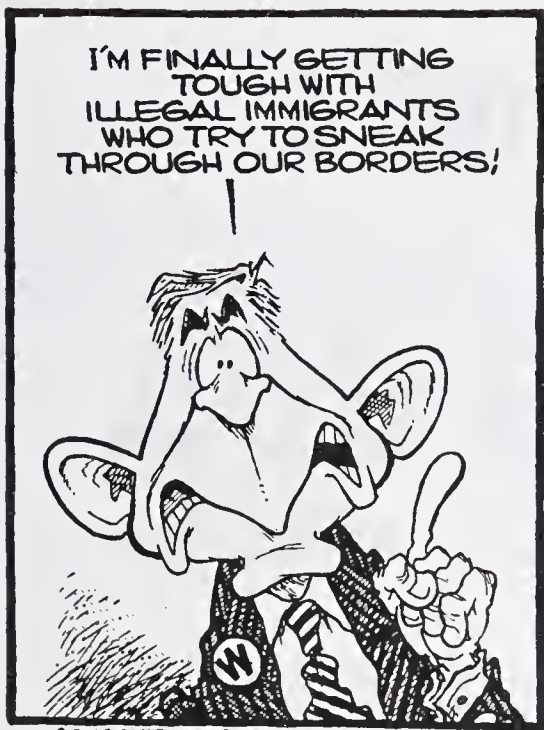
We're all stuffed in coats,
Gliding like round moons and music notes
In the new bright flurry.
The flakes fall low, wide and remote,
They're swaying as they float.

The sky is broad.
Tonight will come dark, dark, dark
Against the globe -- an iron cloak.
The wind will moan and bite
And nip the light.

But someone will light a candle in the pane
By the bed, will make something warm
Before the storm. We'll sit close,
Talk slow: we won't allow the chill to grow,
Though frosted land fills up with snow.

—*Laura DeMaria*





Special thanks to U.S. Business & Industry Council Educational Foundation for the use of the cartoons.

And One More Thing...

““ If we accept that a mother can kill even her own child, how can we tell other people to not kill each other? Any country that accepts abortion is not teaching its people to love, but to use any violence to get what they want.””

Mother Teresa

““ Abortion is inherently different from other medical procedures because no other procedure involves the purposeful termination of a potential life.””

Supreme Court Justice Potter Stewart

““ I think a noble goal for this country is that every child, born and unborn, ought to be protected in law and welcomed into life.””

President George W. Bush

““ America first proclaimed its independence on the basis of self-evident moral truths. America will remain a beacon of freedom for the world as long as it stands by those moral truths which are the very heart of its historical experience. And so America: If you want peace, work for justice. If you want justice, defend life.””

Pope John Paul II

““ Fewer women would have abortions if wombs had windows.””

Dr. Bernard Nathanson

““ We cannot diminish the value of one category of human life—the unborn—without diminishing the value of all human life.””

President Ronald Reagan

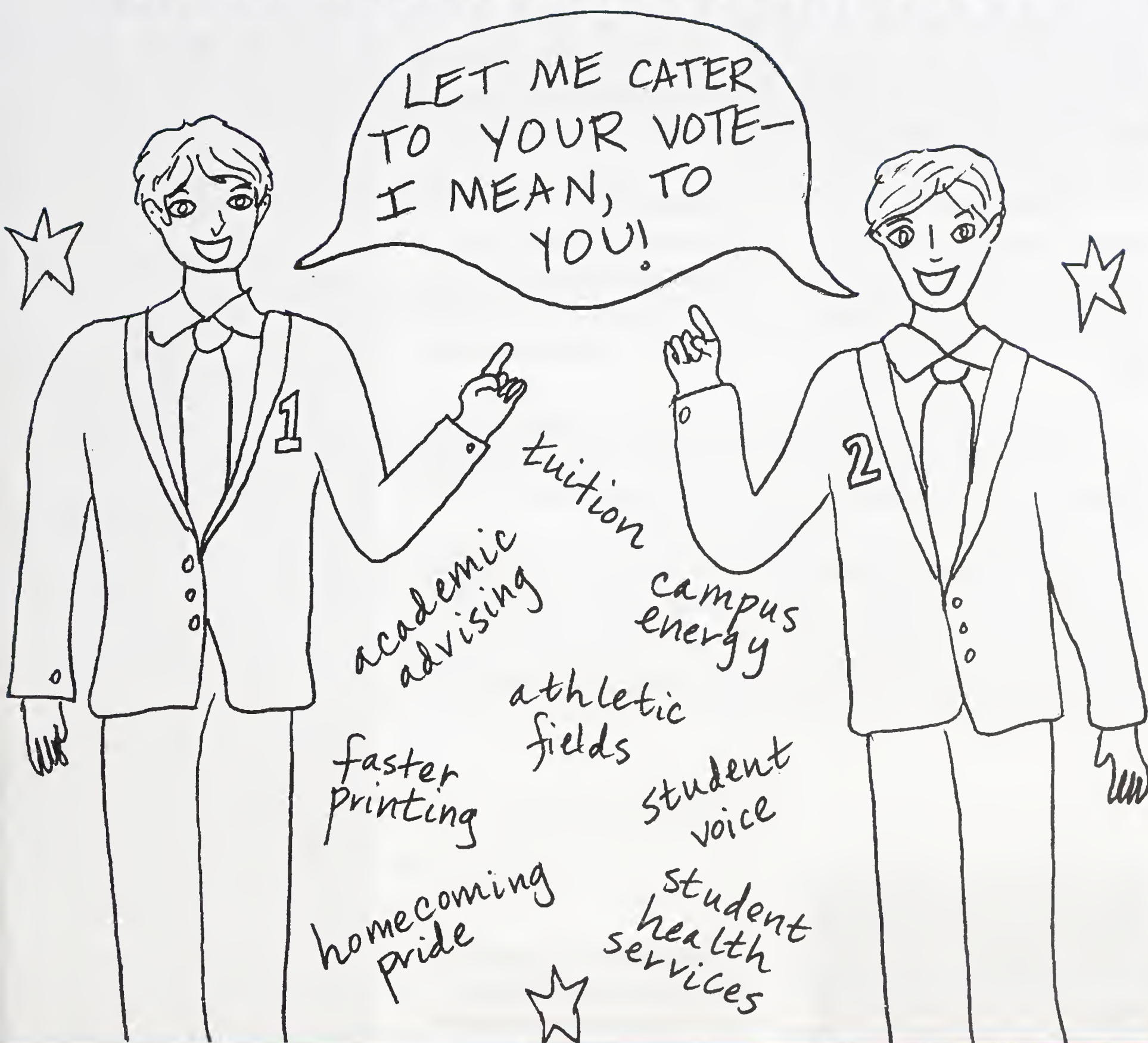
Carolina Review

Volume XIII, Number 5

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February 2006

SBP SPECIAL ISSUE



Inside: UNC's New Housing Policy, Tuition Hikes,
Conservative Forum Coverage, and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

Every year, students are subjected to a few weeks of intense politicking. Candidates for student body president tell students how they are going to miraculously fix the parking problem in Chapel Hill, end tuition completely, and bring world peace. Student Congress candidates promise not to waste student's activity fees, even though they probably will.

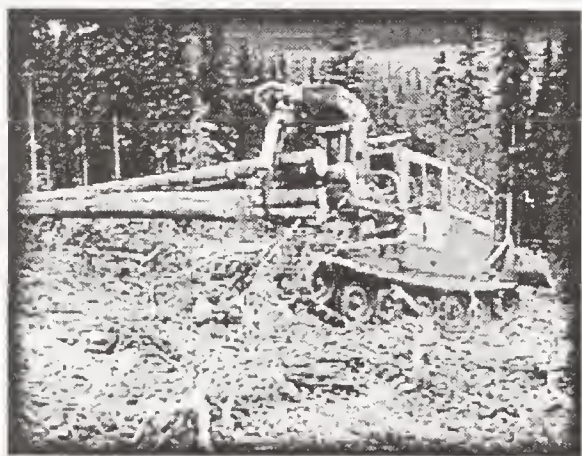
And in the midst of it all, Carolina Review is there to shine some light on the campaign season. From the funny to the ridiculous, the Review wants to fill students in and assure them that although the campaign may seem like a waste of time, student governance does matter.

Student Congress oversees the distribution of thousands of dollars in student fees and the student body president has a vote on the Board of Trustees. As the most recent meeting of the Board demonstrated, whether or not student leaders have a lot of power, it is important for students to have good representation.

So, this month, we offer UNC our annual student elections issue. Inside you will find a questionnaire from the candidates for student body president as well as coverage from their debate at the Conservative Candidates Forum.

In addition to the student elections coverage, Taylor Stanford writes about the new campus housing policy, and Brian Sopp discusses the most recent tuition increases. We hope you enjoy our usual mix of humor, news and commentary as you are deciding who to vote for this election season.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Adam



**Carolina Review is printed on
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Carolina Review

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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 BY BRIAN SOPP

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THE COVER

As the campaign for student body president heats up, candidates will be courting you for your vote. Be ready!

ONLINE AT UNC.EDU/CR/BLOG

The staff discusses Pat Robertson, MLK day, and more.

BEST OF CAROLINA

Check out Carolina Review's coverage of abortion at UNC, and get links to more information about the issue.

Student Body President

The race for student body president has begun with a field of just two candidates, the smallest group in recent memory. In order that our readers might more fully participate in the election, we have asked each of the candidates his take on matters both serious and light-hearted. We hope their responses provide you with a glimpse of each, and help you make a better decision on February 14, 2006.

James Allred

Basic Info:

Full Name: James Allred

Web site: www.unc.edu/allred

Year/Major: Junior/Chemistry

Birthplace: Washington, D.C.

Hometown: Chapel Hill

Favorite city: Boston

Favorite book: *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*

Favorite movie: *Almost Famous*

Last summer: Worked for Genzyme in Cambridge, MA

Future/Career plans: Biology professor

What are your three most important traits? Dedicated, honest, approachable

Describe yourself with one word: Effective

Who is your favorite US president? FDR

Who is your favorite philosopher? Hobbes. Not Thomas, but Hobbes the Tiger.

What is your favorite class at UNC? History 142: Southern Music

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Harriet Beecher Stowe, Groucho Marx, Jimi Hendrix

Who is your hero? Frank Porter Graham

The University

Q. How do you feel that the University and the Town of Chapel Hill should approach parking issues?

The University should act in four ways to increase student parking: 1) Increase the number of spaces in the Ram's Head and Cobb decks that are reserved for student permits. 2) Identify



tify space for a new park and ride lot that is convenient for students. 3) Allow students to buy parking permits for a semester rather than a year, so that students don't have to pay for spaces while they are abroad, and so spaces that become empty in the spring can be filled by more students. 4) Open up some gated lots on campus, such as the Caldwell Lot, at 5 p.m. instead of 8 p.m.

Additionally, the Town and University must work together to reform the Chapel Hill bus system. Jenn Carter (Vice President of External Affairs of the Graduate and Professional Student Federation) has compiled data identifying exactly which buses con-

sistently leave students behind on the way to campus. The town must change routes (using money we already supply) to make the bus system work for students.

Q. What is the one big change you would make to the University's long-term building plans?

The University currently only provides five fields for all intramural and club sports, and it has no plans to add more. Carolina should include more recreational and field space in its long-term building plans, including adding field space at Carolina North.

Q. What position do you take on the out-of-state admissions cap?

I do not advocate changing the out-

of-state admissions cap. It is not politically feasible to advocate increasing the cap because the state legislature would decrease funding for the University in retribution. Additionally, it is important to reward the financial investment of in-state students and their families.

Q. What approach would you take in dealing with tuition increases?

My tuition policy can be summed up in two words: Predictability and Accountability. In order to make tuition predictable, I will work with the Association of Student Governments, new UNC System President Erskine Bowles, and the UNC Board of Governors to allow universities to create a comprehensive five-year tuition plan. Currently UNC is only allowed to plan tuition one year at a time, which means that any emergency funding needs are placed on the backs of students. Under a five-year plan, any new budgetary needs could be spread out over five years and five classes of Carolina students, meaning a smaller increase in tuition, if necessary, each year. This also means students will know exactly what the full cost of their education will be on the day they accept their admission to Carolina.

In order to keep the administration accountable, I will demand that administrators publish a report at the beginning of each fall outlining exactly how tuition revenues were used in the past year. Students must be assured that their tuition dollars are spent responsibly.

Q. What do you consider to be the most pressing issue facing UNC students?

The most pressing issue for students is safety. Currently, UNC has emergency "blue light" phones on campus, but as soon as students step off campus, they are unprotected. I will work with the Chapel Hill Police Department to add blue lights off campus. I also want to increase lighting both on campus and off campus in areas such as Rosemary Street, Hillsborough Street, and Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. Another safety concern is the construction sites

on campus. I will work to make sure safety lighting is placed around all construction sites; this is an inexpensive measure to increase the security of students on campus.

Q. What steps would you take in reaching out to students across the political spectrum?

Students should feel comfortable expressing their opinions regardless of their political beliefs. For this reason, I have already been working with Vice Chancellor Jablonski to evaluate the University's nondiscrimination pact. I do not simply want to change the wording of the nondiscrimination statement; rather, Vice Chancellor Jablonski has promised that, if I am elected, she will sit down with me and students from across the political spectrum to discuss exactly what aspects of life at UNC are contrary to the nondiscrimination policy and threatening to students. Together we will identify the shortcomings of the nondiscrimination pact and other protections. I hope that the result of this meeting will be a letter to the Chancellor co-authored by both Vice Chancellor Jablonski and me, advocating changes to the pact.

Q. How do you view your role as a student representative to the Board of Trustees? What steps do you plan to take to increase their awareness and understanding of student issues?

One of the main reasons I am running for Student Body President is because I believe the best chance students have for fair treatment is a strong, well-informed advocate. Unlike my opponent, I will not shirk my responsibilities as an advocate for all students, and I will not tell students to solve their own problems. I know what it takes to fight a tuition increase. As Student Body Secretary, I spent dozens of hours working to cut the proposed increases in 2005. Additionally, I will invite leaders of student organizations to join me at Board of Trustees meetings so that trustees develop an understanding of and respect for student issues.

Q. How would you assess Chancellor

Moeser's performance?

In his time at Carolina, Chancellor Moeser has made many positive contributions to our University. He has done an exceptional job with his fundraising efforts. The inception of the Carolina Covenant under the Chancellor has been a shining example of how the University strives to be the "University of the People."

One of Chancellor Moeser's greatest shortfalls has come with the \$50 increase in the Athletic Fee, which passed at the BOT recently. Chancellor Moeser failed to take the recommendation of students against the proposed increase, and he failed in requiring the Athletic Department to demonstrate it had an absolute need. Student fees should only go to programs that directly benefit students.

Q. What is your position on the controversial revised housing policy? What steps would you take in addressing students' concerns regarding the policy?

The new housing policy that forces seniors to register last for housing must be reversed. UNC's housing system should reward seniority within the system.

Q. Overall, in what ways do you feel that UNC is either succeeding or failing in its role as a public university?

Carolina continues to provide a wealth of service to the state of North Carolina and to the world. The University is a major economic engine of the state, providing jobs, research, and innovation that benefit every citizen in North Carolina. Additionally, students at UNC are actively engaged in service. However, as tuition continues to increase, economically disadvantaged students are disproportionately excluded from the University. In order to stay true to its public mission, UNC must ensure access for North Carolinians from all walks of life.

Less Serious Questions

Q. What advice would you give to

Coach Williams?

Lobby to get students closer seats in the Dean Dome.

Q. Which barbeque sauce is better – tomato or vinegar base?

Vinegar base

Q. What is your favorite (not necessarily most successful) pick-up line?

Red in the head; fire in the bed.

Q. You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach K, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train.

You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. Think fast: what do you do?

Being a lifelong Tar Heel, I would do nothing and save Dean Smith. However, at the last moment the DTH staff, laptops in hand, track down the P2P using a Global Positioning System. They hop on board the P2P and escape. Unfortunately, the following week, they discover that all of the money from the Safe Ride program had been diverted to pay for the GPS tracking. After working hard to finish another quality edition of the *DTH*, the staff

was attacked and killed while waiting for a Safe Ride bus that never came.

Tell us a joke: Dook Football

Why should students vote for you?

Past experience is the best indicator of future performance. I have a proven track record of being an effective advocate for students' interests. Growing up in Chapel Hill, I have developed relationships with University and town leaders, and I will work with them to have a significant effect on students' daily lives. CR

Bernard Holloway

Basic Info:

Full Name: Bernard Alexander Holloway

Web site: www.unc.edu/holloway

Year/Major: Junior, Political Science and Economics

Birthplace: Washington, DC

Hometown: Mitchellville, MD

Favorite city: New York City

Favorite book: *The Gathering Storm* by Winston Churchill

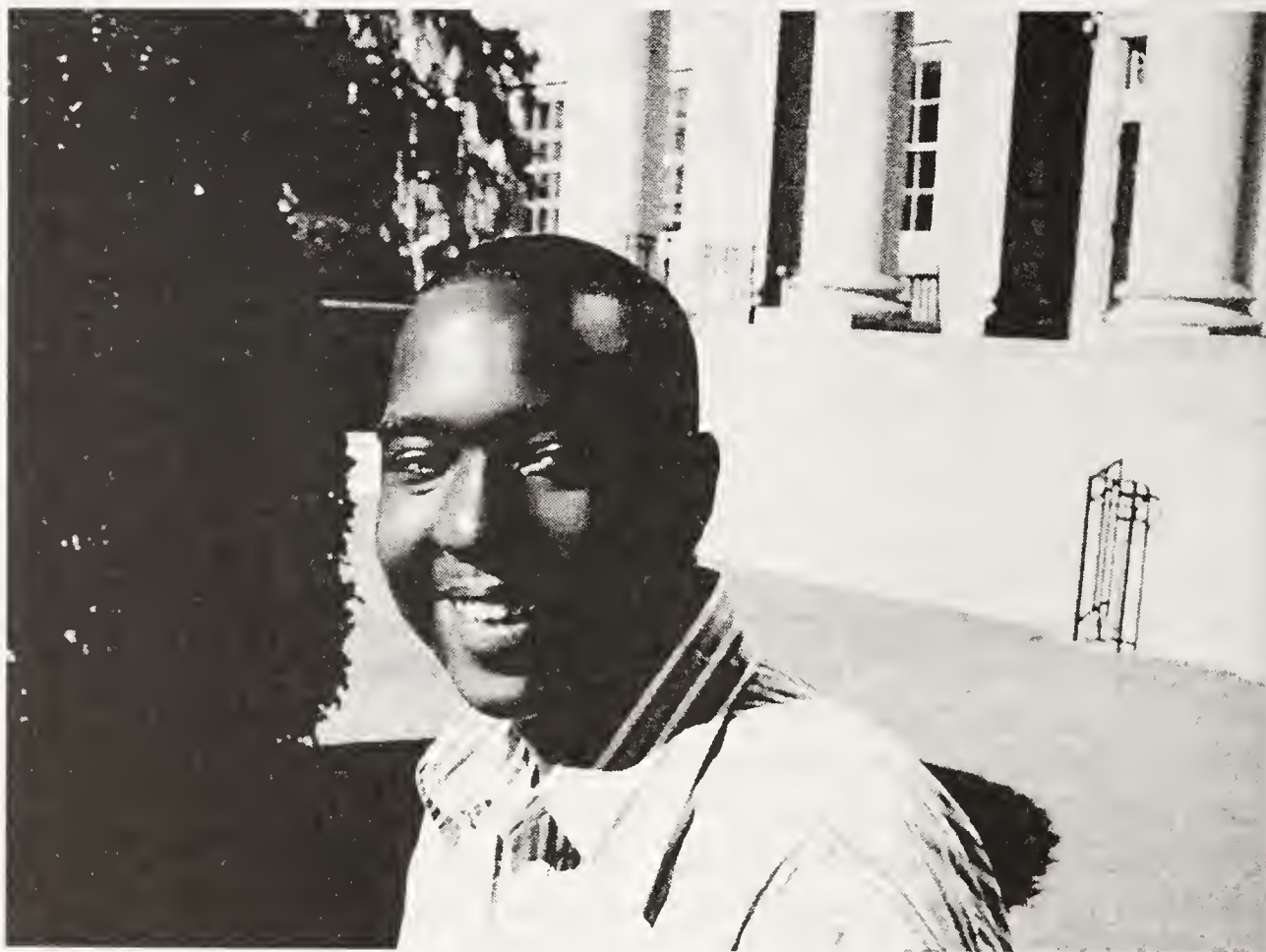
Favorite movie: *Maverick*

Last summer: Worked at the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise and participated in an internship program, the Institute for Responsible Citizenship.

Future/Career plans: After leaving Carolina, I hope to participate in Teach for America, and then perhaps go to graduate school to pursue a joint degree in law and public policy. Long term, I am interested in working on education and community development issues.

What are your three most important traits? Patience, creativity, and determination

Describe yourself with one word: Passionate



Who is your favorite US president? Theodore Roosevelt

Who is your favorite philosopher? Confucius

What is your favorite class at UNC? It's a tie between Rachel Willis' bi-annual course on the Role of the University in American Life – American Studies 94 – and Gerald Unks who teaches Education in American Society – Education 41.

Three historical figures you'd like

to meet: Alexander, Jesus Christ, and Abraham Lincoln

Who is your hero? My parents, because I marvel at how – almost effortlessly – they've managed to provide encouragement for me to chase after wild and crazy dreams, instill a moral compass so that I don't waver when those dreams get deferred, and also manage to have the patience to put up with my driven personality en route to accomplishing those dreams.

The University

Q. How do you feel that the University and the Town of Chapel Hill should approach parking issues? What is the one big change you would make to the University's long-term building plans?

I think the University and the town should take a critical look at vacant and underutilized space in downtown – and indeed throughout the town – and investigate ways to create more parking decks and other high-density means of serving commuters.

Ultimately, the answer to much of the University's – and surrounding towns – day-to-day parking issues wrests in the development of an efficient, regional public transportation network that will accommodate the significant number of people for whom the University is a point of arrival or departure.

Q. What position do you take on the out-of-state admissions cap?

As an out-of-state student I somewhat biased on this issue. In my first-year, I took a seminar on major issues in higher education and conducted some research on the cap debate. I think out-of-state students contribute a lot to the University and ideally I would like to see the cap raised – and there is polling data that seems to indicate that a majority of North Carolinians would support raising the cap as well.

Q. What approach would you take in dealing with tuition increases?

My approach to tuition is to advocate for increases that are fair to out-of-state students, measured, and bring direct benefits for undergraduate students.

Because undergraduate students disproportionately bear the brunt of paying for tuition increases, I feel that the money generated from tuition increases should be dedicated towards enhancing our quality of education – whether that's by increasing graduate TA stipends because they are the ones teaching undergraduates, reducing class sizes significantly, or providing

academic support so that more students can graduate on time.

Q. What steps would you take in reaching out to students across the political spectrum?

As my platform states, I want to make it an officer-level responsibility to stay in touch with student organizations. In my mind, that also includes conservative student organizations.

During the past year, I think I have also demonstrated my willingness to reach out to students across the ideological spectrum. Through work with the State of the Union Project and at the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise last summer I have a distinct appreciation for how engaging a wide variety of ideological perspectives can only serve to enhance political debate.

Q. How do you view your role as a student representative to the Board of Trustees? What steps do you plan to take to increase their awareness and understanding of student issues?

First and foremost, the role of the Student Body President is to provide an informed student viewpoint before the Board of Trustees. But that's an obvious definition.

If elected, I hope to use my position to place other students in roles to advocate for themselves. By creating an student advisory committee to the Board of Trustees (BOT) – modeled along the lines of the Student Advisory Committee to the Chancellor – students will have the opportunity to create and build relationships with the trustees that we can leverage when major policy issues arise.

Furthermore, by crafting a policy that enshrines public participation at trustee meetings, I want to give lay students the chance to make their voices heard. At the end of the day, I think the best decisions – be it by the trustees or the President of the United States – are made when everyone is clear about the issues at stake.

At present, it is difficult for students as a whole to be heard when the Student Body President is silent on an issue. I

want to ensure that we do not have to wait for self-appointed leaders to take action to have our opinions noted.

Q. How would you assess Chancellor Moeser's performance?

In the two and a half years that I have been a student here and monitored the Chancellor's performance I would say that I am overall pleased with how he has performed his job.

Initiatives like Carolina First campaign and the Carolina Covenant have helped us keep our standing as one of the nation's leading public universities. However, I am bothered by the Chancellor's unwillingness to take a stronger stance against unreasonable out-of-state tuition increases, which has resulted in bright students turning down Carolina because the price tag is simply too high.

Q. What is your position on the controversial revised housing policy? What steps would you take in addressing students' concerns regarding the policy?

I think the new housing policy is unfair to upperclassmen, particularly sophomore students who had to spend a year in Odum Village with the hopes of being able to move to North Campus in the future. First, to address student concerns I would support the petition which is already circulating on the issue.

Next, I would work with the Department of Housing to take steps toward revising this policy next year to make it fairer for upperclassmen students, and to also look at the projected costs of living in Ram Village – the new upperclassmen apartments on South Campus – to see if we could reduce the rates or provide additional amenities that would make the units more attractive to upperclassmen students, who have many housing options.

Q. Overall, in what ways do you feel that UNC is either succeeding or failing in its role as a public university?

Please See Holloway, Page 13

Southern Living

*Can upperclassmen make
the South (Campus)
rise again?*

BY TAYLOR STANFORD

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

STUDENTS AREN'T going to have to worry about being up early on a Saturday morning in order to recontract for next year's housing arrangements.

For the past few years, there have been several problems with the recontracting system. Anyone who has ever suffered through a sunrise recontracting session, complete with system overloads and a sentence to another year in the "dirty south," knows that a change to the system is badly needed. However, when the Department of Housing and Residential Education announced its proposed changes in late December, a wave of dissent was heard from the students who are going to suffer most.

Under the new system of recontracting, rising juniors and seniors will no longer have priority for the much coveted rooms lining the brick sidewalks across North Campus. This privilege will instead go to rising freshmen and sophomores.

The process will also cease to be in real time, instead relying on an application process to remedy the double bookings and room unavailability experienced in past years.

The Reasons For Change and Evidence Against Them

Rick Bradley, assistant director of Housing, said that there were three reasons why the committee designed to examine the issue decided to go with a complete overhaul.

Inconsistencies experienced through the real time system first prompted the changes.

Taylor Stanford is a junior journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina. Contact her at kstanfor@email.unc.edu

"We wanted to focus initially on the technology side," Bradley said. "We saw that it was unlikely that the system would work in the proper fashion. We were given no confidence that the system was going to be better."

When open recontracting starts this year, students will have roughly a week to go online and fill out the necessary application. Once submitted, the ap-



plication will be assigned a randomly generated number. Once all of the applications have been received, they will be processed, and students will be assigned rooms based on the order of the randomly assigned numbers.

The second reason for the change is what Bradley called the "sophomore squeeze." The freshmen housing assignment process is done separately of the rest of the student body's. So, with rising juniors and seniors previously receiving housing priority, it has been the sophomores who have suffered the most. This was worrisome to housing because this population is the largest student class on campus.

However, the last and seemingly most important reason for the change in the housing system is the opening of

the Ram Village Apartments on South Campus next fall.

The 917-bcd complex was built as on-campus apartment living for upperclassmen. By offering more North Campus rooms to incoming students, it is hoped that more upperclassmen will flock south for the year.

"It's a logical progression of housing for students," said Bradley. "They

can go from corridor dorms to suite-style dorms to apartments before having to live off-campus."

Before the changes, a portion of all dorms on campus were reserved for freshmen. This will continue to be the case for juniors and seniors. Bradley said that housing is only seeking to increase the underclassman population on North Campus by five percent, not turn it into an all-freshmen area.

In addition to easing the strain on sophomores, Bradley said that professors have been asking for a few years to reassign freshmen to corridor-style dorms. The idea is that freshmen who are closer to campus will be more likely to attend class. Also, because of the communal bathrooms, it is thought that freshmen will develop lasting social

networks with their hall mates.

However, a report in the Annual Review of Psychology suggests differently. The study shows that first-year students find more of a social connection in suite-style dormitories, such as the ones found on South Campus, while they tend to show higher signs of anxiety and insecurity in reaching out to hall mates in corridor-style dorms. So, while freshmen are going to be able to make it to class on time, they are not going to have friends with which to walk there.

Overall, while armed with the best of intentions, Housing has received numerous negative responses from impacted students.



"A change like this is never going to be popular to all students, especially for students who see this as negatively impacting them," Bradley said. "We knew this was going to happen."

Student Concerns Ignored

When the new policy was announced, sophomores Elisabeth Pascale and Matthew Breazeale started an online petition.

"It is so well done that it's provided good context on how students feel on the issue," Bradley said concerning the petition.

Breazeale, in a telephone interview, said that he thought the changes were only going to hurt students. It appears that his fears are fully justified.

Throughout the recontracting process, students have the option to re-

main assigned to their current rooms. With freshmen and sophomores having priority over their North Campus rooms, there is a chance that in the coming years a majority of the rooms available to incoming students are going to be on South Campus. Bradley said that should this problem arise, Housing will again have to look at a system revamp.

In return for underclassmen having priority on North Campus, upperclassmen have first priority in the soon-to-open Ram Village Apartments on South Campus. Bradley said that even with the little publicity that has been given to the opening of the apartments, Housing has received over 500 applications for the complex. All of them have come

from upperclassmen. If there are still spaces available after recontracting, the remaining spaces will be opened up to sophomores. However, freshmen will not be able to apply for on-campus apartment living.

"We would have vacancies in Ram Village and Odum Village before we assign incoming freshmen there" he said.

Though housing wants to lure upperclassmen to these apartments, the common sentiment among students is that it will instead force students off campus.

The RAM Village apartments run \$2835 per semester. While utilities and furniture are included, students can get apartments closer to campus for hundreds of dollars cheaper.

"These apartments can't be benchmarked against cheaper apartments," Bradley said. "You have to make sure that you're comparing apples to apples."

The prices of Ram Village Apartments are based on the prices of comparable apartments in the area, including Warehouse, The Verge and Chapel Ridge Apartments, some of the most expensive apartments available.

Breazeale, although a current resident of the Odum Village Apartments and slated to live in Ram Village next year, said that even though he wouldn't be affected by the change, it was important to offer the viewpoints of the students who will be affected.

He, Pascale and others were able to sit down and discuss the changes during a meeting on the afternoon of Jan. 28.

"It was a very good meeting," he said. "Housing is taking [our ideas] back to the committee to discuss things over, which is what we wanted."

However, although there have been a variety of alternative changes suggested, one of which included grandfathering the new system into practice, it is unlikely that housing is going to change its mind on the issue.

"We're looking to balance population so that a wider range of students have more opportunity to experience all aspects of campus living over their college stay," Bradley said.

In the end, no matter how it's looked at, juniors and seniors are getting the bad end of the deal on this one. There is a prestige associated with seniority on campus, and with this seniority comes the ideal of living two minutes from Hamilton and Carroll. The 2 a.m. fire alarms and 30-minute walks to campus are things that will be lost on the rising underclassmen, and with that, it seems that the honor of living in the cornerstone rooms of Old East and Old West, among the monuments of McCorkle Place and the Old Well, are going to be lost to them as well. CR

Catering to Conservatives

BY BRENDON ANDERSON
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

Tuition hikes, campus bias, student services, facebook, and lactation rooms were all topics discussed at the College Republican's Student Body President Forum on Monday, Jan. 30. A crowded room of mostly conservative students listened to student body president candidates James Allred and Bernard Holloway talk about their platforms and answer hard-hitting questions. The candidates dressed conservatively enough, with mellow colors and traditional suits, yet their platforms lacked the conservative appeal to provoke a strong endorsement from the College Republicans.

Allred introduced his platform first, which included plans to overhaul the academic advising system.

"Right now the academic advising system is one of the weakest student services and in just one year I think we can really make it one of the strongest student services," Allred said.

He said the problem stemmed from the fact that most student advisors are faculty members too consumed with their research to adequately serve students. Allred proposed the hiring of five advisors to serve as full-time staff. These new advisors would see advising students as their primary duty.

Allred also called for a tuition policy that would be "practical, predictable, and accountable," and mapped out five years in advance so students could anticipate the full cost of their collegiate education.

He also promised to hold the Board of Trustees accountable for tuition policy by forcing the administration to produce a yearly report explaining in

detail how the previous year's tuition revenue had been spent.

Allred criticized current Student Body President Seth Dearmin for not standing up to the administration over the issue of raising tuition and fees.

"A good student body president has to hold the administration accountable," he said.

Bernard Holloway barely addressed the topic of tuition. He instead discussed parts of his platform such as creating a stronger student voice, a student advisor committee, and a student ambassador core.

"My interest in creating a stronger student voice really stems from a personal belief in the fact that the student body as a whole is best served when you put individual students in positions to advocate for themselves," he said.

Holloway emphasized the need for students to get involved in campus life, whether through the Campus Y, Vote Carolina, or student government. He proposed the creation of a diversified student advisor committee to establish relationships with the Board of Trustees and to discuss relevant campus issues. Holloway said that both students and members of the board would benefit from the relationship.

The final item on Holloway's platform was the concept of a student ambassador core, intended to "counter the stereotype that's so prevalent in many parts of the state that you either have to be really, really rich or really, really smart to go to this institution."

Students within the group would create a connection between the University and the city of Chapel Hill by speaking at rotary clubs, PTA meetings and chambers of commerce about student life and the student

Conservative Congressional Candidates

District 1 - North Campus

Quentin Ruiz-Espraza
Charissa Lloyd
Blaine Nesbitt

District 2 - Middle Campus

Layne Powers

District 3 - South Campus

Tyler Younts
Megan Pane

District 4 - Granville

John Michalak
Christopher (C.P.) Helms

District 6 - Off Campus

Luke Farley
Dax Dixon
Tyson Grinstead
Brian Sopp
Katie Willett

perspective.

Attendees of the forum gained a better understanding of the candidates' platforms by asking questions on a variety of topics.

Allred was asked to defend his proposal to build lactation rooms in the student union to provide privacy for lactating mothers. He responded by saying that nearly one-third of graduate students would need to use a lactation room some time during their tenure at UNC.

"And no, I don't think that's an incentive to have children outside of wedlock," he said.

Holloway was challenged on his recent membership in a facebook group entitled, "Every time a Black Person Supports the Republican Party a Little Part of Me Dies." Conservative students wanted to know if his membership in that group was illustrative of the

Please See Catering, Page 13

Brendon Anderson is a junior journalism major. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

Tuition Up, Students Ignored

BY BRIAN SOPP
CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR

It took the Board of Trustees less than an hour on the afternoon of Jan. 25 to approve tuition and fee increases for all UNC students. It took even less time for the Board, Chancellor Moeser, and Student Body President Seth Dearmin to completely ignore students' concerns.

Trustee Karol Mason, chairwoman of the audit and finance committee, opened the discussion on tuition by presenting the finance committee's recommendation to the Board. Mason advised the Board to raise undergraduate tuition for residents and nonresidents \$250 and \$1,100 respectively. Graduate tuition would be raised by \$500 and student fees would be increased \$170.05 for undergraduates and \$166.05 for graduate students.

The proposal passed unanimously. If the UNC Board of Governors approves of the trustees' decision, the hikes would bring tuition to \$4,873 for in-state undergraduates, \$19,511 for out-of-state undergraduates, \$5,514 for in-state graduate students, and \$19,512 for out-of-state graduate students.

In formulating this recommendation, the finance committee was "seeking to balance a lot of competing interests," Mason said.

Board member Richard Williams was concerned that the increase might hurt the University's ability to attract quality nonresident students. A university representative voiced an understanding for that concern, but said "my concern is mitigated by the increase in merit and need-based financial aid that these increases will allow."

Provost Robert Shelton told the

Board that the increases should not hurt the quality of UNC's applicant pool. The Board's goal of keeping in-state tuition within the 25th percentile of UNC's peer institutions and out-of-state tuition below the 75th percentile of peer institutions will be maintained by this proposal, he said. Shelton estimated that in-state tuition will remain \$1300 below the 25th percentile and out-of-state tuition will remain \$6,000 below the 75th percentile, "assuming our peers are not moving."

Student Body President Seth Dearmin proposed a resolution calling for more predictability in the Board's tuition policy.

The nonbinding resolution changes the trustee's tuition philosophy to consider predictability to be "over the short and long term a core element."

But before the resolution could be approved, some trustees voiced concern that the resolution would set the agenda of the Board of Trustees in the future, when the board will have a different composition.

Dearmin replied to this objection by pointing out that students have been more civil this year in their opposition to tuition increases than in past years.

"Students understand the need for tuition increases," he said. "Students simply want the ability to anticipate and plan for tuition changes that might occur while they are at UNC."

Dearmin's arguments prevailed and the Board passed the nonbinding resolution to consider predictability as a part of their tuition philosophy.

Before the tuition proposal went to a vote, Chris Cameron, the Opinion Page editor of The Daily Tar Heel was allowed to address the trustees. He had not been allowed to speak during the finance committee meeting, but wanted

the opportunity to voice what he saw as the student view on tuition increases.

Cameron told the Board that some of the increases should not be passed. For example, the \$50 increase in the athletic fee is earmarked for the renovation of Carmichael gym, which will bring the University in compliance with title IX. Cameron contended that it is not the responsibility of students to fulfill the requirements of title IX. Furthermore, student fees are supposed to be for services rendered to students, not for building projects.

"If we do have to pay, then we would like to see some return," Cameron said.

Unfortunately, Cameron's words went unheeded. It seems that allowing him to speak was seen by the board as a gesture and nothing more.

As soon as Cameron sat down, the trustees moved to a vote on the tuition proposal and it passed unanimously.

What was most irksome about the Board's neglect of students was not Dearmin's false claim that students supported the tuition increase, or Moeser's silence following Cameron's remarks, but the Board's inability to understand the gravity of their decision. Their lack of professionalism was epitomized by Richard Williams's comments at the end of the meeting.

After the tuition and fee increases were passed and the Board moved to recess, Williams asked if they were going to vote on the fee increases.

"I was not aware that fees and tuition had been lumped together," he said.

The trustees laughed at his mistake and rose for dinner on the University's dime. CR

Brian Sopp is a junior journalism major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu

Culture Corner

UNIVERSITY

Student Government

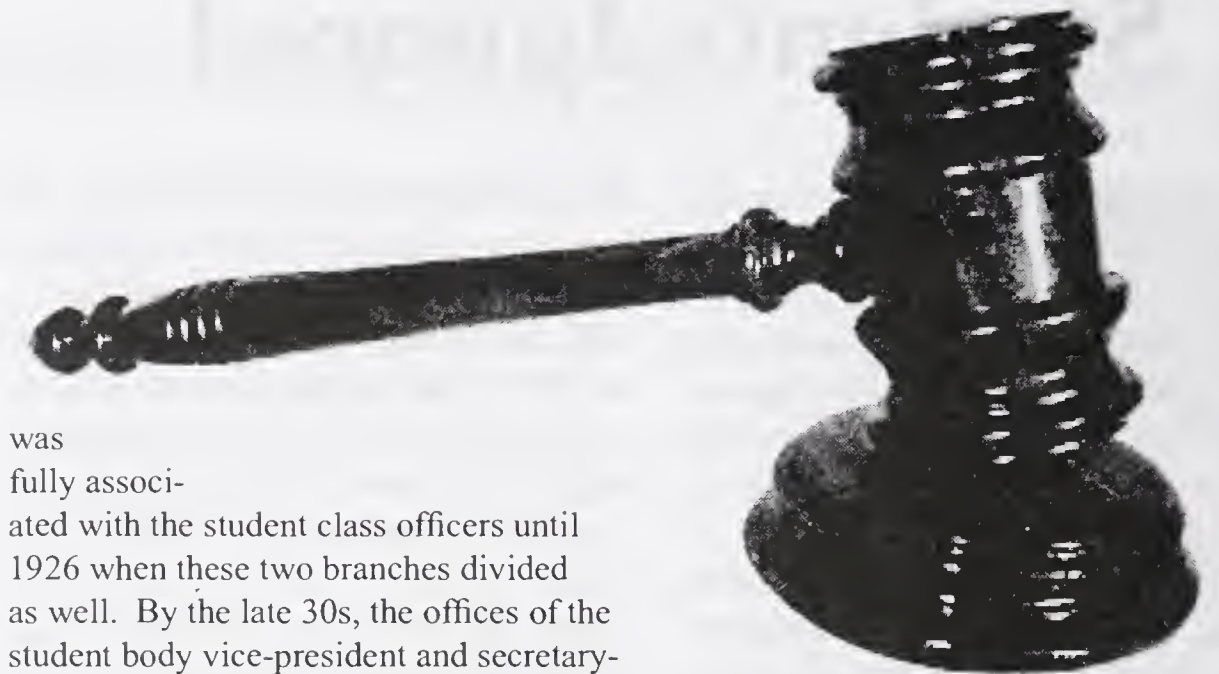
Tucked away in the corner of the Student Union rests the Student Government suite, home to the student body president, vice president and speaker of Student Congress, to name a few. With petitions turned in and endorsement forums underway, it is interesting to think back upon the past of the University's governing boards.

Back in 1789, a legislative charter was granted to the University, allowing the first governing body of the University to be formed. In 1791, the first trustees assembled to examine the governments of other institutions around the country, and in 1795, the first form of University government was put into place.

Now, whether you are aware of it or not, there are laws ruling over our great University that play into our everyday collegiate lives. And although Student Government has turned into a cumbersome bureaucratic machine over the years, it is better than it once was. If you go back to the University's original laws, you will find regulations on morning prayer services, a nightly curfew, and the inability to "go out of sight of the buildings of the University, or out of hearing of the bell in study hours, or at any other time when the bell may call duty, without particular permission from some member of the Faculty." Today's student code looks a little less restrictive now, doesn't it?

Not surprisingly, the University in its early years was committed to the preservation of the virtues of its young men. Much as there are today, the early laws forbade "ardent spirits"—fermented liquors and wine—in the dormitories of its students.

Since the inception of Student Government, the leader of the student body also served as the senior class president. As it is today, this officer was elected by the rising senior class. However, in 1921, the Student Council, as it was called, and the executive split, and the office of student body president was created. The University's first student body president was Garland Porter. The Student Council



was fully associated with the student class officers until 1926 when these two branches divided as well. By the late 30s, the offices of the student body vice-president and secretary-treasurer had been created. Representatives from each class and the schools of law, medicine and pharmacy were also elected to the council.

As spelled out by Student Body President Jeff Fordham in 1927, the specific duties of the president were to serve as chairman of Student Council, act as a policy maker through the Student Council, act as chief representative of the student body on and off campus, head up student orientation and freshmen week, preside as officer of meetings of the student body, initiate class activities, direct Student Council elections and chair the Student Activities Committee. Clearly the executive branch of Student Government was once extensively intertwined with the legislative branch. While they are now two separate bodies, however, they still rely heavily on one another in order to effectively and efficiently serve the student body.

One of the most ambiguous changes that the office of student body president (and campus government in general) has gone through was under the direction of Thomas Bello, elected president in 1970. Bello was the first Independent student body president to be elected at the University. With his election came the so-called end of campus political parties. I don't mean political Republican/Democratic parties as we understand them today, though. There long existed two main parties with regard to campus policy. The first was the University party, which garnered most of its support from the Greek organizations on campus, as well as other student organizations. The other

party was the Student Party which was supported by students living in the campus residence halls. With the growing concern over the Vietnam War, the two parties somehow morphed into Liberal and Conservative factions. When Bello was elected he was not affiliated with either of the campus parties. His term was characterized by the breaking down of these political affiliations, which led to a furthering of individualized interests on campus.

Interestingly enough, political parties as we understand them now play a huge role in the election of student body president. If you've attended any of the forums held this election season, you know this is the case. Partisan politics play a huge role in the student body becoming familiar with the platforms of the candidates, a fact that could help or hurt a candidate, depending on which side of the aisle he/she falls on.

Though it has gone through many changes, Student Government and the student body officers play a large role in our lives as college students. In order for the University to be the best that it can be, it is vital for students to be well educated on the issues facing them and what the candidates for the governing positions are going to do concerning them. Yes, Student Government and the office of student body president will continue to change as the years go on, but with the help of involved students, they will change for the better.

—Taylor Stanford

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

Catering, continued page 10

kind of student leader he would be.

Holloway defended himself by saying, "I think Facebook, in my opinion, is a place for lots of trivial jests, and that was the extent of what that facebook group meant."

He said that he wanted to hear conservative voices on campus and allow conservatives to participate in his administration and proposed having office hours where students could meet to discuss ideas, offer criticism and express approval.

However, it was James Allred who

ultimately won the approval and endorsement of the College Republicans, due in part to his willingness to address the issue of bias on campus. He talked about changing the language of the campus nondiscrimination policy to make campus an better place for conservative students.

"Students on this campus should feel comfortable whether they're conservative or liberal, communist or libertarian, or democrat or republican," Allred said.

Following the discussion forum,

members of the College Republicans expressed their opinions on the candidates and unanimously chose to endorse Allred.

"The most important thing we've been working on is the non-discrimination platform. I can tell that he [James] is actually genuine about it," said Jordan Selleck, former Chairman of the College Republicans. "Objectively, James did have the more conservative platform." CR

Holloway, continued page 7

I think if Carolina is ever going to achieve its goal of becoming the leading public university in the United States, then we have to make a commitment to ensuring that every one of our students can graduate from this institution in a six-year time span.

Right now, the University stands in the bottom half of its peer institutions in terms of six-year graduation rates. Rates for first generation students, low income students, and students of color at the University also are significantly lower than the campus average.

There are several ways we can go about tackling this problem, including reforms running the gamut from extending the drop deadline to eight weeks to creating a Student Academic Enhancement Fund to provide resources for initiatives that move students towards completing their degree on time.

Less Serious Questions:

What advice would you give to Coach Williams?

Great job last year and keep up the good work. Although my friends will be shocked by this short answer – I usually can be found screaming instructions during basketball games on TV – Coach Williams is an outstanding man and there isn't too much to second-guess him on.

Which barbeque sauce is better – tomato or vinegar base?

After visiting Goldsboro during winter break and eating at the famous McCall's barbeque I'd have to say vinegar based.

What is your favorite (not necessarily most successful) pick-up line?

I couldn't think of one, so here's a friend of mine's favorite, "I would love to exercise my soft power against your hard power."

You're the track master for Amtrak railways. A speeding train containing the entire staff of the Daily Tar Heel is heading straight for a bridge that is out. Meanwhile, Coach K, eager to deliver another embarrassing blow to Carolina's basketball program, has tied Dean Smith to a second track running parallel to the speeding train. You can do nothing and the train will plummet over the edge into a river, killing the entire staff of the DTH, or you can switch the tracks, saving the DTH staff, but killing the beloved Dean Smith. Think fast: what do you do?

I'd save Coach Smith. From having worked at the DTH I know they're a resilient bunch – they'd bounce back. Carolina basketball is too precious to have its crown jewel knocked off by a raving lunatic.

Tell us a joke:

After hours of trying to be funny on paper – and failing miserably – I broke down and consulted the comedy gods in the nether regions of Google which helped me find this:

During a children's sermon the pastor asked the children what "Amen" means.

A little boy raised his hand and said: "It means --- tha-tha-tha-that's all, folks!"

I think we will all say Amen on February 14th.

Why should students vote for you?

Students should vote for me because not only will I be an effective advocate and independent voice for the student body, but also because at the heart of my vision for campus is a commitment to empowering individual students to advance their own interests. CR

Vote:

Remember to vote online for SBP and Student Congress at Student Central on Tuesday, February 14, 2006.



RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH 1/06 BRAXTON

"Okay, Judge Alito, how about this one? . . . A bus loaded with pro-choice protesters leaves Topeka at 8:27 a.m. going 65 mph headed east to Washington with a 10-mph tailwind, and a van of PETA protesters leaves Norfolk at 1:33 p.m. going west-north-west at 68 mph for an anti-coyote-hunting rally in Cleveland. Where will they meet and who gets the right-of-way at the salad bar at Shoney's? . . ."



RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH BRAXTON

"OKAY, SO WE DO HAVE A NUCLEAR PROGRAM...BUT IT'S JUST FOR GENERATING HEAT..."



Special thanks to U.S. Business & Industry Council Educational Foundation for the use of the cartoons.

Paradigms & Principles

Moeser Unites

In a letter in the the Monday, Jan. 30 edition of The Daily Tar Heel, Chancellor Moeser compared the “oppression” of the GLBTSA community at UNC to the oppression suffered by Jews during the holocaust. Writing about the GLBTSA unity week, Moeser said:

“I am happy to be listed as an ally. In doing so, I think back to the darkest days of WWII...When the Nazis tried to round up Jews to send them off to the camps, the Danes, led by their king, all wore stars of David to demonstrate their solidarity with the Jews – saying in effect, ‘We are all Jews’.”

So basically, the GLBTSA community is like the Jews of the 1940s, Moeser is Danish, and he is saying in effect, “We are all gay.” I am right there with you Meez.

Stipend Debate Remains Important

As Seth Dearmin told the Board of Trustees on Wednesday, Jan. 25 that students “understand the need for tuition increases,” one could not help but remember that Dearmin is paid through student activity fees. As the student body president, Dearmin receives a stipend, the same stipend that some members of Student Congress were trying to put on a referendum. Maybe now, after Dearmin blatantly ignored students’ wishes, proponents of stipends will re-think their position.

Artist's Corner

Tuition

My father jokes about the bill,
The cost it takes to learn in-state,
And asks me all about the Hill,
Making sure my time matches his paying rate.

Despite the teasing, he is glad,
Just as Kiplinger agrees it's the best deal,
So this must mean for (mine and every other) Dad
There's just one more plus to being a Tarheel.

But it's strange how bad news can follow the good,
Or how easy it is to feel I'm being deceived,
During elections and votes that really should
Demonstrate that those in charge can be believed.

So when the Board makes it clear that money's well-spent
Yet raises the price on this establishment,
I can't help but get the troubling feeling
That this hike is the product of sly double-dealing.

—Laura McVie



And One More Thing...

Breaking Cultural Barriers

After less than seven months on the job, East Carolina University's chief diversity officer has resigned, citing the school's failure to hire her husband as her reason for leaving. Late Thursday, Sallye McKee submitted a resignation letter along with a signed copy of a settlement agreement in which the university agrees to providing severance pay and she agrees not to sue the school.

McKee started with the university June 20 as the first assistant to the chancellor for institutional diversity. Her salary was \$145,000.

McKee's resignation letter cites the university's failure to hire her husband of 38 years as the reason for her departure. Conversations with Chancellor Steve Ballard led her to believe he was ensured a job, according to the letter. An April 12 letter from Ballard offering employment to McKee outlines the salary and other stipulations of her hire, but does not guarantee her husband a job.

Some things have changed within the University. For example, diversity is more important to administrators than it used to be. But some things have not changed. Money is just as important as it's always been. And in this case, \$145,000 for a cushy job was not enough.

NYU Graduate Students Punished

Graduate students at NYU who have been on strike since November will now have their stipends for the next two semesters revoked. The decision came after university officials decided that teaching assistants should have to work for their pay—a truly novel idea that has many people around the country perplexed. For instance, the United Auto Workers, which represents the strikers, will pay students affected by the ruling up to \$200 a week so that they can postpone working as long as possible.

NC Lottery Brings Jobs...or not

GTECH, a Rhode Island-based company, won contracts from the NC Education Lottery Commission for both instant-win tickets and lotto-style games. The two seven-year contracts could generate millions of dollars in revenue. Scientific Games Corp., a Georgia company, lost both bids. In short, two out-of-state companies fought hard to cash in on North Carolina's latest regressive tax.

Carolina Review

Volume XIII, Number 6

unc.edu/cr/

March 2006



Inside: The Misuse of Adderall, Liberals in the Administration,
Carolina's Cartoon Controversy, and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

March 3, 2006, may not be a day to be remembered like Sept. 11, 2001. Mohammed Taheri-azar's malicious attempt to run down Carolina students in the Pit did not kill anyone. His Jeep Grand Cherokee did not drive into any buildings or destroy campus landmarks. Indeed, by the next day the signs of Taheri-azar's attack were nearly gone, save for two ominous skid marks in front of Lenoir and a handful of news crews reporting from the Pit. Although Taheri-azar's attack was less devastating than the Sept. 11 hijackings, both attacks do share one thing in common. They were acts of terror.

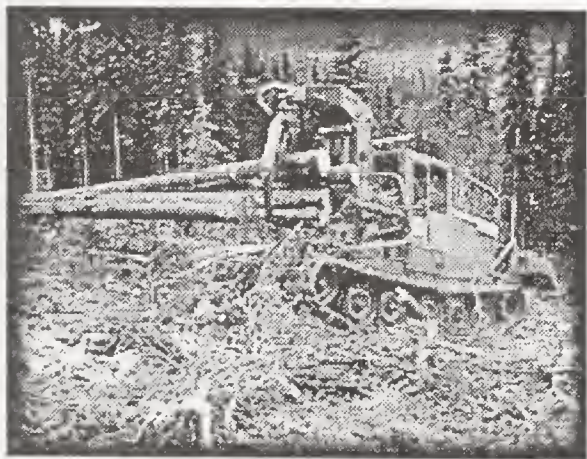
Taheri-azar demonstrated that his attack was intended as terrorism in a chilling 911 call following the incident. The Carolina alumnus stated that he intended to "punish the government of the United States." And in the days following March 3, Taheri-azar said he wanted to "avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world."

This month, Carolina Review examines the aftermath of Taheri-azar's actions. Editor Adam Herring reports on the events of March 3 and points out the folly of terror, while Brendon Anderson covers the campus controversy raised by The Daily Tar Heel's printing of a cartoon depicting the prophet Muhammad. Contributor Kris Wampler, meanwhile, looks into the aftermath of the Pit attack.

In several provocative articles, Carolina Review also explores other issues on campus. From the rising use of Adderall on campus to the leftist leanings of UNC administrators, we bring you our customary commitment to news and conservative opinion.

Enjoy the issue.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Adam



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Carolina Review

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THE COVER

On March 6, students gathered to protest the violence perpetrated by recent graduate Mohammed Reza Taheri-azar. Taheri-azar said he drove a car into the Pit to "avenge the deaths of Muslims."

ONLINE AT UNC.EDU/CR/BLOG

Tune in as the staff discusses terrorism, the environment, truth, and global warming.

BOOK REVIEWS

Take a look at Carolina Review's book reviews, then purchase the books you like.

OUT OF FOCUS PRINCIPLES

Adderall usage on UNC's campus.

BY DAVID HODGES
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

AS THE DEADLINE FOR THAT 10-page archeology paper approaches, you realize you haven't stepped foot into a library since printing out the syllabus. You'd like to think the time spent sneaking kegs into the community bathroom on your hall was worth it, but the paper is due tomorrow in less than 6 hours. What should you do?

For many students, the answer has become simple: pop a couple of Adderall pills and soon you'll start putting the pen to the page like your last name was Shakespeare.

Adderall is a growing cause for concern at many campuses across the country due to its improper use as a study aide rather than its intended purpose as a prescription drug. UNC-Chapel Hill is no exception.

Adderall use is prevalent on college campuses. In an informal survey of 106 UNC students conducted in the Pit by the Carolina Review staff, 10 percent reported having used it to study.

In that same survey, 67 percent of students reported knowing someone else who has used Adderall to help them study.

College-aged people (between the ages of 18-25) are more likely than any other age group to be abusing prescription medications, according to the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse.

But what exactly is Adderall, this little blue pill?

Adderall is an amphetamine, which is a stimulant, and is most typically prescribed to treat patients with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD for short). The drug boasts the ability to increase attention span and ability to follow directions, while at the same time decreasing distractibility, impulsivity,

stubbornness and aggression.

Some unwanted side effects of Adderall include dizziness, insomnia, euphoria, depression, headaches and, in rare cases, psychotic episodes. Health Canada recently suspended the sale of the drug because of the possible association of sudden, heart-related deaths. The FDA did not follow suit, but instead requires new warning labels explaining the drug's potential risk.

Prescriptions for Adderall are relatively easy to come by. Counseling and Psychological Services (CAPS for short) will not diagnose a student with ADD but they do fill prescriptions for Adderall and refer any student who asks to off-campus providers that will diagnose ADD.

But what should the student with the 10-page archeology paper do? Another student who has asked to remain anonymous recounts a similar tale:

"I had a paper due, and I put it off until the night before," he said.

There was the Adderall borrowed from a friend sitting on his desk. It had sat there for months

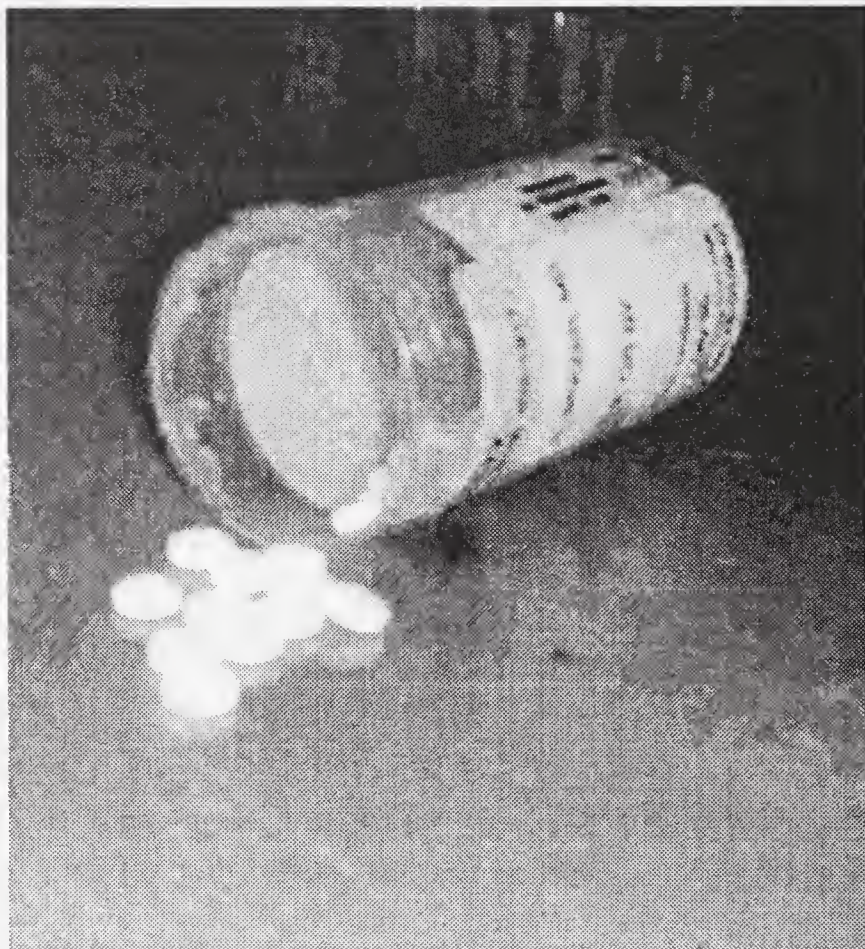
unused, but always present in case of emergencies. This was clearly an emergency.

"It produced a lot of words," he said. "You just type whatever's in front of you. It makes your pulse race."

He took only half of the pill out of fear. Fear of its effects on his brain, fear of becoming dependent and fear of crashing afterward. The little blue pill's immediate effects lasted half an hour, but it ended up becoming an all-nighter.

"Looking back it was just something I did because I didn't know what else to do."

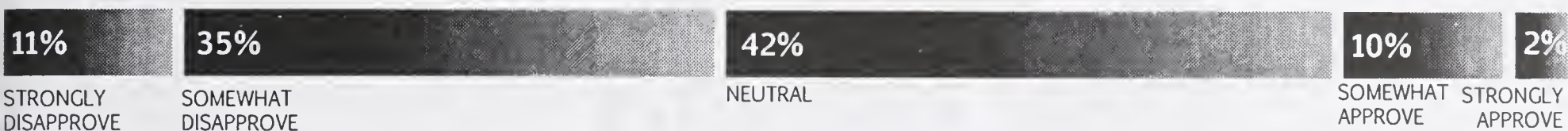
While a one-time use of Adderall isn't likely to create an instant addiction, continued use of the drug does create dependency according to psychiatric experts. Patients who use



David Hodges is a sophomore journalism major from High Point, North Carolina. Contact him at dehodes@email.unc.edu

How Do Students Feel About Adderall Usage?

Students were asked to rank their feelings toward Adderall usage by other students. The options ranged from strongly disapprove to strongly approve.



Personal Adderall Use

Students were asked whether they had personally taken Adderall to help them study.



Acquaintance Adderall Use

Students were asked whether they personally knew of someone who used Adderall to help them study.



THIS SURVEY IS NOT SCIENTIFIC AND REFLECTS ONLY THE VIEWS OF THE 106 STUDENTS INTERVIEWED IN THE PIT.
SOURCE: CAROLINA REVIEW.

Adderall describe a depressed “crashing” feeling after its effects wear off, a feeling as if their energy had been drained.

But the consequences aren’t merely physical.

Adderall is considered a Schedule II drug under North Carolina law, which means that it has “a high tendency for abuse [and] may have an acceptable medical use.” It also means that it is actionable under the Instrument of Student Governance.

For a first offense of possessing Adderall without a prescription, the minimum sanction is suspension for one semester. For a first offense of manufacturing, selling or distributing Adderall, the minimum sanction is expulsion.

“Given that expulsion is the most stringent sanction available to the Honor System, this is a serious penalty,” said Matt McDowell, undergraduate student attorney general.

McDowell also said that only “a few cases” of potential Adderall possession had been reported during his term and that no cases of manufacturing, selling or distributing had been reported during his term.

“The number of cases involving Adderall is relatively small, especially when compared to the number of marijuana possession offenses reported,” McDowell said. “But the Adderall cases are obviously very serious.”

And so, the legal questions answered, the moral questions remain. Adderall is easily considered by many to be the same as cheating. In the Pit survey, 46 percent of students reported being upset by other students who took Adderall to study, compared with the 12 percent who reported supporting other students’ decision to use Adderall. The rest of the respondents were neutral.

Un-prescribed Adderall use is analogous to the steroid scandals of Major League Baseball. It gives its user an unfair and unearned advantage over fellow classmates, and it is a refusal to acknowledge universally acceptable ethical standards of equality.

This issue attacks the very heart of academic integrity. Students are trading hard work and effort for an easy substitute: a little blue pill. A little blue pill that makes schoolwork more bearable, a little blue pill that takes off some of the pressure, a little blue pill that echoes the soma-influenced world of Aldous Huxley’s “Brave New World” where citizens used a fictional drug that helped them escape the reality of totalitarian government.

Maybe that’s not quite the direction where things are going, but the comparison is eerie. Our anonymous friend made a C- on his paper. An unhappy ending, but a hard-won lesson. He says he’ll never do it again. The truth about Adderall is unquestionable in the face of the facts. It’s against the law, it’s despicable to classmates, and it is potentially both dangerous and addictive without physician advice. Quite simply, using Adderall without a prescription is wrong and morally defenseless. CR

Online Connection Blue & White’s article investigating Adderall usage can be found at: unc.edu/bw/archives/2005/dec_05/adderall.htm.

The Daily Tar Heel article can be found at dailytarheel.com/media/paper885/.

Download a PDF of the Carolina Review’s Pit interview at unc.edu/cr/.

Terror Comes to Carolina

BY ADAM HERRING
CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR

ON MARCH 3, 2006, UNC-Chapel Hill students found themselves forcibly confronted with the realities of the twenty-first century paradigm of terror. A recent graduate, 23-year-old Mohammed Reza Taheri-azar, accelerated through the Pit during its most crowded time of day in a rented silver Jeep Grand Cherokee. From what is known of the event, Taheri-azar entered the Pit from the area between Lenoir and Greenlaw Halls and exited between Lenoir and Davis Library.

Taheri-azar's attack, fortunately, failed to seriously injure anybody, although nine people, including a visiting scholar, were struck. Six of the victims were treated at UNC Hospitals and released. Taheri-azar himself phoned police after the attack and was arrested at Plant Road, roughly a mile from campus. Throughout Friday afternoon he was

The undercurrent to the panic was confusion—confusion as to who would do such a thing and why they would do it.

Taheri-azar was more than willing to provide the answers himself, facilitating his own quick capture and identification. The shocking motivation for Taheri-azar's attack was soon revealed: according to campus police Chief Derek Poarch, Taheri-azar acted to "avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world." In his 911 call telling police where he could be arrested, he claimed he acted to "punish the government of the United States for its actions around the world." And in his first court appearance, Taheri-azar stated that his goal was to "spread the will of Allah."

It is unclear exactly what relationship Taheri-azar was able to draw between UNC students and responsibility for U.S. government policy or their alleged mistreatment of Muslims. The Muslim Students Association quickly responded, with a statement condemning the act.

The Folly of Terror

There is no indication that Taheri-azar is connected to al Qaeda or any other terrorist organization; no one else is believed to have been involved with the hit-and-run. But let no mistake be made—Taheri-azar is a terrorist, and what happened in the Pit at noon on March 3 was terrorism.

The United States Code of Federal Regulations defines terrorism as "...the unlawful use of force and violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives." Taheri-azar's action was certainly unlawful, definitely violent, and designed to further an activist political objective through striking a very specific segment of the population—the students of UNC-Chapel Hill.

Like most terrorist acts, Taheri-azar's crime was indiscriminate. No one was targeted specifically; males and females, of all races and ages, Christian, Jewish, Muslim, Hindu, were potential victims of Taheri-azar's despicable act. Such an act can only be perpetrated by a truly deranged, sick individual.

But Taheri-azar's act was not unique. Granted, this is the closest that most Chapel Hill students have ever had to come to the reality of terrorism. But what Taheri-azar did was sim-

TAHERI-AZAR IS A TERRORIST and what happened in the Pit was terrorism.

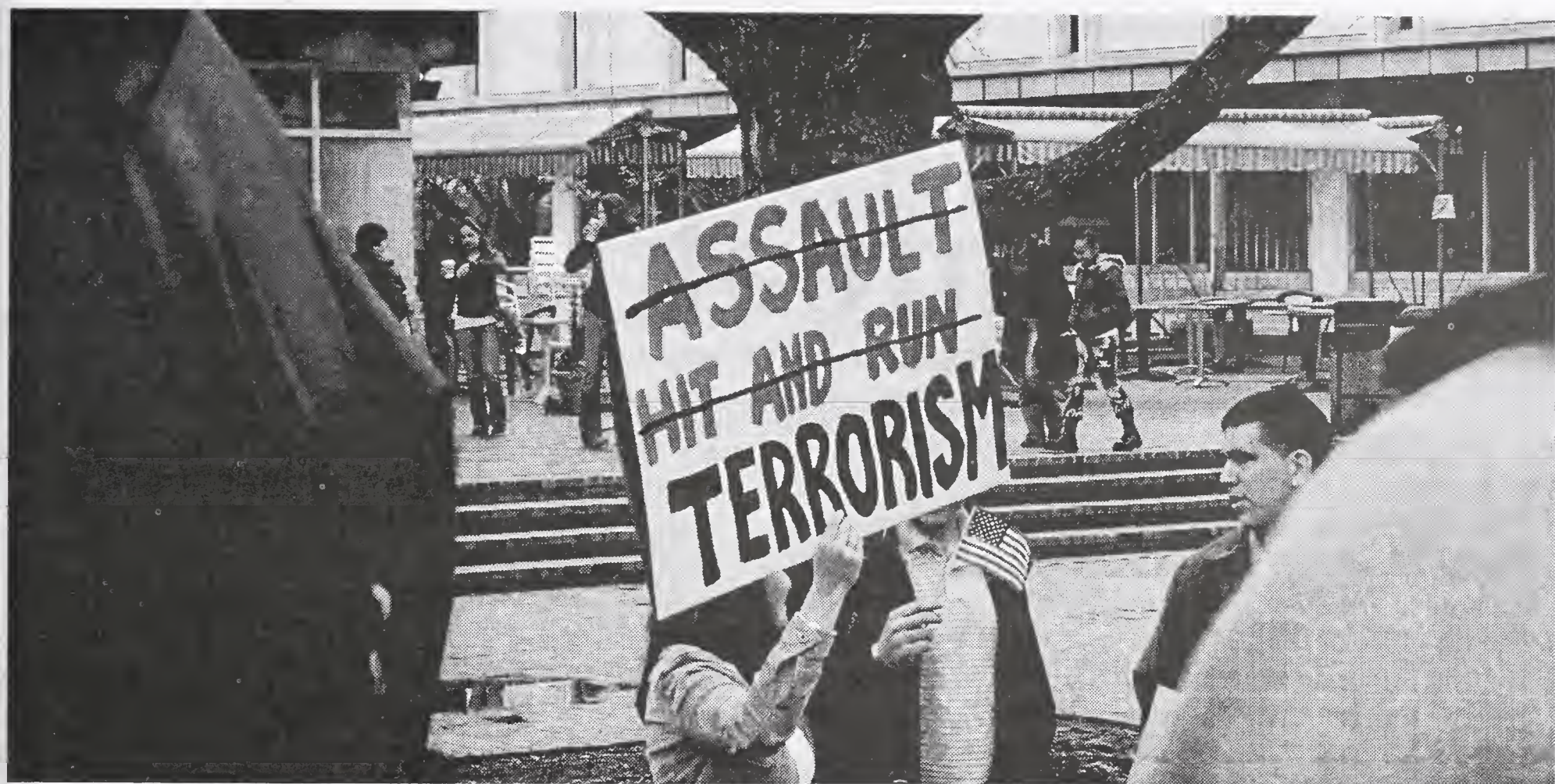
questioned at the Department of Public Safety, as a State Bureau of Investigation bomb squad blew down the door of Taheri-azar's Carrboro apartment as a precaution to searching the premises.

Taheri-azar was quickly charged with nine counts of attempted murder and nine additional counts of assault with a deadly weapon inflicting serious injury with intent to kill. By Saturday he had been transferred to Central Prison in Raleigh and was held on \$5.5 million bond. On March 6, Taheri-azar had his first court appearance in which he declined legal counsel.

Political Objectives

Beginning immediately after the crime, the campus population was almost paralyzed as people desperately called their friends, lingered around the back of Lenoir near the closed-off Pit, and hoped that no one close was involved.

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Students staged an anti-terrorism protest in the Pit on March 6.

ply a low-scale, low-budget, and catastrophically failed attempt at replicating the violence bred by the spread of global terrorism, much of it linked to radical Islam.

But Islamic terrorism should not be viewed as a reflection of Islam as a whole, and certainly not as representative of the religion's mostly peaceful adherents, who number well over a billion, and constitute the world's second largest religion. Indeed, as Taheri-azar demonstrated, all terrorism is often indiscriminate and, in the case of Islamic terrorism, very often results in the deaths of other Muslims. This is the irrational choice of the terrorist, and the proof that such acts are nonsensical and abhorrent.

Trying to Understand

As irrational and misguided as Taheri-azar's actions were, they are all the more difficult for Carolina students to understand. There is no clear link between those who Taheri-azar tried to run down cold-bloodedly and any guilt for any perceived crimes of the United States. The act is all the more confusing because no person or group was a rational target for Taheri-azar's rage. Making matters worse, the attack was perpetrated by one of our own, a very recent Carolina graduate—a traitor in the midst of the campus community.

Perhaps that encompasses the true emotional impact of Taheri-azar's act. It was a betrayal. It was a betrayal of reason and justice. It was a betrayal of the perpetrator's own purported faith, and that of his fellow believers. It was a betrayal of a country that, contrary to his claims about American mistreatment of Muslims, apparently allowed him to lead a life with the full protections and rights granted him

by American law, allowed him to pursue a higher education at one of the greatest public universities. Most damningly, his cowardly act was a betrayal to every other student and alumnus of Carolina. He attacked those with whom he once attended class, ate with in the dining hall, studied with in the library. He used his knowledge of campus life to pick the time, the place, and the method of attack that he felt would be most effective.

Ultimately though, traitors and terrorists fail. They fail because the betrayed community rejects its fear and comes together to oppose them. They fail because they have picked a lonely, unjust path, one which rejects the values of the community which, in this case, had welcomed Taheri-azar as a fellow student, a fellow Tar Heel. We may never truly understand why the attack in the Pit occurred. We may never know what Taheri-azar was thinking; it can be assumed, of course, that neither proper reason nor proper faith was present in his plans. If Carolina can take anything from this horrific experience, it is to treasure the bonds between us as students all the more. Carolina will live up, and already has lived up, to its honorable reputation in its reaction to this event. While it has been brought home to students that we must be wary of terror even in our midst, we must also work to cherish and preserve the bonds of amity that traitors such as Taheri-azar would seek to tear asunder. CR

Read More Kris Wampler writes about a rally held to protest terrorism. Read the article on **Page 16**.

Terror at UNC Was the event on March 3 a terrorist attack? View the Carolina Review blog and add your own comments online at unc.edu/cr/.

Anything But Comical

Carolina's Own Cartoon Controversy

BY BRENDON ANDERSON

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

THE DAILY TAR HEEL is really feeling the heat now. Its decision to run a re-creation of a controversial Danish cartoon has sparked a controversy on the UNC campus. Shortly after the drawing was released on Feb. 9, complaints and criticisms from mostly Muslim students poured into the office of the DTH. The next day, the UNC Muslim Students Association wrote to the DTH and requested an apology for publishing "degrading and insulting material." On Feb. 13, faculty members Margaret Jablonski and Archie Ervin admonished the DTH in a letter to the editor. But controversy nothing new for the DTH.

Cartoons in the DTH have always had the reputation and potential for being offensive to someone or some group. Included in that list are national and local political candidates, faculty members, athletes, campus groups and now religions.

"I think we've been pretty consistent all year in terms of a fierce, unwavering kind of commitment to freedom of expression to the extent that readers have the letter space, our cartoonists have their cartoon space, and our columnists have their column space...that's what journalism is about," said Ryan Tuck, editor of the DTH. "That's what free speech and free expression are about, and we're not going to back down from that."

The DTH has been steady over the years in proudly exercising their right to free expression regardless of social consequences. In fact, I would have been surprised if they had not published a cartoon on this global issue given their history.

The massive worldwide protests and acts of violence over the cartoon itself are somewhat ironic. The original drawing depicted the Muslim prophet Muhammad with a bomb incorporated into his black turban. The re-creation of that cartoon in the DTH once again depicted Muhammad, this time looking through traditional Arabic windows to see a Danish flag and Muslim protestors burning flags and rioting. A message derived from both of these cartoons is that

many times followers of Muhammad take his teachings too far and commit worldwide terrorist attacks in his name.

As reported by CNN.com, the worldwide death toll resulting from violent protests over the cartoons has risen to over ten. The burning of Danish flags, attempted attacks on Danish embassies, ambassador residences, and boycotting of Danish products by Muslims in the East have shown the world that the international Muslim community is indeed prone to aggressive and sometimes violent response to perceived grievances.

The statement written by the UNC Muslim Students Association claimed that "By publishing this cartoon, the DTH is no longer commenting on a fringe group but is attacking Islam, which preaches peace."

**CARTOONS IN THE DTH
have always had the reputation and potential for being offensive
to someone or some group.**

While the majority of Islamic doctrine indeed advocates peace instead of violence, it is incorrect to identify more than 10,000 Muslim protestors as a mere "fringe group." The Middle East has been traditionally notorious for violent protests, flag burnings, attacks on foreign embassies and overall anger toward western society. In respect to this cartoon depiction, the actions of the masses in response have been indicative of the of the cartoon's meaning. The Muslim community criticized in the cartoon has lived up to its criticism by responding in a way that makes non-Muslims question the doctrine of Islam. Whether they realize it or not, the clerics who advocate the physical attacks on the Danish embassies are only hurting the image of Islam and reinforcing the stereotype already possessed by many Westerners.

The newest development to this story occurred in Pakistan on Feb. 17, where a Muslim cleric offered a reward of \$1 million for killing Danish cartoonists who drew pictures of the prophet. One would think that by now they would realize that violence and aggression are not the ways to con-

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vince the world that Islam is a religion of peace. Yet those are the all-too familiar scenes implanted into the heads of Americans and Europeans, who will continue to stereotype until the cause for the stereotype is eliminated.

It is sad how the Danish and DTH cartoons have offended the wrong people. Unarguably the cartoon was focused at criticizing those Muslims that commit acts of violence in the name of Muhammad. Any person that has Muslim friends or knows individuals who are Muslim undoubtedly did not associate the drawing with those Muslim acquaintances. The reason for this is simple: The majority of Americans know that most Muslims are not violent, would not advocate violence and are normal people just like the rest of us. The cartoon was associated with those Muslims that take the teachings of Muhammad too far and commit terrorist acts in his name.

The cartoon should not offend Muslims who are not represented by its characterization. Rather, it should have initiated conversations on the topic of violence and Islam, perhaps moderated by Muslim theologians themselves, before the subsequent protests and the violence gave the world another negative topic to discuss. Here at the University, the cartoon controversy did just that. On Feb. 17, the Muslim Student Association sponsored a vigil entitled, "Extinguishing Ignorance with Knowledge," a panel discussion that served as a peaceful protest of the DTH cartoon.

The fact that the cartoon sparked discussion may have been part of the reason the DTH chose to publish it. Ryan Tuck acknowledged the tendency and responsibility of newspapers to foster such conversations.

"Since their founding, newspapers have been a medium to spark discussion, a place to challenge beliefs, to challenge pre-existing ideals, to get people talking," said Tuck.

He is right. The publication of this cartoon by the DTH certainly instigated discussion and challenged beliefs and perhaps the faith of some Muslims. However, Muslim students who have already disassociated themselves with their violent members of the faith need to realize that this cartoon and the ideals it exhibits do not represent all Muslims. They do not represent the Muslims here on campus. They do not

represent the non-violent Muslims in the United States. They do not represent the non-violent Muslims in the world. They only serve to represent those Muslims that act violently while claiming to be following the teachings of Muhammad.

One must ask this question: Where are the mass Muslim protests over the Muslims committing acts of violence around the world? For a religion that preaches peace, one would expect large numbers of peaceful Muslims to speak out against their violent counterparts. Why aren't there marches in the United States criticizing the violent Muslim reaction throughout the world?

As a member of the secular press, the DTH had every right to publish the cartoon regardless of regulations within the religion of Islam that prohibit the visual depiction of the prophet Muhammad.

In the statement released to the DTH, the UNC MSA wrote, "Yesterday The Daily Tar Heel printed a political cartoon depicting the Prophet Muhammad, whom Muslims view as the ideal expression of God's message. Muslims believe illustrating him degrades the divine essence of Islam and any personified depictions of the Prophet are strongly prohibited."

It is unfair for Muslims to expect members of the

secular DTH to either understand Muslim feelings towards depicting the prophet Muhammad or feel obligated to cater to the beliefs of that religion. The definition of the word "secular," as defined by dictionary.com, is: "Worldly rather than spiritual." The secular press cannot be expected to adhere to the beliefs of any religion, let alone make exceptions for one and not the other. If the DTH had to research every religious restriction prior to publishing an article, it would never get anything done, let alone be allowed to objectively report the news! The premise behind objectivity is the ability to publish without the existence of religious, political or cultural affiliation. Should the DTH or any other secular publication honestly be required to cater to the religion of Islam, Christianity, Judaism, Buddhism or any other religion?

The secular press has reserved its right to freely publish information regarding topics of controversy because



Please See Cartoons, Page 17

INTERVIEW WITH STUDENT BODY PRESIDENT ELECT JAMES ALLRED

BY TAYLOR STANFORD

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

Q. When the results were announced in Carroll 111, what was your initial reaction?

So many things. Really I was just thinking, "Get ready." You know, I want to make sure I'm ready to put this whole platform into place and make sure that the rest of Carolina is ready to work with me. It was such a fulfillment because it was the fulfillment of a year's research and a year's work. We did a lot of work to be able to write up the entire platform. But it was also the beginning of a whole other year of work. I was just preparing myself mentally for the year ahead.

Q. You applauded over toward Holloway and his campaign after the results were announced. However, what do you think that you brought to the table that set you apart from Holloway? Why did you win over him?

We had decided very early on that we wanted to build a platform that had various proposals that applied to every student, not just large student organizations. I think that our message really resonated with the student body. It was that every student could find something in my platform that applied to him or her, particularly when you're talking about things like student health, academic advising and parking. These are things that students deal with on a day to day basis. Every student deals with these things in one way or another. They wanted to see some sort of improvement in the services that they're

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using.

Q. Would you be open to adopting any planks from Holloway's platform for the coming year?

Absolutely. There were several planks on his platform that didn't end up on ours that have to do with diversity training and looking more at increasing not just the diversity climate at UNC but having diversity options that appeal to a broad spectrum of students. That is something that Bernard had much more focus on than I did, and I'm very interested in finding out more about who he talked and what progress he made because I'd love to pick up where he left off.

Q. Along those same lines, would you be open to having Bernard as part of your administration?

Bernard is a strong leader. He has a lot of great ideas. I'd be very happy to work with him, and I hope to work with him in the coming year. I certainly will be talking with him again about apply-

ing for an officer position. I'm not sure if he'll chose to do that or not, but no matter how he's involved, I hope to be involved with him personally on some level throughout the coming year. He has done a lot of research on his proposals and gotten this far. I want to be involved with him in the development of these proposals.

Q. You had the endorsement of both the College Republicans and the Young Democrats. What did this mean for you, especially since the organizations stands for markedly different things?

We were very proud. That was a huge victory for us. I think it shows and speaks to the strength of our platform that we did have proposals in our platform written for all students. Not just for specific interest groups, but for all students. I think that's what shows through in this.

Q. In an interview with *Carolina Week* after the results were announced, you

said you wanted to focus on a smooth transition between your administration and Seth Dearmin's. How do you intend on doing this?

We've already started. Seth Dearmin and I are meeting every Tuesday and Thursday at noon for an hour. We've already started going through a lot of the documents of student government and all of the personnel. Additionally, I'll be going to every meeting he goes to until April. Seth and I also went to Winston-Salem for the state Association of Student Government meeting, and it was a great opportunity. I met every other student body presidents from schools in the system and a lot of the delegates. I'm really glad to be able to work with these people.

Q How important is to establish good communication with other student body presidents in the system?

It's becoming increasingly important and it depends on what the focus of your term is. But I think it's something that is becoming increasingly important particularly in regards to lobbying efforts. Right now, we've seen sort of a drop off in lobbying the general assembly, lobbying on behalf of students. But a lot of our proposals, including tuition and increased funding from the state, both rely on support from the other 15 campuses in the system. And I'll be working closely with them to make sure we're all establishing a unified direction that we're all moving in the same way in our lobbying efforts at the state level.

Q. What will be the first plank of your platform that you intend to work on?

The most important thing when you're first entering office is to establish a unifying direction among all branches of government. So, the first issues on our platform we will work on are the ones where we're anticipating help from other branches of government. The major ones will be looking at the structure of the honor court. I'll be meeting with the Honor Court and the

diversity outreach coordinator and setting the direction for working together to make sure we have a more diverse honor court for next year. Beyond that, there are several things that involve communicating with the other branches or collaborating with the other branches. I've spoken with members of Student Congress already about stipends, revising Title VI, and about the several things that are left over from the last administration that didn't get enough attention. I want to make sure that we turn attention to these issues.

Q. Which plank do you have the most personal attachment to?

I think the one I'm most passionate about is fixing academic advising. That is something that applies to so many students. It's just the one platform plank that we felt the most enthusiastic about, and it's the one we heard the most feedback about from students and organizations. It's the one where I think we have the farthest to go, as well, in many respects, but the administration is enthusiastic about it. I'm enthusiastic about it. I know students are enthusiastic about it. So, it's going to take a lot of work, but there's a lot of energy behind it.

Q. Seth Dearmin ran on the same platform of making tuition predictable for the duration of a student's time at Carolina. How does your plan differ and what are you going to do to make sure that tuition is predictable?

There are two reasons why mine will be successful where his failed. The first is that mine is a different plan. Seth's plan is more in line with the Illinois plan where students come in paying a certain amount and will pay the same amount for four years. That's a dangerous plan. That's a plan that the BOT has expressed reservations about if not outright disdain for. It's a plan that if we have an emergency funding need, the full brunt of the funding will be shifted to one class of students in one year, and that to me seems unfair.

My plan is different and, and my plan is much more specific. My plan is to allow the university to plan tuition five years in advance. That's something that the Board of Trustees is very excited about. It's something that the university administration has been pushing for, and it's something that we've met with the general administration at all 16 campuses, and it is something that they've had enthusiasm for. Erskine Bowles thinks it's a great idea. Because we have a more specific proposal and because we've found a better audience for our proposal, I'm much more confident that our plan will be successful this year.

Q. An inter-university book sale/book rental has been suggested as a way to keep costs down for students. Being concerned about rising costs, do you think this is a feasible solution to the ever growing cost to students?

This is a plan that comes out of other campuses in the university system. Several colleges now have this system, but they tend to be smaller campuses with a smaller curriculum with a smaller turnover for course options. I think that the practicality of doing it at somewhere like UNC-Chapel Hill is very low. It's not something that I made a priority. It's something that we've researched but I didn't make it a priority because it think that the capital start up costs are too high for students to see any direct benefits in the first 30 years. What it would entail is: the university would have to buy every book for every student for every course, and then the books would be rented out by students. And of course this capital cost would be astronomical. It's on the order of tens of millions of dollars. Now I will say that general administration has discussed providing the capital for this, but I don't think they have it. and if they do, I think they could do a lot for students by investing it elsewhere into different systems. CR

Free Trade vs. Fair Trade

BY NANCY DEMARIA
GUEST WRITER

ON FEB. 20 THE Economics Club and UNC-CH Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow (CFACT) hosted a forum entitled “Free versus Fair Trade.” The forum featured professors Ralph Byrns, a free market proponent, and Patrick Conway, an advocate of fair trade. Although they were on opposite sides of the issue, both professors shared many of the same economic points and presented a truthful interpretation of free versus fair trade to an eager audience.

Byrns began by relating several of the benefits of free trade, such as comparative advantage, dynamic gain, and interdependence between consumers and suppliers. Through comparative advantage, those that lose through trade are always fewer than those that gain. Byrns said that the more one gains through trade, the more one may invest back into other businesses and collective projects as well (such as roads, schools, etc.). Through interdependence, free markets also contribute to peaceful societies, through the shared desire to continue trade instead of conflict.

Byrns noted that before the industrial revolution, 70 percent of the American economy was based on agriculture. Now, less than 1 percent of the economy is agricultural. Technological advances decreased the price and difficulty of producing food and increased our ability to trade with others to obtain food. However, Byrns said that this caused farmers to find other sources of

income.

“It seemed cruel for the market system to simply say ‘Go away,’ to the farmers. But now I don’t want to go out at 5 a.m. every morning to milk a cow, and the cow doesn’t want me to either,” he said. The technological advances were overall beneficial, despite the initial setbacks for farmers of the time.

Professor Conway stated that there is no conflict between this free market system and fair trade. Fair trade, he said, allows the standard of living to rise in all countries because fair trade businesses pledge to support certain wage levels and working conditions.

“Fair trade is a philosophy that governs the purchases of consumers,” he said. “Consumers may choose to pay a premium for foreign goods with the ‘fair trade’ credential.”

Therefore, he emphasized that fair trade does not conflict with free markets, and is simply an overlay on free trade created by moral decisions. The producers are provided with a “living wage” by an intermediate partnership with an NGO or fair trade company. According to Conway, the responsibility lies with the consumers to determine whose fair trade standards to trust – corporations, NGOs, or PhD executives. The consumers must do research to be able to accurately judge the “fair trade” label.

However, therein lies the unintended consequences of fair trade, said Byrns. A private individual may not have a lot of choice or ability to research if a corporation, such as the one that produces Carolina athletic clothing, decides to market the Carolina logo with exclusively “fair trade” products. Then

the consumer is forced to pay the elevated fair trade price. Byrns also said that fair trade has the potential to create a dual-labor market, in which fair trade discriminates against certain sections of the labor force. For example, because children are not allowed to be employed in a fair trade system, a 16-year-old homeless orphan may be unfairly excluded from the system, and forced to starve on the streets.

According to Conway, the goal of fair trade is to raise everyone’s standards, not just the standards of a few. However, Byrns questioned if this is actually possible. Instead, Byrns promoted the importance of continued freedom in markets, coupled with the assistance of the government through trade adjustment compensation. More people will benefit through comparative advantage as a result of such free trade transitions in the economy, Byrns said. But we still need to provide, to a certain extent, for those left behind.

It seems that while Professor Conway believes that free and fair trade are not in conflict with one another and therefore mutually beneficial, Professor Byrns believes that the unintended consequences of fair trade are detrimental to economic progress. Therefore, it is necessary to promote the continued use of free trade, which has propelled us to the technological advantages and higher standard of living that we have today.

The benefits of free trade for many different countries and people are abundant. “Kuwait, without free trade, is a land of sand, camels and oil, and more sand, camels and oil!” Byrns said. “Free markets allow a highly specialized economy to be successful.” CR

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Culture Corner

UNIVERSITY

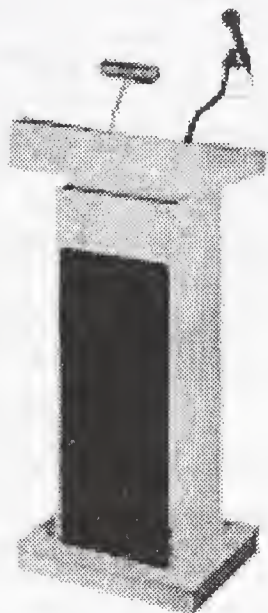
Di-Phi: The Oldest Organization

On June 3, 1795, James Mebane became the first president of the Debating Society, the first student organization at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Not long after its start, the society branched into two parts, the Dialectic Society and the Concord Society, which became known as the Philanthropic Society.

Originally, each student at the University was required to become a member of one of the Societies, and each student could decide which one to join. However, much as the rivalry between in-state schools remains strong, the rivalries between the “Di” and the “Phi” societies, as they were known, is said to have run deep. A student could not be a member of both societies and bitter battles waged between the societies over potential members. According to legend, this rivalry came to a head when a duel broke out, and a student was killed. After this, the University and the Societies decided that students from west of Orange County would be a member of the Dialectic Society, and those students from east of Orange County would be members of the Philanthropic Society.

After the University reopened from being closed during the Civil War, the Societies quickly reconvened. On Sept. 15, 1875, both societies met in different locations, and both were attended by key North Carolina figures, including Zebulon B. Vance. Not only did these individual societies add to the intellectual atmosphere of the early University, they also gave it one of its most defining characteristics: the Carolina blue and white we have come to love. The

Dialectic Society adopted powder blue as its color, representing excellence. The Philanthropic Society had white, representing truth and virtue. Ribbons of these colors appeared on diplomas as an indication of which society the student was a member. After a football game with the University of Virginia, and having seen the banners



of orange and blue that the university boasted, the University decided to adopt powder blue and white as its official colors. The Yackety Yack, the University’s annual, the first campus newspaper, and two campus magazines were also started by the societies.

In 1959, the individual societies merged to form the Joint Senate of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, one of the most prestigious and elite organizations at the University. Di-Phi, as it has become to be known, is not only known for its contributions to Chapel Hill. As Gladys Coates recounted in *The History of Student Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*, the Societies, individual branches at the time, made a significant contribution to Princeton

University to keep the institution out of financial ruin in the late 19th century.

Today, Di-Phi is known not only as the oldest student organization at the University, but also as the oldest student group in the South or at any public university. And while membership is still determined based on geographic origin with respect to Orange County, those senators, or members of Di-Phi, from Chapel Hill or from outside of North Carolina can determine which society they will be affiliated with. After finding its home in Person Hall, South Building, and Old East, Di-Phi now meets every Monday on the top floor of New East (the Societies also have a chamber in New West, which is under renovation). Here, a weekly debate takes place that is open to the public. Even though membership is no longer required, many seek to earn the title of “Senator” within one of the Societies. Students who wish to join must find a sponsor among senators, attend three meetings and present what is known as a “petitioning speech” to the society during the third meeting to be considered for membership.

While the makeup of the organization has changed over the past two centuries, the contributions of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies at the University have made marks that have shaped the face of the University as we see it today. And as the University and the organization continue to evolve, their contributions to the future of the University are sure to continue as well.

—Taylor Stanford

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

LEANING LEFT

The Voting Affiliations of UNC Deans & Administrators

BY ALEX ORTIZ

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

MANY STUDENTS KNOW of the liberal bias in UNC's classrooms. Carolina professors are notorious for asserting their left-wing ideas. But what of the administrators that shape policy-making on campus? Sadly, the situation is much the same. The vast majority of the Chancellor's Office staff and the university's deans affiliate themselves with the Democratic Party. Administrators have often let these views get in the way of their professionalism.

In 2002 the University tried to revoke the student group status of InterVarsity, a Christian campus fellowship, because the group required its officers to be Christian. In 2004 Elyse Crystal verbally attacked a student over the class listserv because he said that he was morally opposed to homosexuality. Although the lecturer was reprimanded, she remains at UNC today. Later that year, the University tried to revoke the student group status of a Christian fraternity because the group required its members to be Christian. The fraternity filed suit against the University and the case is still in court.

Liberal bias recently manifested itself in the form of extreme political correctness when the administration condemned The Daily Tar Heel's publication of a cartoon depicting the prophet Muhammad. Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs Margaret Jablonski wrote a letter to the editor criticizing the student-drawn cartoon claiming it "was hurtful and offensive to members of our campus community." Junior Clark Tew, like many students, sent Jablonski a letter questioning her stance.

His letter drives home the right of all campus organizations to engage in public discourse. Tew reminds Jablonski

that: "The university as an institution is without religious affiliation, and it is ridiculous to hold the student body and its press accountable for religious prohibitions observed by only some." While The Muslim Students Association has every right to criticize the DTH for the decision to run the cartoon, those in the South Building should keep their opinions to themselves.

Should we be surprised by the administrator's politics? Certainly not. Of those nineteen members of the Office of the Chancellor that are listed with the North Carolina State Board of Election's online database, thirteen of them are Democrats. There are only three listed Republicans.

Unbeknownst to most students, Carolina administrators also give quite a bit of money to Democratic candidates. According to www.opensecrets.org, in 2005 alone, President of the University Erskine Bowles gave \$6,200 to liberal politicians. Hillary Clinton received \$4,200 of the donations. The Board of Trustees Chairman Nelson Schwab also gave \$1,000 to Democratic Senator Tom Carper in 2005.

Chancellor Moeser, himself a registered Democrat, has in his speeches emphasized the importance of political diversity among campus officials. Perhaps Chancellor Moeser should start by considering the politics of those working directly under him. As the University has demonstrated several times, an administration lacking in diversity of thought can be a dangerous thing. The political homogeneity that exists within the UNC administration will only lead in the future to the suppression of ideas that stray from the administration's party line. CR

DOES ADMINISTRATION POLICY LEAN LEFT AS WELL?

ELYSE CRYSTAL

In 2004, Elyse Crystal verbally attacked a student in an e-mail because the student said he was morally opposed to homosexuality. Although she was reprimanded, Crystal remains a lecturer at the University.

DAILY TAR HEEL

After the Daily Tar Heel printed a cartoon of the prophet Muhammad, Vice-Chancellor of Student Affairs Margaret Jablonski criticized the paper in a letter to the editor.

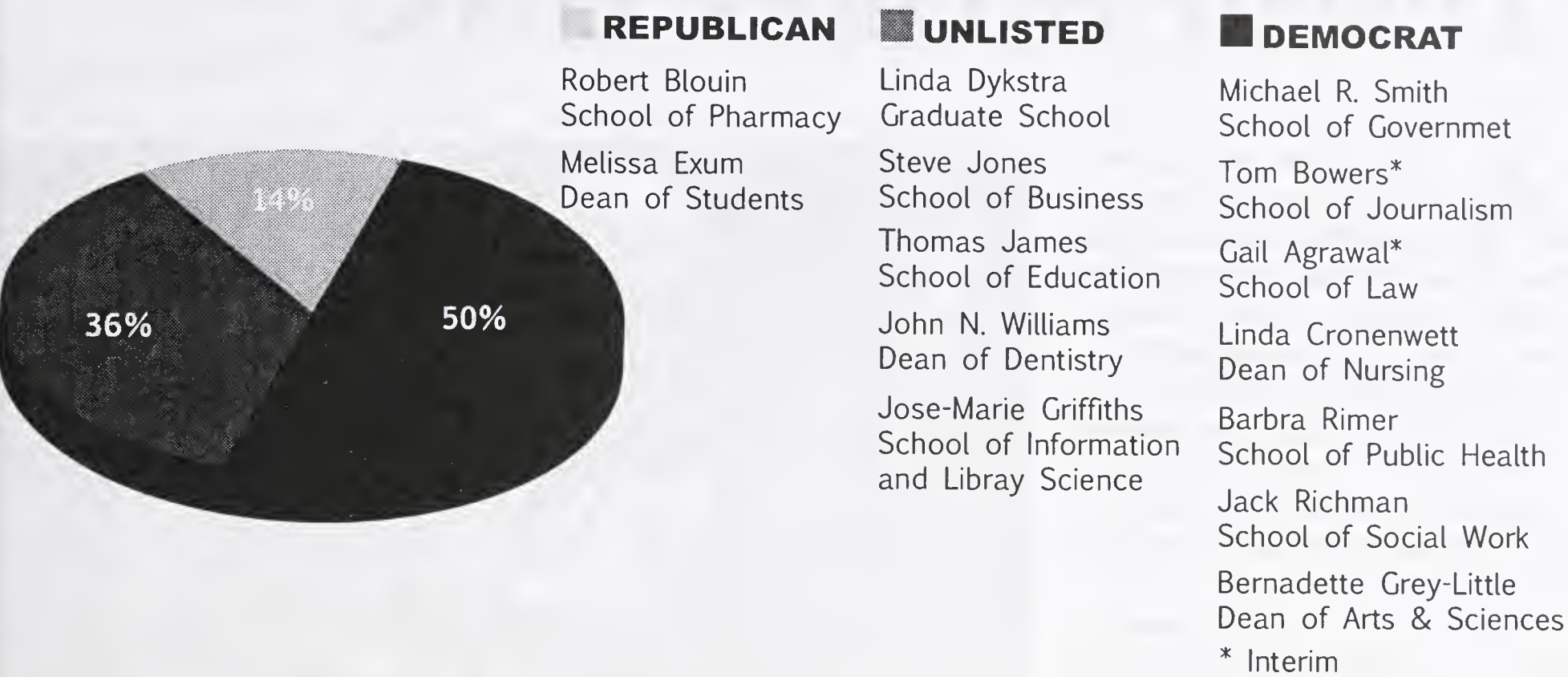
INTERVARSITY

In 2002, the University attempted to revoke the student group status of the Christian campus fellowship because the group required its officers to be Christian. The Administration eventually backed down.

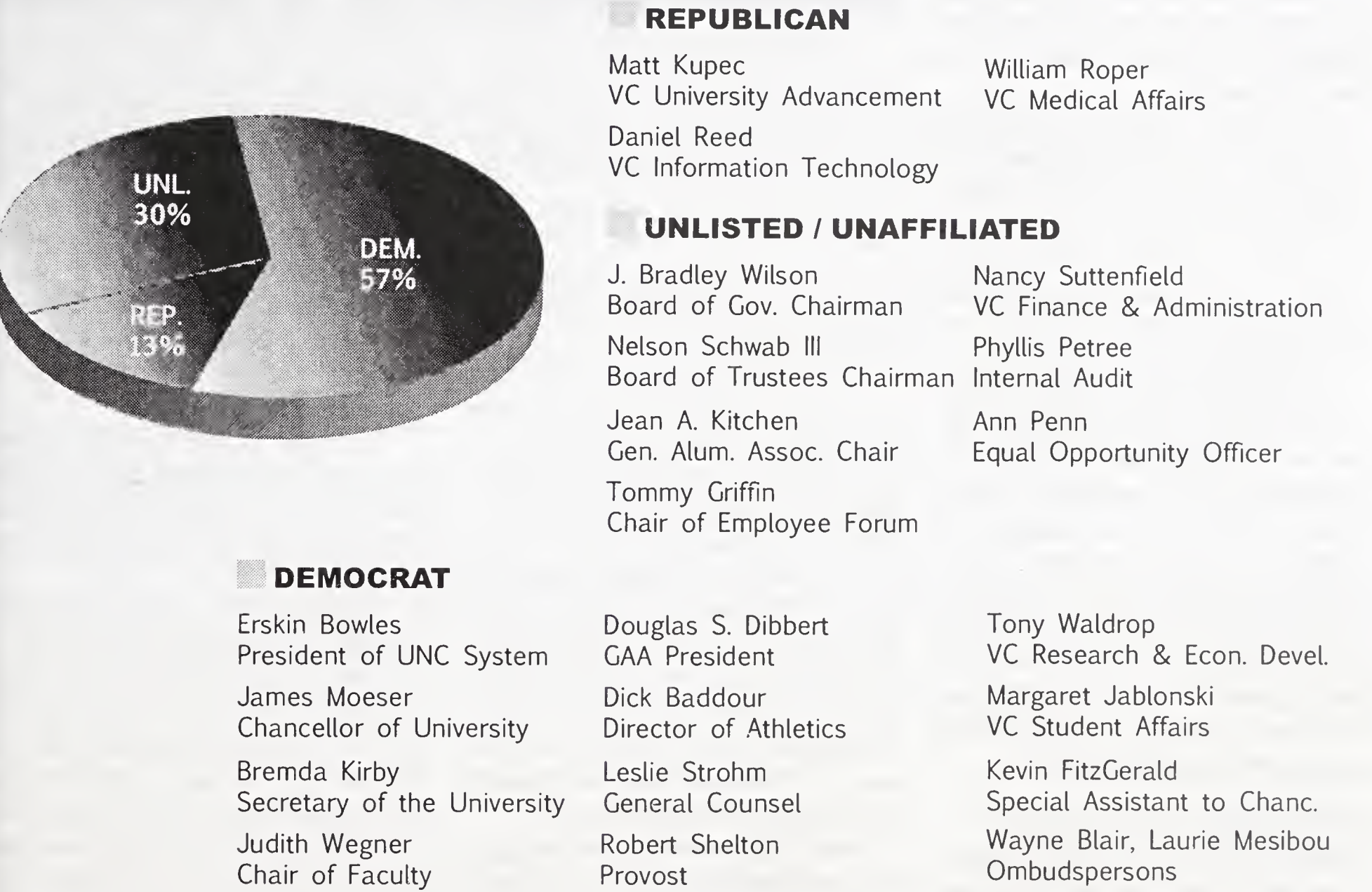
ALPHA IOTA OMEGA

The University attempted to revoke the status of Alpha Iota Omega, a Christian fraternity, because the group required its members to be Christians. A lawsuit filed by the fraternity remains in court.

POLITICAL AFFILIATION OF UNC DEANS



POLITICAL AFFILIATION OF UNC ADMINISTRATION



Terror Strikes UNC

BY KRIS WAMPLER
GUEST WRITER

AN ATTACK HAS BEEN committed on innocent civilians. The perpetrator claims his actions were intended to “avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world.” Adding to this, the madman also declares the attack was designed to “punish the government of the United States for their actions around the world.” Finally, in court, this individual expresses gratitude “for the opportunity to spread the will of Allah.”

Which attack am I referring to: Sept. 11? An insurgent backlash in Iraq? Another grisly beheading of a captured westerner?

None of the above. No, the attack from which this rhetoric emanated happened much closer to home – on our very own campus.

On Friday, March 3, the Carolina community was shocked when UNC alumnus Mohammed Taheri-azar drove an SUV into a lunchtime crowd at the Pit. While thankfully no one was seriously hurt, the above statements certainly raise the question of whether this was a terrorist attack.

The Monday following the attack, several students – myself included – organized a demonstration in the Pit to urge the University to label this a terror attack. UNC has so far dismissed the incident as nothing more than a crime. But hit-and-runs are not ideological. They are not aimed at the government or its policies via noncombatant college students. They are not religiously motivated or intended to carry forth a message to the rest of society.

Kris Wampler, a junior journalism and political science major from Charlotte, North Carolina, is a regular contributor to Carolina Review. Take a look at Wampler’s blog: www.livejournal.com/~the_wampler



Perhaps the attack doesn’t seem like terrorism because no one was killed and nothing as violent as a beheading or airplanes flying into buildings happened. As best we know, Taheri-azar is not connected with any larger movement like Al-Qaida. And, unlike many terrorists, this particular one gave himself up, rather than fighting to the death to avoid capture.

But the incident must be judged in its proper context. This was not someone having a bad day. According to investigators, Taheri-azar had been planning his attack for two years. A four-wheel drive Jeep Grand Cherokee was his weapon of choice because he believed he could “run things over and keep going.” Taheri-azar chose to attack just before noon precisely because he believed the Pit would be the busiest at this time. He carried pepper spray and a knife in case someone threatened or trapped him during the attack.

And then comes the investigation at Taheri-azar’s apartment. According to The Charlotte Observer, in addition to a paperback copy of the Quran, officers found such books as “Endgame:

The Blueprint for Victory in the War on Terror” and “Democracy Matters: Winning the Fight Against Imperialism.” A search has also revealed an application for a gun permit and Navy SEAL training videotapes.

Despite the nature of the attack, Taheri-azar’s own statements to police, and the items found in his apartment, many are objecting to efforts to label this an act of terrorism. And UNC is doggedly refusing to do so.

“The fact is, this is not the university’s call,” Chancellor James Moeser said. “The U.S. attorney will determine whether or not this is an act of terrorism.”

While it is true that only federal officials can determine the attack to legally be terrorism, that is not really the point, and it was not the point of the rally. No one is arguing that it is Moeser’s job to classify this as terrorism. Rather, the chancellor missed an important opportunity to stand with the Carolina community and rebuke what happened on March 3. This is in stark contrast to the chancellor’s reaction last year when Thomas Stockwell, a

gay student, was attacked near campus. Moeser attended an anti-hate rally last year to deliver remarks. This year, he didn't even show up to a rally that expressed outrage at several students being run over by an Islamic extremist.

Last year, police labeled the attack on Stockwell a "hate crime." However, the attack was technically not a hate crime, because state statutes do not currently cover sexual orientation. Did Moeser stand up and say it was the General Assembly's job – and not that of police – to determine the attack to be a hate crime? Did he chastise the police for calling the attack a hate crime when it technically wasn't? Certainly not.

The attack last year could not be prosecuted under North Carolina hate crime statutes – even though the police labeled it as such. But this stopped no one from calling the attack a hate crime. Likewise, even if federal officials decline to label this most recent incident as terrorism – and even if there is no way he could be charged under anti-terrorism laws – the University should have no qualms about calling it

what it is.

And that, really, is the ultimate point. Chancellor Moeser's job, at least in part, is to speak out on behalf of students. Aside from a couple university-wide emails and statements to the media, however, he has done very little.

Instead, the University has followed its predictable course of not wanting to offend its Muslim population. This is a trend dating back at least to the beginning of my career at UNC, and undoubtedly much earlier. As a freshman in 2002, my class was initially required to read a pro-Islamic text, "Approaching the Quran." The book glossed over the violent aspects of Islamic culture and gave Carolina's first entering class since Sept. 11 a one-sided view of a complicated religion. In February of this year, the Daily Tar Heel published a cartoon depicting the Prophet Muhammad, which campus Muslims deemed offensive. This prompted a letter to the editor from two high-level administration officials, Margaret Jablonski and Archie Ervin, condemning the cartoon.

Compare this to the University's treatment of its Christian community. UNC's nondiscrimination policy for student groups has a long and troubling history. The policy nearly disqualified InterVarsity Christian Fellowship as a recognized student group. It is currently threatening Alpha Iota Omega's right to exist as an exclusively Christian fraternity. More blatant is the fact that the DTH published a cartoon in late November that depicted Catholics as Nazis. But there were no letters to the editor from Jablonski or Ervin concerning these matters.

University officials are skilled at sticking to the game plan, even to the point of absurdity. And they are determined to not let the "T" word slip, lest the fragile sensitivities of campus Muslims and liberals be slighted. But in the real world, terrorist attacks are serious business. When terrorism struck New York and Washington, DC, the public insisted upon leadership – not political correctness. We should demand nothing less when it hits our own campus. CR

Cartoons, continued page 10

of its existence as a secular body not bound by rules of religion. Religious publications follow the rules brought upon by their respective religions, and should not be expected to adhere to the standards of the secular press. For instance, it would violate the standards of a secular publication to refuse to cover an event involving homosexuality on campus although covering that event and showing pictures may offend students who disagree with homosexuality. Likewise, coverage of such an event would not be expected by a publication that professes Christianity, since Christians are typically against homosexual behavior. One part of an individual's religious freedom is having the freedom to not be bound by the rules and laws of a religion not chosen by that religion. Hopefully from this example one can see how the DTH and other

secular publications have chosen to not be bound by religious obligation and therefore are exempt subsequent judgment.

Finally, I must make a case for diversity on campus. Oh, the great UNC, such a sponsor for diversity of opinion and viewpoints. Yet so many people have yet to consider that this cartoon merely expressed the viewpoint of the author. Why, at this school where everyone's ideas are supposed to matter, should the author of this cartoon or the DTH itself be shunned for simply expressing their opinion in ink?

After a controversial publication in 2001, Chancellor James Moeser stated that "Our campus community is not afraid to discuss issues that divide us, and we often look at such opportunities as a chance to broaden our horizons and define - and sometimes redefine -

our personal beliefs."

He has a point. We should not be afraid of the discussion caused by the printing of a controversial drawing. I believe that this university as an entity is too supportive of the effort to shun the expression of the DTH. When you look around and see all of the different cultures, groups, lifestyles, religions, sexual orientations and ideas this university promotes, it would be absurd to limit this free expression by the DTH in any way, shape or form. If you're going to allow diversity, you'd better be prepared for the challenges diversity brings. CR

Online Connection View the DTH's controversial cartoon online:
unc.edu/~pip/2_9.jpg.

Artist's Corner

Daydream

It suddenly got warmer last week.
The sun found the ground
And shaking tree tops that ached
For new light.
A winter's worth of cool that
Settles in the head is swept away gently
By March fingers.

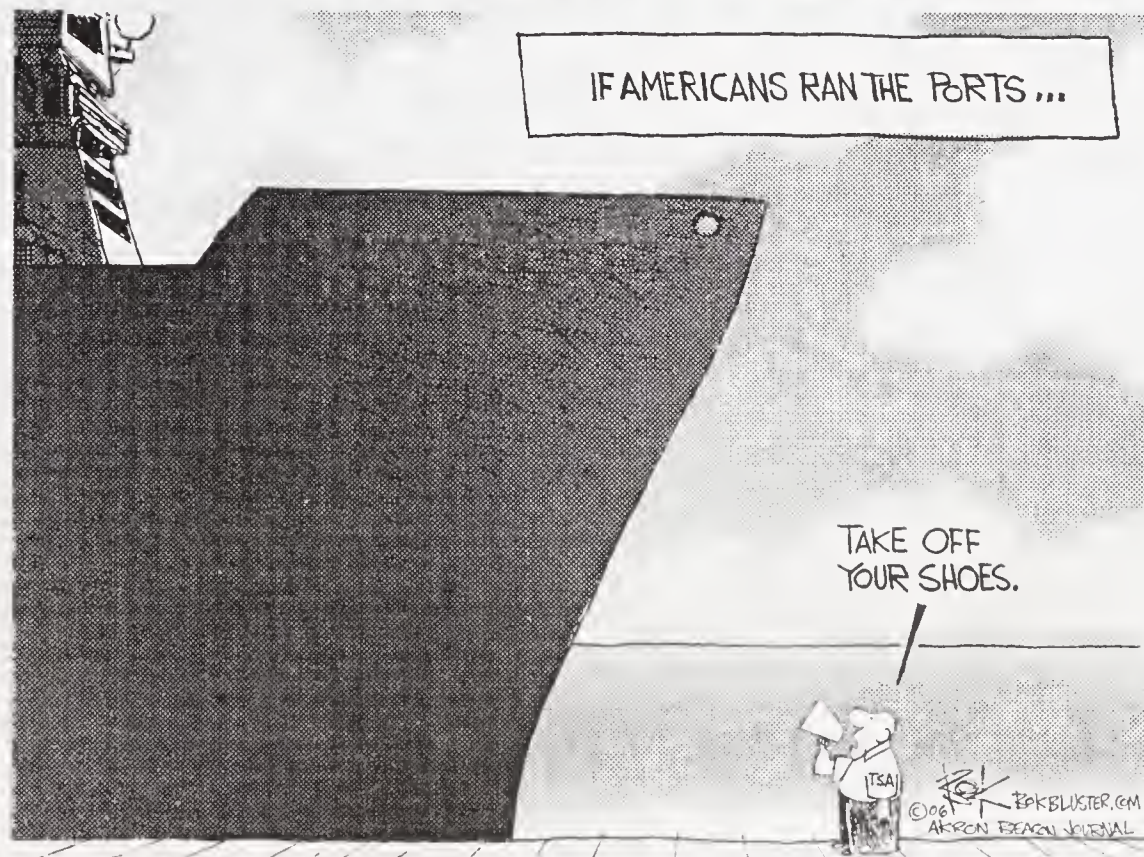
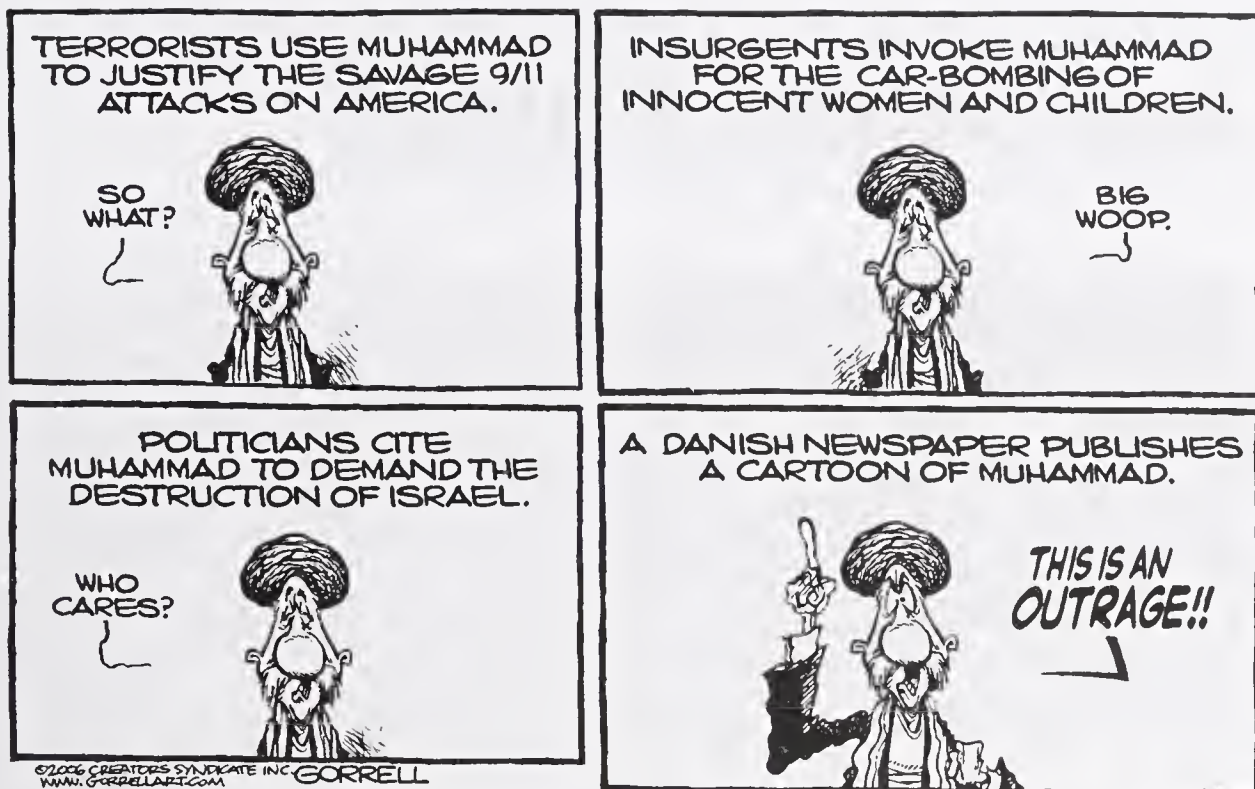
Finding the campus in a new glow,
Out of sleep, and hands out—
Little sun-ray-hands
Beaming with bare heat—
Finding the lull of twittering birds,
Full clouds, tiny flowers,
Assembles the honeyed-deep
Calm of daydream.

Sometimes daydreams halt.
Every plant, animal, person will bend
To the tide of tragedy
In the same low bow, to
Sudden change and the things human minds
Would rather leave in the dark of winter.

The sun will bow, too,
Right behind the tree tops and
Out of sight.
But the sun will be curtsying, as to a king,
For the fallen and those
Who fall without them here.



- Laura DeMaria is a freshman from Greensboro, North Carolina.



Special thanks to U.S. Business & Industry Council Educational Foundation for the use of the cartoons.

And One More Thing...



Muhammad Stands Out

Perhaps it is only fitting that the chambers of the Supreme Court could prove to be a battleground in a new religious controversy. The north wall of the Supreme Court chamber shows a clear image of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, despite Muslim tradition that prevents any depiction of the man. Clutching a sword and a book of laws, Muhammad and his neighbors watch over the justices night and day. Based on the recent clamor in Europe, the Middle East, and Chapel Hill over the printing of cartoons depicting Muhammad, it probably won't be long before some Middle Easterners are demanding the prophet's removal from the courtroom.

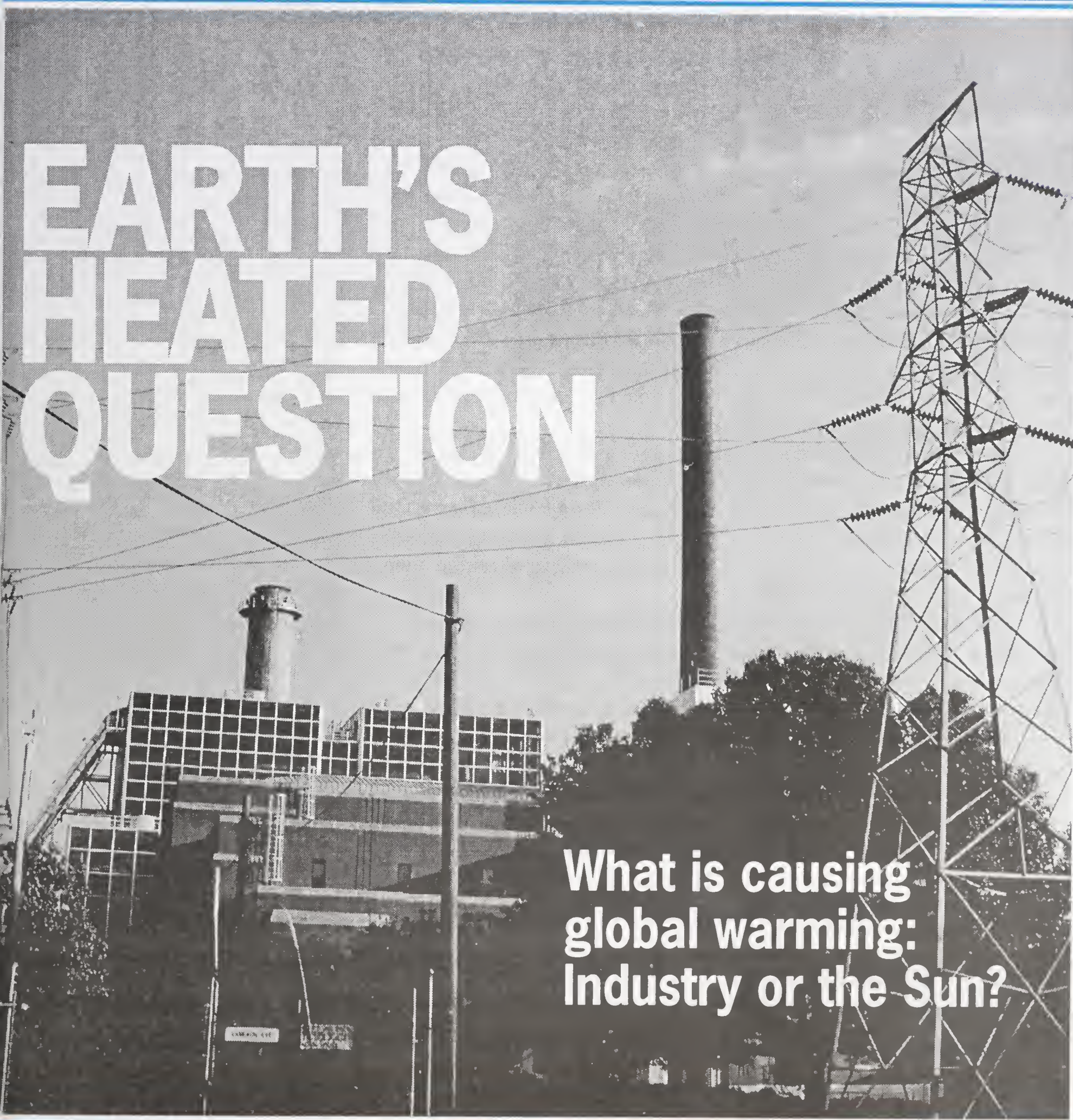
For the Supreme Court, long facing pressure to allow (and remove) monuments of Moses and the Ten Commandments in courts across the country, the fight shouldn't be anything out of the ordinary. For once, however, the Supreme Court may be on the side fighting to keep the religious icon in their building. After all, Charlemagne and Justinian — Muhammad's neighbors — would probably be lonely if the prophet was removed. The Christian duo would probably be more comfortable if Muhammad would put down the sword, however. These types of controversies don't require violent confrontations.

Carolina Review

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EARTH'S HEATED QUESTION

What is causing
global warming:
Industry or the Sun?

Inside: Solar Panels, Affirmative Action for Men,
Bombs over Baghdad, and more...

From the Editors

Dear Readers,

Some have argued that in this post-September 11th world, political ideology should give way to moderation and compromise. Disagreement over political matters, they say, hampers America's ability to find solutions to its domestic and foreign problems in the challenging 21st century. While we certainly support working for compromise where possible, Carolina Review also believes that certain principles are unshakeable. Conservatives should and must oppose attempts to widen abortion laws, create a socialist utopia in the United States, and undermine the strength of America's families. On some issues conservatives must be proud to stand up and defend the core beliefs that encapsulate them as individuals.

Over the past year, Carolina Review has attempted to illustrate its commitment to conservatism. When the Daily Tar Heel fired columnist Jillian Bades for her article supporting racial profiling, Carolina Review reported on the serious missteps made by the editors at the newspaper. When the GLTB-SA attempted to install unisex bathrooms across campus, Carolina Review pointed out the follies of their plan. And when Mohammed Taheri-azar attacked UNC students in the Pit, Carolina Review called the attack what it was: an act of terrorism.

Each of these events is just a microscopic example of the wider political battle taking place between the forces of liberalism and conservatism across the globe. And while this clash of ideologies will most likely not result in the spilling of blood, the conflict has the power to change human life as we know it. Conservatives must be prepared to state their views and fight for what is right.

Compromise for the sake of compromise does not yield progress. Instead, it tricks people into not questioning the "consensus." Case in point: global warming. The "consensus" is that people are causing global warming. But science is far from proving any cause for global heat.

So as you embark for that summer internship, luxurious vacation, or new job do not slip into a malaise of political inactivity. Vote in your local elections. Speak out against what you know is wrong. Challenge the viewpoints of your liberal friends. In short, stand up for your conservative beliefs. Your words and actions may mean more than you know.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Adam



**Carolina Review is printed on
100 percent non-recyclable,
non-biodegradable newsprint
manufactured from virgin
rainforest trees.**

Carolina Review

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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THE COVER

Many environmentalists believe that human factories, cars, and power plants are causing global warming. While earth is warming up, science doesn't prove that human pollution is causing the heat.

ONLINE AT UNC.EDU/CR/

BLOG

Recent discussions on the blog have been hate crimes, the Duke lacrosse team, and more...

BOOK REVIEWS

Take a look at Carolina Review's book reviews, then purchase the books you like.

Cheers & Jeers

Letters to the Editor?

During the past few years, Carolina Review has not been printing letters to the editor. This policy gave us more space for articles and conservative opinion.

The increasing number of responses that we have been receiving from you, the readers, however, shows that people are interested in having their voices heard within the pages of UNC's only conservative magazine.

Starting in this issue, therefore, the Review will begin printing the best letters to the editor it receives each month. Although it pains us to add liberal voices to the magazine, we will, as the title suggests, print both praises and criticisms of our magazine.

Here's how "Cheers and Jeers" will work: Send us your thoughts, criticisms, praises, or other letters to cr@unc.edu with "Letters to the Editor" in the title. Please limit your responses to no more than 300 words, and remember that Carolina Review reserves the right to edit letters for length, accuracy, and vulgarity. Please also include your name, major, year in school, and hometown.

Now you can play a small part in the best magazine on campus.

So to all those liberals that want to jump down our throats, here's your chance. Good luck. You're going to need it.

FITZ E. BARRINGER
BRIAN SOPP

Virgin Rainforest Trees?

I was reading Carolina Review the other day. I thought many of the articles were interesting and made good points. However, when I read the bottom note on the second page that said "Carolina Review is printed on 100 percent non-recyclable, non-biodegradable newsprint manufactured from virgin rainforest trees", I was a little confused. I am assuming this is a joke, but can you confirm this for me. I know it's a stupid question but I was just curious.

MATT GROSSO

Yes, Matt, the quote is a joke. By law we are not allowed to use virgin rainforest trees and Carolina Review is fully recyclable. But if we could...

Celebrate (Privatize the) Earth Day Speaker with a Pro-Progressive Technology, Anti-Ecofascist speaker, Kelvin Kemm!

Wednesday, April 26
7:00 pm
Union Room 2518A

Kelvin Kemm is an international advisor for the Committee for a Constructive Tomorrow and environmental technology expert.

In October 1996, Dr Kemm was honored by being the first person from Africa to be appointed to the European Science and Environment Forum (ESEF). He is also the 2003 winner of the NSTF (National Science and Technology Forum) Award. He has been honoured with the NSTF Award for sustained outstanding contributions to Science and Technology.

Sponsored by CFACT (UNC-Ch Collegians for a Constructive Tomorrow)

Mawyer Misfires

Activist Speaker Fails to Persuade Audience

BY TAYLOR STANFORD

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

After March's terrorist attack on UNC soil, University students are still asking how and why something like this could happen. In the course of this search, many organizations have hosted forums, speakers and protests in order to bridge the gap that exists between Muslim and non-Muslim students.

The UNC College Republicans followed suit on April 11, bringing Martin Mawyer to campus for a speech entitled "Jihad in America: How American Mosques are Grooming Home-Grown Terrorists." Mawyer is the president and founder of Christian Action Network, a non-profit lobbying organization dedicated to protecting traditional American family values and defending the United States against radical Islam.

"Why would someone want to run over nine innocent Americans on this university campus?" Mawyer began. He theorized that radical Islam targets Americans because of America's moral looseness, perceived desire to control oil supplies and America's military presence in Muslim lands. However, he said that it would not be enough for America to simply leave the Middle East.

"It's about complete and total world domination," he said.

He further expounded on extremist strategies for turning America into an Islamic state. The first strategy, he said, was the use of Islamic terrorism. Quoting the Quran, he said that what extremists are attempting to do through terrorist attacks is to limit the freedoms of Americans by instilling in them a sense of fear. He then quoted Osama bin Laden, mastermind behind the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, when he said that it was his religious and moral

responsibility to gain access to nuclear weapons in order to kill Americans.

The second strategy is to revive the practice of wahhabism, the practice of taking every word of the Quran literally. This practice of Islamic extremism is commonly taught in Saudi Arabian schools, and he said that our dependence on Saudi Arabia should highlight the increased danger that wahhabism poses to America.

America's dependence on Saudi oil helps to fund the "global underpinnings of Islamic terrorism" through "petrodollars", which is money funneled from the selling of oil to the support of mosques and other religious institutions around the world. He also said that 70 percent of American mosques are owned by Saudi Arabia, hence the "homegrown terrorism".

He ended the speech by bringing to light the negativity that extremists associate with moderate Muslims. He said that the ridicule that these Muslims are subject to as a result of their moderate stance on religious issues will ensure that only extremist ideas will be heard. This is furthered by the fact that the moderates do not have the media outlets to have their message heard by the masses.

He urged those in attendance to "never give an inch to radical Islam." He said that American leaders need to deport radical Islamists, secure the borders and ports and to "stop allowing the clerics of radical Islam to hide behind the First Amendment."

"You can't yell fire in a crowded theater, and you can't yell burn down America in a mosque," he said.

While his intentions were to inform a divided campus on the issues regarding Islamic extremism, Maw-

yer's speech only furthered the divide between Muslim and non-Muslim students on campus. The first indication of this was the fact that the small room in Gardner Hall was split down the middle, Muslim students on the right, non-Muslim students on the left.

And while the speech was aimed at targeting only extremists, all Muslims were labeled as dangerous under an umbrella of generalizations, ranging on commentary of religious practices to quotes from the Quran taken out of context. These issues, brought up by the Muslim students and guests in attendance, were flippantly thrown aside as Mawyer proceeded to act as the foremost expert on Islam.

If the purpose of such events is to bring students together, why is it that after each one, the rift grows deeper and wider, almost to the point that people are on the defense before a question is asked or a statement is made?

Mawyer did make some interesting points during his speech, especially with regard to America's dependence on Saudi Arabia and the country's funding of American mosques. But bringing in someone who could easily be considered a Christian extremist himself is not an effective way to spark meaningful dialogue between people.

In the end, the only thing that attendants left knowing was that Islamic extremism is dangerous. But if they were in America on Sept. 11, 2001 or Chapel Hill on March 3, 2006, they knew that to begin with. CR

Taylor Stanford is a junior journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina. Contact her at kstanfor@email.unc.edu.

BOMBS OVER Baghdad

BY ALEX ORTIZ
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

On Wednesday, April 5, educators, historians, military personnel, and students sat in the Sunflower Room at the Friday Center and listened to five speakers present on a variety of topics pertaining to the Iraq War. Moderator Richard Kohn opened the Triangle Institute for Security Study's (TISS) panel discussion 'The War in Iraq: Challenges and Options' by saying "We can't stay. We can't leave. We can't win."

TISS is an interdisciplinary consortium sponsored by UNC, Duke, and NC State. At meetings they address pertinent questions involving the safety of individuals, groups, peoples and nations. Since it was established in 1958, TISS has been conducting research and hosting seminars and conferences to promote education on national and international security.

The first speaker in the forum was Jeffrey Record who spoke from his experience working for the Department of Strategy and International Security at the US Air War College. Record's topic was "Why Insurgencies Win and Lose: Implications for the Iraq War." He began by presenting examples of conflicts in which the militarily stronger side won. He contrasted these with examples of wars in which the weaker side triumphed. Record contended that the insurgents could win:

- 1) If they had outside assistance from a strong supporting nation or group.
- 2) If their cause prompted a will and motivation to fight.
- 3) If the weaker forces had a better overall strategy.

For insurgent success to occur, guerrillas have to engage their enemy only when they are locally superior.

For Record there are two types of violence in Iraq. The first is perpetrated against reconstruction and the US troops stationed in the country. The second is sectarian violence carried out amongst the various religious and ethnic groups like the Sunni, Shi'a, and Kurds. Instead of viewing all violence as generic terrorism, it is important to recognize the

attacker's intended target and their motivation for killing.

Caution was a top priority for Record. He emphasized the danger of relying on American-style warfare. Our original success in the rapid capture of Baghdad was based on a conventional military approach. But we cannot effectively hunt insurgents with tanks. We have to rely on ingenuity to maintain stability.

Next, Kohn introduced Lt. Colonel Rondall R. Rice of the USAF. Rice is the Director of Operations and Assistant Professor of History at the USAF Academy. Rice spoke the question: "Is Air Power in unconventional wars a useful tool?"

Lecturing from personal experience he established airpower as the 'War of Movement.' The Shock and Awe

**Jones referred to the war in Iraq as
"the GREATEST MISTAKE in foreign policy in
the history of the United States."**

campaign showed Americans the rapidity of today's air war. The most vital element to success in the skies of Iraq is intelligence. Because of the nature of the insurgency, it is absolutely essential to gather and apply precision intelligence in air missions. Pilots risk the lives of civilians and comrades when intelligence is flawed.

Iraq has put a demand on unconventional airpower. We have all heard of the new Predator drones used for unmanned reconnaissance and attacks. Rice pointed out that these drones are not the only means of unconventional airpower. He told a story of a group of soldiers who called for close air support. Planes in the area were not equipped for the strike, so they buzzed the insurgents with afterburners to scare them away.

We have to carefully balance conventional and unconventional airpower when planning for the future. Rice noted that just because we are fighting insurgents now, doesn't mean that we won't be involved in state-on-state conflicts later on. Careful planning is necessary because the

Alex Ortiz is a junior peace, war, and defense major from Ket-chikan, Alaska. Contact him at amortiz@email.unc.edu.

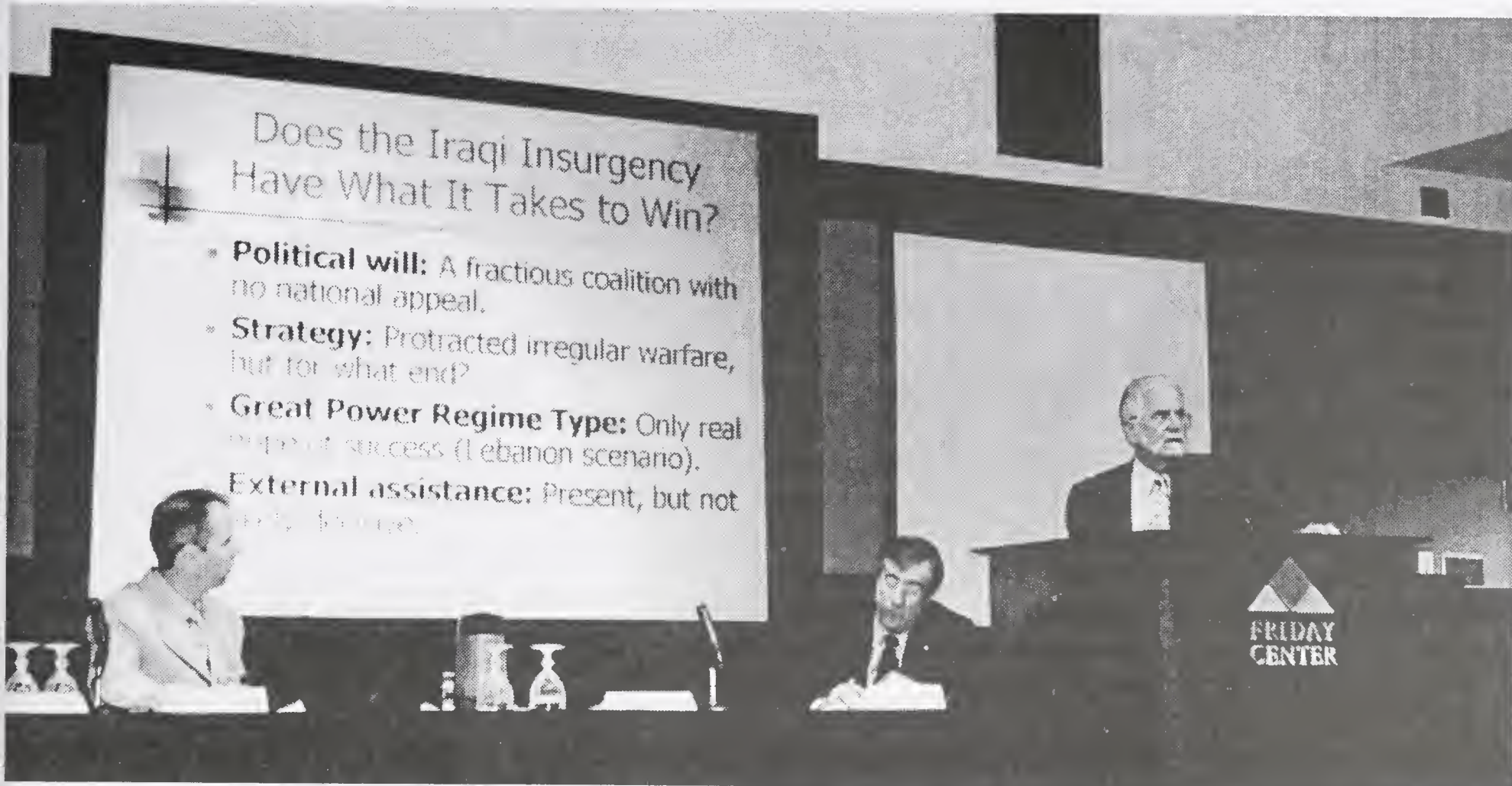


PHOTO BY ALEX ORTIZ

During a panel discussion of the Iraq war, Jeffrey Record stated that American forces cannot take a conventional military approach to defeating the Iraqi insurgency. Instead, he said, America must rely on ingenuity to win in Iraq.

planes in development now will be used for many years to come. Rice gave the C-130 Hercules transport plane as an example, when he explained that it has been in service for more than fifty years.

Speaker Robin Dorff followed Rice in the discussion. Dorff is the Executive Director of the North Carolina Institute of Political Leadership. Much of his research had dealt with failed and failing states. He presented on "US National Security Strategy, the Global Security Environment, and the War in Iraq."

Dorff attacked the way that the United States has prepared itself to deal with terrorism. He contended that the US has tried to fit "new problems into old organizational structures." Even though the newly published US National Security Strategy emphasizes the threat posed by individuals with Weapons of Mass Destruction, our military still operates much the same as it did during the Cold War.

For Dorff the root of terrorism lies not in poverty and ignorance, but in the absence of legitimate governance. Terrorism thrives in states that cannot provide basic security and safety for citizens. Dorff gave the analogy of police working in a tough neighborhood. Citizens are more willing to help the police when they perceive that the police are doing their job well.

Terrorists are not stupid, he said. Terrorist organizations try and recruit members with educated backgrounds and technical skills. The Internet, for example, is often used to

spread terrorist propaganda and raise money.

The final presenter was Curtis Jones, a retired US Department of State employee. Jones was the most overtly political of all the panel members. Jones referred to the war in Iraq as "the greatest mistake in foreign policy in the history of the United States." In his introduction, however, he gave an excellent abbreviated history of Iraq that set the stage for the rest of his speech.

Iraq is a country where every ruling regime has been established through military action. It should be troubling news for the United States to know that all these regimes have failed.

Jones said that there is no such thing as an 'Iraqi People.' He described Iraq as a region afflicted by communalism. Divisions between groups of Iraqis are seldom cut and dry. Iraq has a vast tribal network within the different religious sects. Some groups are more radical than others. Some groups are secular, and some are non-secular. It seems that the only thing groups can agree on is that the US should make an exit as soon as possible.

The occupation of Iraq is becoming an increasingly complicated issue. Events like the panel discussion will help creative policymaking take place. CR

➤ **Online Connection** TISS hosts conferences throughout the year. If you are interested in attending a TISS event, visit their website at duke.edu/web/tiss.

EARTH'S HEATED QUESTION

Most people do not care about the environment. Sure, we all like fresh air, beautiful forests, and smog-free cities. Who doesn't? But when push comes to shove, people would rather have electricity in their homes than a spotless environment. Air conditioning is more important than not drilling in the Arctic

Wildlife Preserves. Plus, an SUV just looks better than a Toyota Prius. Climate change seems too abstract to attract much worry.

Still, it seems clear that earth's environment is warming up. The September 2004 issue of National Geographic contains a series of reports on global warming. The average temperature has increased steadily since the early nineteenth century. And the temperature increases are most extreme at the poles. On Antarctica's Western Peninsula, for instance, the average temperature has risen by 8.8 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter and 4.5 F degrees for the rest of the year.

At the same time, the five hottest years since 1880 have all occurred in the last decade with 2005 being the hottest year on record. Glaciers are melting, the ocean water is becoming less salty (proving that more fresh water is melting into the oceans), and flowers are blossoming earlier.

The real question, then, is why is this global spike in temperature happening?

Many scientists cited in the National Geographic articles point to the recent rise in carbon dioxide emissions as evidence that humans are affecting the climate in a negative way. Carbon dioxide released from power plants, factories, and cars, they say, collects in the atmosphere and prevents solar energy from escaping into space. As these 'greenhouse

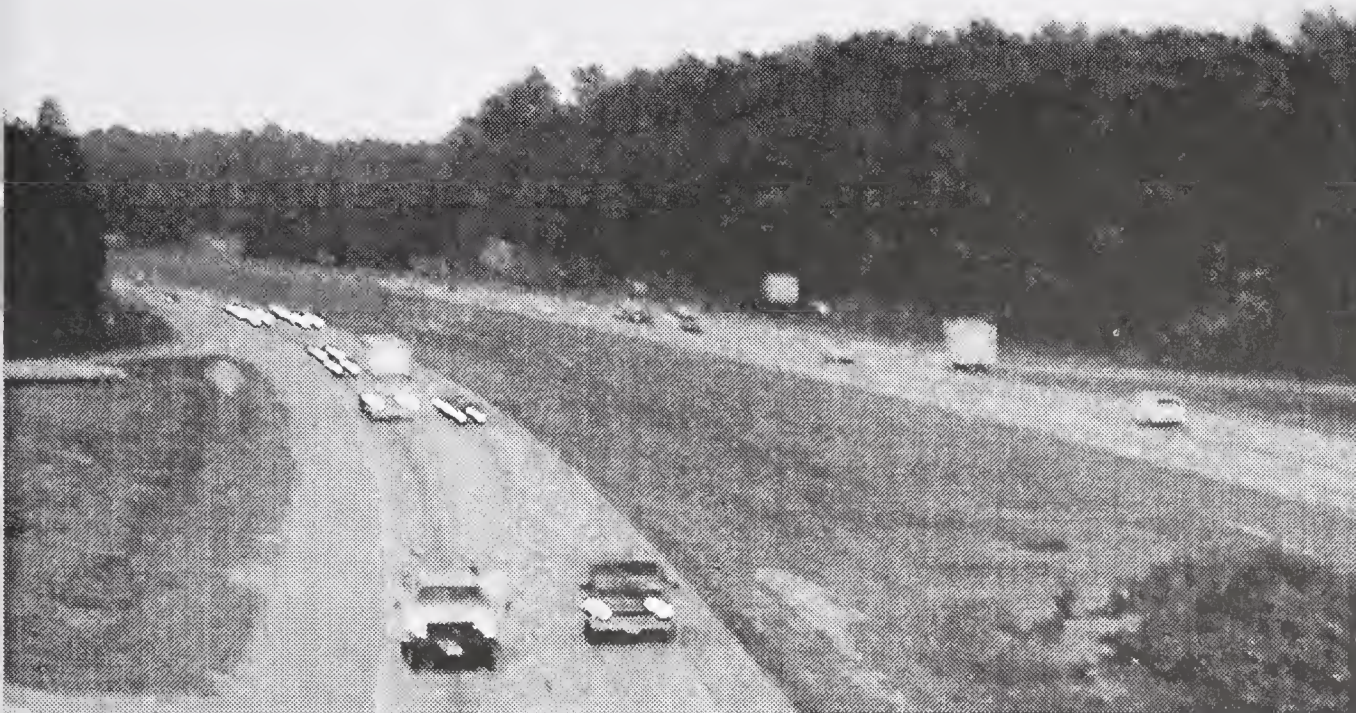
gasses' build up over the poles, earth will trap more and more solar energy and become increasingly hot.

What is undeniable is that CO₂ levels have risen. Since industrialization began in the 1860s, global levels of carbon dioxide have increased by 100 parts per million – a jump of nearly 50 percent. During the same period, the average temperature has risen by over two degrees at the Earth's poles. According to believers in human-caused global warming, the carbon dioxide produced by our factories, cars, and other industrial activities are greatly affecting the temperature of the planet.

Many of those same scientists also believe that rising global temperatures will lead to longer summers, higher sea levels, and more intense storms. Hollywood, of course, has long been preaching that temperature spikes could be disastrous. First there was Kevin Costner's "Waterworld," which portrayed a world where all of the icecaps had melted. Then came the politically charged "The Day After Tomorrow," which imagined the Western world being obliterated by violent storms. Soon, Al Gore – yes, that Al Gore – will star in a documentary about pollution's effects on global life titled "An Inconvenient Truth."

Recent weather patterns, however, may be confirming Hollywood's darkest fears. In an interview on MSNBC, TV personality Bill Nye speculated that Hurricane Katrina and the recent tornadoes in Tennessee and Iowa could be a sign that global temperatures are creating worse storms. While it

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Some scientists argue that humans cause global warming by polluting the air with cars, factories, and power plants.

is too soon to say conclusively if the violent storms are related to global warming, Nye said, most scenarios for rising temperatures predict more storms like the one that devastated New Orleans.

While rising temperatures may be causing worse storms, some scientists think it is inaccurate to blame global warming on humans. Long-term data show that the earth has repeatedly undergone cycles of warming and cooling every 100,000 years for the last 400,000 years (before that the cycles lasted about 41,000 years). These warming cycles, scientists say, are caused by slight changes in earth's orbit around the sun. When the earth's orbit is more circular, the planet cools down. When the orbit becomes more elliptical, the planet heats up.

An astronomical interpretation of global warming even accounts for the spike in carbon dioxide emissions. National Geographic reports that ice samples taken from Antarctica confirm that each significant temperature fluctuation during the past 400,000 years has corresponded with a major rise in carbon dioxide levels. According to these data, therefore, temperature changes have (much) more to do with the Earth's orbit around the sun than human industrialization.

Finally, skeptics of human-caused global warming point out that com-

puter predictions pointing to catastrophic climate failure – think “The Day After Tomorrow” – are simply not accurate enough to justify mass panic. A 2000 study conducted for the George C. Marshall Institute for Public Policy found that the earth's environment and temperature cycles are so complex that it is impossible for even the most powerful super computers to accurately simulate the world's geo-system. “The most sophisticated computer program would have to track 5 million climate parameters and their interactions,” the report states. “Such a computer does not yet exist.”

Clearly there are at least two interpretations about what is happening to our planet. The problem, of course, is that we just do not know enough to blame the situation on one cause. Hu-

mans weren't polluting the air with their horse-drawn SUVs 100,000 years ago, and yet the temperature shot up then just as it has today. At the same time, if the Earth keeps warming up like it is, humanity could be in for a steamy situation. So what are we to do?

The 1998 Kyoto Protocol, a UN sponsored meeting, called on the industrialized nations to slash greenhouse emissions. In typical UN fashion, however, the Protocol is biased, lame, and ineffectual. The Protocol asks nations to



North Carolina's dogwood trees bloomed earlier than ever this year. Some argue that earth's heating will lead to longer summers and more intense storms.



Americans are addicted to energy — but so is the rest of the world. Putting taxes or fines on energy companies would damage the economy and make life more expensive for everyone.

control their greenhouse emissions based on 1990 data. The problem is that Kyoto sets different (and unfair) targets for each country. The European Union is asked to cut 8 percent of its emissions; the United States must cut 7 percent. Such reductions would significantly impact these countries' economies through taxes and industrial cleanup. Other countries such as Russia and China would feel almost no effect from the treaty, however. Under the Kyoto Protocol, Russia would be required to cut 0 percent of its emissions because its economy — and CO₂ emissions — has dropped significantly since the fall of the USSR. China, meanwhile, an early signer of the treaty, is under no obligation to cut any of its emissions by any date. So of course the People's Republic signed the treaty.

Problems with the Kyoto Treaty are further compounded by the fact that there is no date on when these emissions must be curtailed. Nor is there any punishment for nations that fail to comply with the treaty. Finally, most scientists agree that even if nations complied with the Kyoto standards it is unlikely it would have any major change on the planet. China and India could pump out CO₂ emissions guilt free, while everyone else tries to cut back. Clearly, this treaty is ridiculous. So ridiculous, in fact, that even our distinguished former president, Bill Clinton, was not foolish enough to send this Protocol to Congress for ratification.

If humans are going to get serious about the environment, we first need to study the situation better. We have to

know what is causing the rise in temperatures. It makes no sense to sign a global climate treaty if the sun — not humanity — is causing global warming. Moreover, technological advances may one day negate the need for any such treaty.

Even if humans decide to curb CO₂ emissions, however, any agreement must be fair. Yes, the United States does produce more carbon dioxide than any other nation, but an agreement should produce a resolution that encompasses all nations. Global pollution is one issue that the United States cannot solve by itself. It is foolish to penalize the United States and Europe and leave the Chinese to pollute all they want. Furthermore, a treaty on global warming should have dates when emissions should be reduced, and it should have punishments for nations that do not comply.

In other words, the UN will have to do something it has rarely done before: create a treaty that is timely, effective, and enforceable.

Obviously, such an agreement is a long way off. In the meantime, I suspect people will be more concerned with a less serious, but not unrelated topic: Does that SUV look better in black or red? **CR**

➤ **Hot Under the Collar?** Find out more about global warming at our website and see what Review staffers are saying at our blog. Then check out extra photographs and download desktop backgrounds. It's all online at unc.edu/cr.

UNC's Green Energy Wastes Greenbacks

BY BRIAN SOPP
CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR

Morrison Residence Hall at UNC-Chapel Hill was closed in the spring of 2005 for renovation. When it reopens in the fall of 2007, not only will students' accommodations be nicer, but solar panels will be used to heat the building's water.

While many campus activists and administrators are excited about the project, the solar heating system is financially inefficient.

The new Morrison Hall will have about 200 solar panels placed on the roof and their energy will heat about 60 percent of the building's hot water. From that, a saving of \$11,275 annually is projected.

The solar hot water system is funded by a \$137,455 grant from the state legislature, \$184,000 from student fees, and \$125,000 from University housing and residential education funds. The project was originally anticipated to cost \$309,000, but estimates are now as high as \$446,000.

The state Energy Policy Council approved a Clean Technology Demonstration Grant for the renovation project last year, and the student fees were generated when students approved a \$4 per semester increase in student fees to support a renewable energy campaign on campus in 2002. The fees are overseen by a student group called the Renewable Energy Special Projects Committee (RESPC).

Questions about the efficiency of the solar project were raised early in the planning stages.

Carolyn W. Elfland, Associate Provost for Campus Services wrote

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an email to Charlie Anderson, former head of RESPC on October 20, 2003 discussing how much RESPC should contribute to the project.

"...if RESPC's mission is to encourage use of renewable energy tech-

choice for these funds," Taylor wrote. "Others felt the project was suitable as a clean energy demonstration."

An outside energy expert also regards the "green energy" project as a poor investment. Speaking at UNC on



When Morrison Residence Hall reopens in 2007 it will be complete with solar panels. Instead of saving energy, however, the panels will waste money.

nology, which we know costs more than it returns financially, then RESPC should pay whatever it takes to make the investment financially reasonable," she wrote.

Recognizing the low rate of return on the investment, Ralph Taylor, UNC energy manager, wrote in an email on November 18, 2004 that "based on the total project cost for the solar system and the annual value of the hot water produced, the simple payback appears to be well over 20 years and approaching 30 years."

Taylor's email also reveals that the North Carolina Energy Policy Council was concerned about the cost efficiency of the system when they screened UNC's original grant application. "Some of the members felt this was entirely too long, and was not a good

April 20, 2005, Howard Hayden, a former physics professor at the University of Connecticut, pointed out that solar collectors are a financially inefficient source of power.

"Solar energy is very dilute," he said. "All projects large enough to produce sensible quantities of energy involve huge amounts of real estate."

Hayden also doubted that the Morrison Hall project would actually save the University \$11,275 per year. "Most of UNC's energy savings will come from better insulation and better windows," he said.

If energy analysts agree that the Morrison project is not financially efficient, why would they agree to spend thousands of dollars?

According to RESPC, "The main Please See Morrison, Page 17

UNC Ignores Underrepresented Group

BY BRENDON ANDERSON
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is known for its tradition of embracing diversity on campus. A statement on the university admissions website reads: "The Carolina community is deeply committed to diversity and its value to the educational process. This commitment includes an admission policy that is designed to enrich the campus with a well-prepared, diverse, and talented student body." The statement cites the 2003 case involving the University of Michigan's affirmative action policy, in which the Supreme Court ruled that "...diversity can be a compelling government interest in these circumstances" and that public universities have the right to screen potential students based on pre-established diversity requirements. The admissions statement advocates making special consideration for "underrepresented groups," including racial and economically disadvantaged. However, there is an underrepresented group that the University has ignored. That group is men.

According to an Oct. 19 USA Today article, 57 percent of college students at the national level are women. That means that only 43 percent are men, which is a noticeable minority that has grown over the last decade.

At UNC, 58 percent of the student body is composed of women, echoing the national statistic that shows men as the minority. With all the special attention that the University pays to other minority groups, one would assume that administrators would tackle this proportional disparity when selecting future enrollees during admissions. After all, the University has undertaken a just goal in building a "diverse and highly qualified student body." The affirmative action policy utilized by the University primarily favors racial and other underrepresented groups despite the obvious underrepresentation of male students at UNC. This leads one to believe that administrators are only concerned with their interpretation of a minority group.

To test this hypothesis, let's examine affirmative action in its ideal state, which would provide full and equal repre-

sentation at universities for all groups.

Since males make up 51 percent of the national population, equal representation would ensure them 51 percent of the university population. This would equal 13,141 men at UNC. Currently, there are only 10,732 men on campus, a mere 42 percent of the population. Based on national proportions, it is accurate to say that men are an underrepresented group and therefore need special recruitment according to University policy.

Women make up 49 percent of the national population, yet there are 14,888 women at UNC. The correct figure according to national proportions should be 13,040, meaning that 1,848 women currently enrolled would be out of luck

"The same standards of admission should, and must, apply to all."

- Dr. Melva Newsome

because it would not be fair for one group to have more representation. Since fairness can be achieved through selection policies such as affirmative action, admissions officials could set a limit on the number of women allowed into the university and recruit more men to fill the gap.

Looking at race, whites make up 75 percent of the national population. According to that proportion, 19,240 white students should be allowed to enroll at UNC, although only 18,955 (73 percent) actually are enrolled. This means that whites should be given 285 extra spots during admissions to compensate for the representation disparity.

Blacks make up 12 percent of the national population, yet only 2,581 (10 percent) are enrolled at UNC. In this case, blacks are also underrepresented by two percent and technically should be given 570 spots to make the representation proportionate.

Hispanics make up 13 percent of the national population as well, yet only 729 Hispanic students currently attend UNC. To compensate for this gross underrepresentation

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(only three percent), Hispanics should be allotted 2,473 extra spots to ensure their appropriate representation.

Asian-Americans make up 4 percent of the population, yet make up 8 percent of the student population at UNC. According to the fairness doctrine of affirmative action, only 922 Asian-American students are necessary for full representation. However, there are 2,154 Asian-American students enrolled at the University, an overrepresentation of 1,232 students.

Since only the bare minimum is required for equal representation, those 1,232 students should be denied admission and have their spots distributed between groups that are less represented.

Affirmative action could make this scenario a reality. And if UNC truly believes what its representatives assert in regards to diversity, creating a student body that truly reflects the demographics of the United States would make sense. It would make representation equal and fair.

Yet would such a policy really be fair? Probably not.

It is unfair to place a limit on the number of spots allotted to certain groups based on their gender or race just because they might be "overrepresented." Therefore, it is also unfair to give preferences to students that are "underrepresented."

Admission into UNC should be based on test scores, achievement and academic excellence only. That policy would ensure that the brightest and most exceptional students are actually the ones admitted, regardless of their race or gender.

In his 2003 State of the University address, Chancellor James Moeser said, "Let me also emphasize, as does the academic plan, the University's resolve in seeking continuous improvement with respect to diversity. I was so proud last spring with the response of our Law School faculty supporting the University of Michigan in its landmark affirmative action case. The U.S. Supreme Court's decisions...affirmed our own admissions practices, which have served us so well in building a diverse and highly qualified student body."

Professor Lois Boynton from the School of Journalism and Mass Communication agrees with Moeser's view.

"I think there can be value in having special recruitment for underrepresented groups," she said. "It can broaden the pool of qualified and eligible applicants for positions of interest."

But is affirmative action necessary to build a "diverse and highly qualified student body." Are test scores not a better determinant of how qualified one is for college than race?

If applicants are qualified they should be admitted. If a woman achieves higher test scores than a man, she should be admitted for her academic advantage. If a black student is more qualified than a white student, the black student should be admitted. Genuine fairness means that no student should have an advantage in the eyes of admissions officers at UNC.

Men are underrepresented at UNC and most other colleges in the United States. So what? If their test scores and overall academic performances are lower than their female

colleagues, they deserve whatever representation they are allotted. With that said, each gender and racial group should have an equal chance of getting accepted into college based on individual performance.

Dr. Melva Newsom, director of Diversity Education and Research at UNC, seemed to agree that admission should be based on merit.

"No matter what the population in question there should be no tailoring of admission requirements based on demographics," she said. "The same standards of admission should, and must, apply to all."

To all those that believe that individuals need special treatment from the University to give them an edge in the admissions process, I say this: Let them get in on merit alone. Openly change the affirmative action policy and make the public aware of that change. Allow high school seniors to work hard to get into college, knowing that their efforts will be honored despite their race or gender. Students only need an incentive to learn, and the incentive of non-biased acceptance policy is just enough to generate that extra effort. Only when qualifications actually matter will UNC build the most qualified student body. CR

➤ **Lack of Men** Affirmative action normally protects other races and genders from white males. Statistics show, however, that men are now underrepresented on college campuses. Read UNC's affirmative actions policy at admissions.unc.edu/diversity/affirm.htm.



A FOND *Fairwell*

Senior Adam Herring bids fairwell to UNC and Carolina Review

Three years at Carolina is not enough. I joined Carolina Review a bright, youthful freshman after Fall Fest. Now I approach graduation and face leaving the shaded walkways of UNC for law school. What makes me even more nostalgic is that at the time of this writing my law school destination is uncertain. Next year, my home could be as distant and different from Chapel Hill as Atlanta or Washington, D.C., or as close as Durham or Chapel Hill itself.

Writing a farewell column has proven to be a much more difficult and poignant experience than I ever envisioned it to be. It is as if, after three years of writing, working, managing, and stressing over the magazine and its success, I have to find the words to sum everything up, to put a solid, bold point on the entire endeavor. So the approach I am going to take is to expound on some of the experiences of the past three years, on current events, and on other topics. I hope will produce a decent last word for myself in the Review.

When I refer to liberals and conservatives in this article, I am using the words in the common parlance of American speech. This probably seems like a trivial matter, but as we all know, words carry tremendous power. Constant references to “liberals” and “conservatives” in American politics create and perpetuate the idea that the two major party alignments in American politics are rigid and inherently incompatible with one another. Such a linguistic distinction is characteristic of the extremely partisan current state of Ameri-

can politics. Doing so leaves out a large middle category that falls in between the “liberals” and “conservatives” of modern American political discourse. I believe that this state of politics is not conducive to a healthy government. In a system that lacks compromise, moderates are the inevitable losers.

I had high hopes for the current administration when it first came to office. Since then, though, it has been impossible to maintain the same enthusiasm for the Bush White House. Domestic policy is in no way conservative; the national debt has risen dramatically, deficit spending increased, and bureaucracy expanded. The administration aggressively targets critics and attempts to placate the public at large with rhetoric of “national security” and “the war on terror” to justify its domestic and foreign policy blunders.

In the same time period, American foreign policy has been radically and damagingly altered. The war in Iraq has been an absolute disaster. In the administration’s haste to begin the war, America managed to alienate or greatly damage relations with some of its strongest allies. While much progress has been made in restoring diplomatic relations with these states, there never should have been such a hastily planned war to begin with. The intelligence used to justify the war turned out to be incorrect, and to this day American troops are still fighting, and dying,

in attempts to stabilize a country in the throes of a hyper-violent insurgency that seems with each passing day to be approaching a state of civil war. In typical fashion, as more is learned about the war and its initiation, the publicly stated rationale for the Iraq war is updated. When the war began it was mostly about weapons of mass destruction, which were never found. When the war

is discussed now, it tends to be justified either as an effort to spread democracy in the Middle East or as a part of the war on terror.

What this all means in the sum total is that the current state of American conservatives (namely, the Republican Party) is a sham-

bles. The administration, through its own blunders, must endure the lowest presidential approval ratings of recent memory. Congressional Republicans deserve a little more credit, but not much. They are sharply divided within party ranks over a number of issues, and face serious challenges to their control of the Senate in the upcoming midterm elections. Ideologically, American conservatism is split among religious social conservatism and more socially liberal political conservatives and all points in between. Such divisions are neither new nor disastrous, as long as a spirit of compromise and cooperation exists. With any luck, a more moderate and competent Republican administration can be brought into office in 2008,

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Culture Corner

UNIVERSITY

What's in a Name?

Hinton James – the dorm – has a reputation. It houses thousands of students, unreliable elevators and the occasional 3 a.m. fire alarm. It is also set so far away from the rest of campus that students would rather set up house on the eighth floor of Davis Library than make the journey home.

But this distance is all for good reason. Hinton James – the person – was the first student at the University, arriving in Chapel Hill after his long walk from Wilmington, N.C. in 1775. So, for all of you HJ residents, keep in mind that your journey is simply one that aims to remind you of the students whom you are following and the ones who will follow you.

For the past several years, Hinton James has lent his name to another dorm on campus, Hinton James North, a new dorm beside old HJ. And while it is always better to have your name in two buildings as opposed to one, the University has decided to change HJ North to bear the name of George Moses Horton.

Horton was a North Carolina slave born into the ownership of William Horton around 1798. He had eight sisters and one brother and an insatiable desire to learn to read. However, as his personal memoir states, his mother did not have the means with which to equip him with knowledge of reading and writing, or the necessary books and pens.

After moving to Chatham County with his owner, Horton began keeping the company of school children in the area, and he used their books to learn spell, read and write. He began teaching his brother to read and write, well.



Around the age of 20, Horton began paying regular visits to the University. He would sell acrostic poems to the students using the names of their sweethearts for a small fee. He also earned wages working as a laborer for the University. His poems caught the attention of a professor's wife, Caroline Lee Hentz, who urged Horton to publish his writings.

Soon after, *The Hope of Liberty* was released, which was the first book to be published by a black Southerner. The acclaim his book sparked gained him the attention of state leaders and publishers from around the area.

Throughout his career as a writer, Horton remained a slave, making him the first to have a book published while in slavery. He went on to publish three books during this time, the third of which was called *Naked Genius*. In 1865, he left the South with the Union soldiers and went North in an attempt to gain his freedom.

He lived out the rest of his life in Philadelphia, writing Sunday school stories and other things that his North Carolina friends requested. He had two children through an unhappy marriage, and died around 1880.

Horton remains a well-known

and well-respected figure in North Carolina history. In Chatham County, a school is named for him. Former Gov. Jim Hunt declared June 28, 1978 as George Moses Horton Day. And in 1996, Horton was inducted into North Carolina's Literary Hall of Fame.

Below is an excerpt from his poem "True Friendship":

Friendship, thou balm for ev'ry ill,
I must aspire to thee;
Whose breezes bid the heart be still,
And render sweet the patient's pill,
And set the pris'ner free.

When the lone stranger, forced to
roam,
Comes shiv'ring to her door,
At once he finds a welcome home,
The torch of grace dispels his gloom,
And bids him grope no more.

Friendship is but the feeling sigh,
The sympathizing tear,
Constrain'd to flow till others dry,
Nor lets the needy soul pass by,
Nor scorns to see or hear.

—Taylor Stanford

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

Herring, continued page 14

and hopefully restore some balance to the acrimonious and scandal-ridden sphere of Washington politics.

There is much more that could be said about politics on the national level, but the focus of the Review has always been campus issues. Of my years at Carolina, this year stands as being by far the most exciting in terms of campus events. At the Review, I feel that we consistently cover the most important issues on campus. In my time, we have written about tuition increases, classroom political discrimination, student elections, and the summer reading program, among other controversies. In doing so, we have provided a unique viewpoint.

This viewpoint has, in my opinion, very little to do with political orientation. Whether or not many people involved in campus politics like to admit it, real-world political beliefs have very little to do in practice with campus politics, although these beliefs can and do tend to express themselves indirectly. What the Review does provide is a perspective that has great leeway to be completely rational and take a critical stance.

Without any doubt, the most shocking event to happen on campus in recent memory came with the terrorist attack carried out in March on students in the Pit. I've already written one full article on the attacks and the attacker, UNC graduate Mohammed Taheri-azar. What I can say further, though, is that the University community on the whole should be admired for its response to the attacks.

The atmosphere on campus was, by this point, already very charged. The absurd controversy regarding the DTH's meaningful and well-intended editorial cartoon featuring the Prophet Muhammad, which had led to a sit-in and protests by some Muslim students and supporters, came just a short time before the attack in the Pit. At a lesser

university or, even more broadly, in many parts of the country, such an attack could have set off a powder keg of condemnation, anger, racism, and possibly even violence. UNC students, for the most part, responded in the proper way; they treated the act of terror as the isolated crime that it was, recognized that Muslim students were as much at risk (and as much a part of the community) as anyone else, and, most im-

We have continued a tradition of excellence set by our predecessors, while crafting our own legacy.

portantly, moved on with their lives. To crib lines from Churchill, this may have been UNC's finest hour. Further, I am as proud of the Review's wide and balanced coverage of what happened as I am of having been a member of the University community which responded so well in the face of such a potential tragedy.

Even though I am leaving the University early, I feel as though I have completed a fulfilling undergraduate experience. If I had any advice for underclassmen or future students, it would be three-fold. First, if you can, take Dr. Larry Goldberg's Honors seminar, the "Elements of Politics." More than anything else in my formal education, this learned man and his class have opened up a whole world of ideas, and led my-

self and many others to contemplate the deeper questions surrounding the human condition which have pervaded political thought for time immemorial. Second, if you can manage it, study abroad. Finally, above all else, never be afraid to develop and express your own ideas. The university is the highest modern expression of the academy of days past. A healthy and vibrant marketplace of ideas is essential to the continuance of education and the development of each student's own intellectual capacities. Never be afraid to question everything you are told which is not based in reason, and likewise, always base your own proposals in rationality, lest they be dismissed as invalid.

Leaving the University this year for the final time has inspired a lot of self-examination. I have been attempting to determine what exactly I am taking away from each of my experiences of the past three years. I think I have finally figured out on what terms I will leave the Carolina Review. We have done something that no one else on campus does, and we have done it well against any outside expectation. We have continued a tradition of excellence set by our predecessors, while crafting our own legacy that will be looked to by those who come after. Working with the Carolina Review will stand as one of the defining experiences of my college years. I feel honored and fortunate to have had the opportunity to work with the leadership and staffs of the past two years, with our current staff of excellent, dedicated, and intelligent writers, and especially with Fitz Barringer and Brian Sopp, who have been the best co-editors (and two of the best friends) that I ever could have imagined. I know almost certainly that for many years to come the Carolina Review will endure to be read, debated, criticized, and ultimately respected by generations of students who will grace Carolina's hallowed paths. CR

Morrison, continued page 11

goals of the project are to increase awareness and understanding of renewable energy, to promote the use of renewable energy and renewable energy markets in North Carolina, and to contribute to environmental stewardship..."

In addition to solar panels, the project will install monitoring tools in the Hall so that students can observe the effectiveness of the system. According to Erin Zuriack in her January 18, 2005 article for The Daily Tar Heel, "As an incentive to cut energy consumption, residents in Morrison might compete to

determine which floor can use the solar energy most effectively."

While educating the public is a worthy goal, it seems that the University's desire to raise "awareness" and contribute to "environmental stewardship" is more of an effort to make students and faculty feel good about a politically correct project than an effort to produce tangible results.

Does building an alternative source of energy that is not economically viable truly educate the public? Or does its existence spread disinformation by making people believe that "green

energy" projects are necessarily efficient?

Despite the excitement over the Morrison project and UNC's effort to increase renewable energy, the solar hot water system is actually inefficient use of student and state money. It will neither save the University money nor educate the public about viable sources of renewable energy.

The project's sole benefit to the state will be building UNC's reputation as a "progressive" university. CR

BONUS! Poems by J.J. Redick: An Artist's Corner Special Feature

In addition to burying 'trifectas' and not winning national championships, Duke star J.J. Redick writes poetry. Staff writers Laura DeMaria and Alex Ortiz imagine some of Reddick's greatest work. He wishes he could rhyme like this.

I 'n' God
We do the tango
I can't look at my squad
I'm like an out of place mango
I'm like whoa)
As I walk through the locker rooms
On my way to groom
Wonder who understands me?
Whom? Whom?
Iz when I'm struttin my stuff at
Cameron Indoor
Now who everybody adores
I'm talkin bout me)
It how can it be
Not even Sheldon knows my pain
Iz you know he's my brother of a
Different name
Surrounded by big, brute men
Hard to live life by the pen.

II.

Sometimes I have a dream
About Tarheels making me scream
LSU also gave me a fright
With horrible tremors in the night
Every mascot I see
Makes me think I might pee
I'm probably gonna get jumped
But hopefully not stomped
No one understands my fear
Always calling me a big fat
Deer
(Caught in the headlights).

III.

Coach K I do in thee find love
When it comes to leaders, you're
above
We'll console each other when push
comes to shove
Take me to paradise, you big finkish
dove.

IV.

With this burden on my back
I try to fend off the constant attack
Some fakers they say
It's just gonna go away
The ladies refuse to snuggle
At times when I struggle
But the problem's solved in a pinch

It's really just a cinch
You see the devil cursed me with this
imperfection
Girly hair and a bad complexion.

V.

God came forth and said
Let there be madness in March
I said okay.

So I'll make haiku
For me and for you
I hope you enjoy
The way I destroy:

When I shoot hot threes
I send my balls up to God
Angel manhandle

Number four jersey
Really hard tap on the rear
Awkward bus ride home

➤ **Power of Poetry** J.J. Redick will never haunt Cameron again, but his poetry lives forever. For more poetry, visit sportsillustrated.cnn.com/2005/basketball/ncaa/02/16/redick.poems/

Artist's Corner

Immigration

The waves of immigrants washing ashore,
Or scaling fences to escape a desert scheme,
Are finding us an open hand, a wide land,
Space enough to expand a small dream.

Maybe they'll stay; you know we were all there once,
The new face and the wrong tongue.
You must make room. America's red bloom
Is full to the bursting—it won't be too long.

The borders run hundred of miles around.
Millions of souls to do the work
That not many miss, but in this
The big problem is only just beginning to lurk.

Seeing the issue in small easy pieces
(Like security, crowding, sprawl and poverty)
Is as hard as knowing just how much we're growing
Or getting liberals to think and to see.

Is now not the time to make a new plan?
To stop with the feel-good and begin to demand
That limits are set and that foreigners speak
Whether they love America
Or are leaving next week?

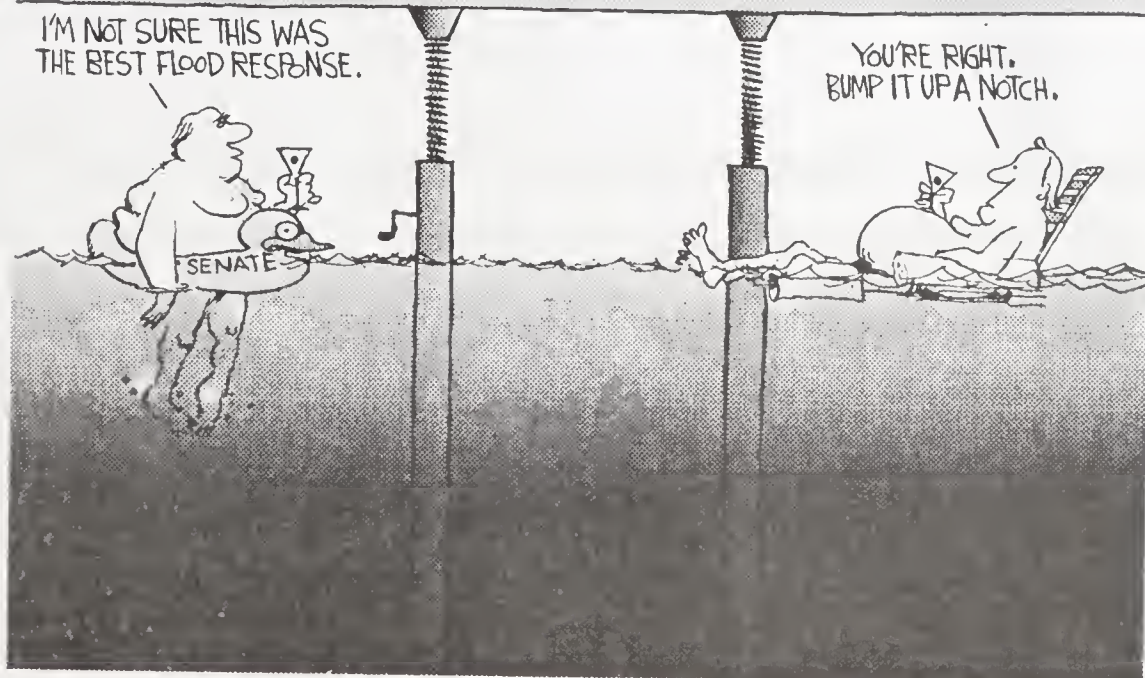


- Laura DeMaria is a freshman from Greensboro, North Carolina.



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DEBT CEILING



Special thanks to U.S. Business
& Industry Council Educational
Foundation for the use of the
cartoons.

Viewpoints

The Last Word

“Judging from the record of the past interglacial ages, the present time of high temperatures should be drawing to an end... leading into the next glacial age.”

- The National Science Board, 1972

“We now know that climate change is real, and the hand of humankind in this warming is becoming clearer and clearer.”

- Klaus Toepfer

Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Program, 2001

“A survey completed last year by Dr. Murray Mitchell of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration reveals a drop of half a degree in average ground temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere between 1945 and 1968.”

- Newsweek, 1975

“The scientific consensus is that we are causing global warming.”

- Al Gore

Former Vice-President of the United States, 2006

“No evidence can be found for catastrophic global warming from the recent rise in the air’s carbon dioxide content as a result of human activities.”

- Sallie Baliunas and Willie Soon, 2000

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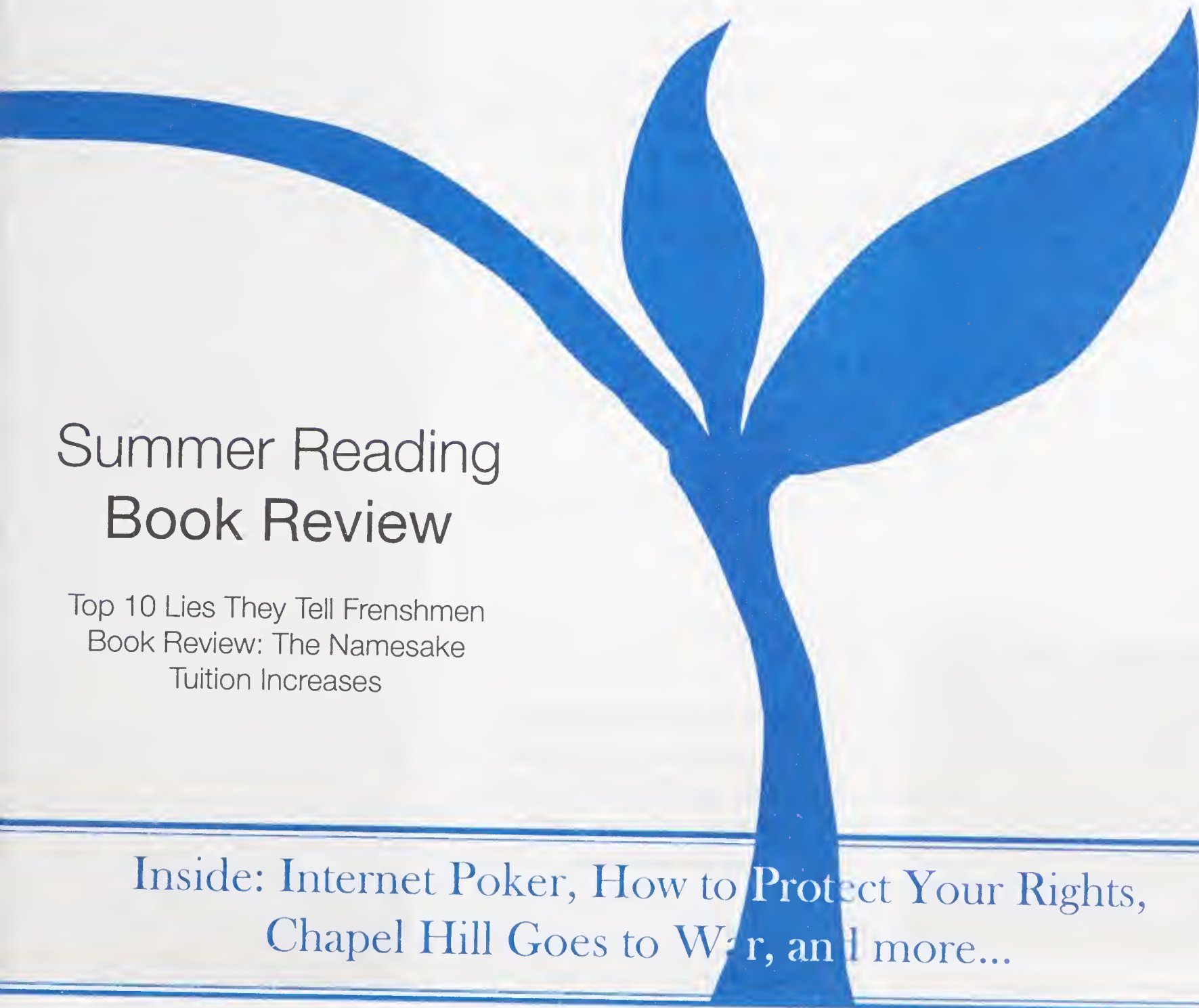
a novel experience

WELCOME TO CAROLINA SPECIAL ISSUE

Summer Reading Book Review

Top 10 Lies They Tell Freshmen
Book Review: The Namesake
Tuition Increases

Inside: Internet Poker, How to Protect Your Rights,
Chapel Hill Goes to War, and more...



From the Editors

Dear Readers,

It's been said a million times. College is a place full of new opportunities, new friends and new experiences. Your parents are no longer looking over your shoulder to set a curfew and dole out chores. Your high school friends are not around to make you go to the latest party. And for the first time, you are encouraged to live outside your family's shadow and become your own person. It is no wonder, therefore, that many students see the university as the perfect place to challenge their childhood ideals.

Before you decide to trash your parents' morals or political values, however, remember that tradition is valuable. Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* reminds readers that the past shapes who we are. And while it is important for individuals to mold their own identities, it is equally important to remember that all people – and all societies – are products of their pasts.

So before you start bashing your American heritage like the rest of Carolina, before you start questioning everything you've ever been taught, take the time to weigh the options. Be sure to consider the customs and traditions of the United States. Because contrary to what the Left would have you believe, America has rich customs and traditions. Our custom is freedom. Our tradition is leading the world and helping others overthrow the oppression of tyranny.

The American spirit is not confined within borders. It lives wherever people long for freedom. And every student is a part of this rich tradition.

Enjoy the issue.

Sincerely,
Fitz and Brian



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Carolina Review

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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THE COVER

UNC finally breaks its streak of poor summer reading choices with Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake*. The class of 2010 can take solace in the fact that they are starting their college experience on the right foot.

ONLINE AT UNC.EDU/CR/BLOG

Recent discussions on the blog have been hate crimes, the Duke lacrosse team, and more...

BOOK REVIEWS

Take a look at Carolina Review's book reviews, then purchase the books you like.

Cheers & Jeers

Earth's Heated Question

Your article doesn't really address *Carolina Review's* cover page teaser, and you are left with beating dead horses (Kyoto and the UN). How about a constructive, conservative response to what you so well outline as the risks of climate change?

TYLER FELGENHAUER

Virgin Trees... Again

You say on the first page of your April magazine that it is printed on non-recycled rainforest virgin paper and you have a bulldozer next to the statement. If I interpret this right this means you as a publication are proud of not using recycled materials?

Curious,

DEREK LUNDBERG

Derek, We suggest that you turn

the page of the April issue. There is a description of our recycling policy on Page 4's Cheers & Jeers.

Dear Class of 2010

Welcome to the wild, wonderful world of UNC-Chapel Hill. We at *Carolina Review* hope the next four years of your life are adventurous, educational and fulfilling!

We would also like to welcome you to our magazine, the only conservative publication on campus. *Carolina Review* is a place for conservative—and often libertarian—discussion on everything from campus security to global warming.

I spent the entirety of my freshman year writing for the *Review*, and it has been, to say the least, a worthwhile experience. In addition to being

able to make liberals mad through my monthly, politically-driven poetry section in the magazine, I have met some amazing fellow conservatives and close friends. Incoming Carolina students are encouraged to join clubs and organizations, and the *Review* is a perfect place to get settled into your new life at UNC.

We are always looking for new writers willing to join the conservative movement and speak the truth, as found nowhere else on campus. When you're at orientation and your OL leader is listing off about twenty student organizations to become involved with, keep us in mind—*Carolina Review* is a unique publication for unique students.

See you in the fall,
LAURA DEMARIA

Carolina Review ONLINE

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ARCHIVES, BLOG, AND OTHER
FEATURES ONLINE AT
UNC.EDU/CR/

Carol

High Stakes

Internet Gambling Takes Chapel Hill by Storm

BY DAVID HODGES
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

The meteoric rise of poker's popularity has left the door wide open for public debate on how society should treat gambling in general. ESPN now gives seemingly 24-hour cable coverage to the World Series of Poker, an event held annually in Las Vegas.

There has also been a rise in Internet gambling, especially among college students.

Weekend games of poker found in dorm rooms throughout UNC-Chapel Hill's campus are not likely to become a serious concern in the near future. Most students report playing casually, at infrequent intervals, for amounts around \$5 to \$10.

Gambling's greatest potential to become pernicious is on the Internet, where poker Web sites lack any form of serious regulation. It may be illegal to gamble if you are under 21 according to Federal law, but that law is rarely enforced online.

Internet gambling has also been a national controversy as Congress has made efforts either to ban or restrict online gambling for the last 11 years with no success.

Estimates on the size of Internet gambling are unreliable because most poker servers are located off-shore to avoid American laws and are therefore inaccurately, if ever, tracked.

"The most conservative estimate is that there are over 1800 sites today," said CardPlayer.com Chief Executive Officer Allyn Shulman during Congressional testimony. "Global Internet gambling revenues were \$5 billion

in 2003, and that figure is expected to reach \$12.6 billion by the end of 2006."

The House passed the Unlawful Internet Gambling Funding Prohibition Act in 2003, which would have stopped the flow of money from banks and credit cards to gambling Web sites. However, the bill was stalled and aban-

as much as face-to-face contests.

"It's not as fun because you don't get to interact with people," said Alex Tsung, a junior psychology and sociology double major. "It's more impersonal."

Tsung said that he plays about twice a week online for small amounts of money, and while part of the allure



You can't beat a royal flush, but for many online poker players, the popular card game is simply a way to flush money down the toilet.

doned in the Senate.

But how is online gambling received at UNC-Chapel Hill's campus?

"A good week is anything over \$1,000," said Brian Bauer, a senior economics major who's been playing poker since he was 5 and started playing online two years ago.

Bauer said he plays mostly at PartyPoker.com, a subsidiary of PartyGaming, which was added to the London Stock Exchange in 2005.

"I won't even normally play during the week if I have too much to do," Bauer said. "Especially if I start losing money. I want to make it all back."

But not all online players make \$1,000 in a week nor do they enjoy it

of online gambling is the potential to make a profit, he said he mostly does it to help "fine tune" his game.

Charles Littlejohn, tournament director of Hold 'Em for Hunger 2006, said he thinks online gambling should be legalized.

"It's something people demand," Littlejohn said. "As long as it doesn't become an addiction, it's not a problem."

Littlejohn organized UNC-CH's second annual Hold 'Em for Hunger, which took place April 8 in the Student Union's Great Hall.

The tournament had more than 250 participants and raised \$6,000 for Nourish (Continued on page 17)

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Chapel Hill's War on the President

BY BRENDON ANDERSON
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

Welcome to Chapel Hill, the haven for the Far Left in North Carolina and now in the national news for pursuing another blatantly liberal agenda. On Monday, May 8, the Chapel Hill Town Council unanimously passed a resolution calling for the impeachment of President George W. Bush. The resolution was adopted from a petition originally created by a grass-roots

group called Elders for Peace. According to *The News & Observer*, the resolution outlines three charges to justify its call for impeachment of the president. It charged the president with:

- 1) Lying to Congress and the American people to launch an illegal war of aggression,
- 2) Violating human rights by torturing prisoners at home and abroad and detaining suspects with no due process, and
- 3) Unleashing a massive unconstitutional wiretap and spying operation against the people of the United States.

This resolution passed by the Chapel Hill Town Council is indicative of the political environment and ignorance surrounding this town and campus. There is undoubtedly an extreme liberal bias in local politics and in University classrooms. The resolution was passed to gain national recognition for the town and respect from liberal admirers across the country for Chapel Hill's progressivism.

In reference to the charges presented, Nancy Elkins from the Elders for Peace said, "I think this compels us, you and all the thinking people in the United States, to move for impeachment."

The charges listed by Elkin's group are old hash at best, "crimes" the left has whined about ever since our entrance into Iraq. Elkin mentioned that thinking people would be compelled by these charges to join the movement for impeachment. Upon truly thinking about the charges presented against the president, one should be persuaded otherwise.

The first charge accused the president of "lying to Con-

gress and the American people to launch an illegal war of aggression." There are two parts to this charge: The first part deals with "Lying to Congress and the American people." This accusation demonstrates a vast misunderstanding of government and intelligence practices in this country. In reality, The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) are ultimately responsible for collection and presentation of intelligence information to the president. According to the FBI Web site, the FBI's primary goals are, "To protect and defend the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats and to enforce the criminal laws of the United States." The CIA pursues similar goals, as do military intelligence agencies. The fact that only small amounts of weapons of mass destruction have been found in Iraq does not prove one way or another that the president lied to the country. It only proves that there was either a lapse in intelligence conducted by the FBI and CIA or that the weapons were hidden or relocated prior to the invasion. Accusing the president of lying to Congress and the American people is an outright attack on his character without any regard for human error or proof of facts. This first charge is based solely on popular disgruntlement and lacks facts or consolidated evidence.

The second part of the first charge is untrue as well. It states that the president lied to "launch an illegal war of aggression." The term, "illegal war," immediately strikes one as questionable. Members of the town council presume that a country should not launch a war against a dictator that has committed genocide, violated United Nations weapons sanctions for twelve years, broken surrender treaty terms and directly mishandled Oil for Food funds meant to feed

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his starving people. Those three charges have been proven accurate, yet are often ignored by groups more in favor of falsely accusing leaders in our country instead of truly corrupt dictators such as Saddam Hussein. The town council's first charge demonstrates that its hatred for George W. Bush has blinded its members from seeing the truth.

The second charge supported by the town council accuses the president of "Violating human rights by torturing prisoners at home and abroad and detaining suspects with no due process." A valid argument for torturing terrorists could be made here (The Geneva Convention does not protect the rights of terrorists since they refuse to wear uniforms or represent a country), but instead I'd prefer to focus on the responsibility aspect once again. This charge assumes that the president had full knowledge of the practices at every American prison camp around the world and that he advocated that torture.

In reality, when the human rights violations were exposed, the president immediately condemned the practices and said in a June 26, 2004 address that "America stands against and will not tolerate torture. We will investigate and prosecute all acts of torture and undertake to prevent other cruel and unusual punishment in all territory under our jurisdiction. American personnel are required to comply with all U.S. laws, including the United States Constitution, Federal statutes, including statutes prohibiting torture, and our treaty obligations with respect to the treatment of all detainees."

That investigation promised by the president yielded seven convictions so far. Those convictions combined with an ongoing investigation into the torturing of detainees leads a reasonable individual to believe that the only people responsible for the actions of abuse are the abusers themselves. To directly affiliate President Bush to the few cases of prisoner abuse demonstrates ignorance on the part of the council and a repeated rejection of common sense.

Listening to liberal attacks on the president, one might think that President Bush has acted similarly to Franklin D. Roosevelt who signed Executive Order 9066 in 1942, effectively filtering Japanese-American citizens into military controlled camps on the west coast. However, Bush has done no such thing. And interestingly, liberals like those in the Chapel Hill Town Council would never label their hero FDR as a human rights violator, let alone accuse him the same way they have accused our current president.

The third charge in the resolution reflects the most ignorant and blatant avoidance of the truth. It accuses the president of "Unleashing a massive unconstitutional wiretap and

spying operation against the people of the United States." The truth is that massive wiretap and spying operations have been conducted in this country since the late 70's through a program known as Project Echelon. The computer-based global surveillance program has been documented and utilized by Reagan, Bush Sr., beloved Clinton and George W. Bush. The accusation that our current president spontaneously launched a surveillance program couldn't be further from the truth. In fact, a May 27, 1999 NY Times article



defended the use of government surveillance to keep an eye on suspected terrorists.

Niall McKay wrote, "While few dispute the necessity of a system like Echelon to apprehend foreign spies, drug traffickers and terrorists, many are concerned that the system could be abused to collect economic and political information." The only concern addressed in the article was potential use of the program for economic and political purposes, while its intended use for foreign surveillance was clearly promoted. Of course, the article was written during the Clinton years.

This resolution to impeach President Bush is merely another weak stab by liberals who obviously have nothing better to do with their time in office. This political extremism is an accurate representation of the feelings shared by community members in Chapel Hill and university faculty at UNC. The town and university are trademarked as liberal turf. After conducting research through the archives of the Daily Tar Heel, numerous other attacks on Bush resurrected themselves. These events offer new students a taste of the political environment in Chapel Hill.

1. October 27, 2001 – Following American military engagement in Afghanistan in response to the attack on 9/11, a group of anti-war protesters marched down Franklin St.

2. March 2, 2003 – More than 750 people gathered in the



Franklin Street is bustling, beautiful, and filled with businesses. A few blocks away, however, the Chapel Hill Town Council pursues policies characterized by an extreme liberal bias.

Quad to protest potential military action in Iraq. UNC student groups United for a Responsible Global Environment and Campaign to End the Cycle of Violence sponsored the event.

3. March 20, 2003 – Anti-war protesters gathered outside Wilson Library holding umbrellas and lighting candles in the rain.

4. October 8, 2003 – Chapel Hill Town Council unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the Patriot Act.

5. September 19, 2004 – “Run Against Bush Day” attracted students and community members focused on one agenda: defeating Bush in November 2.

6. October 6, 2004 – A homeless anti-war protester attempted to burn the American flag hanging from the College Republican’s table in the Pit.

7. October 24, 2004 – The Festival for a Better Future is held at McCorkle Place. The festival served as a rally for John Kerry and allowed for public protest of Bush’s policies. UNC School of Law dean Gene Nichol spoke out against the administration as well.

8. September 19-23, 2005 – Student anti-war activists staged a week long protest at Polk Place on campus, then traveled to Washington, D.C. on the weekend to protest there.

9. January 17, 2006 – UNC Kenan professor of law emeritus Dan Pollitt joined the “Think Globally, Act Locally” forum to lobby for the impeachment of the president.

10. March 21, 2006 – Mark Miller, author of the book

“Fooled Again: How the Right Stole the 2004 Election & Why they’ll Steal the Next One, Too (Unless We Stop Them)” spoke at the Great Hall with University sponsorship.

11. May 8, 2006 – Chapel Hill Town Council unanimously passed a resolution to impeach President Bush.

Let me clarify that there is nothing wrong with peaceful assembly or protest on public property despite the political message. However, Chapel Hill has a distinct history of liberal bias as a community, and this council has merely continued that tradition of extremism. To any conservative parents or potential students reading this article, you can rest assured that this pattern of liberal bias will continue throughout the duration of your college years. Come this fall, be prepared to engage your fellow classmates and professors in debate over conservative values that they despise.

I challenge you to maintain your individual conservatism while at UNC and avoid becoming assimilated into the darkness of the Leftist mindset that surrounds the few conservative voices here. CR

➤ **Want to Avoid the Liberal Trap?** During FallFest, many of UNC’s conservative student groups will be recruiting new members. There is something for everyone, but if you enjoy writing, layout, advertising, or discussing conservative ideas, be sure to visit the *Carolina Review*’s booth. You can also find more information by visiting our website at unc.edu/cr/.

The Rising Tide of Tuition

BY ADAM HERRING
CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR EMERITUS

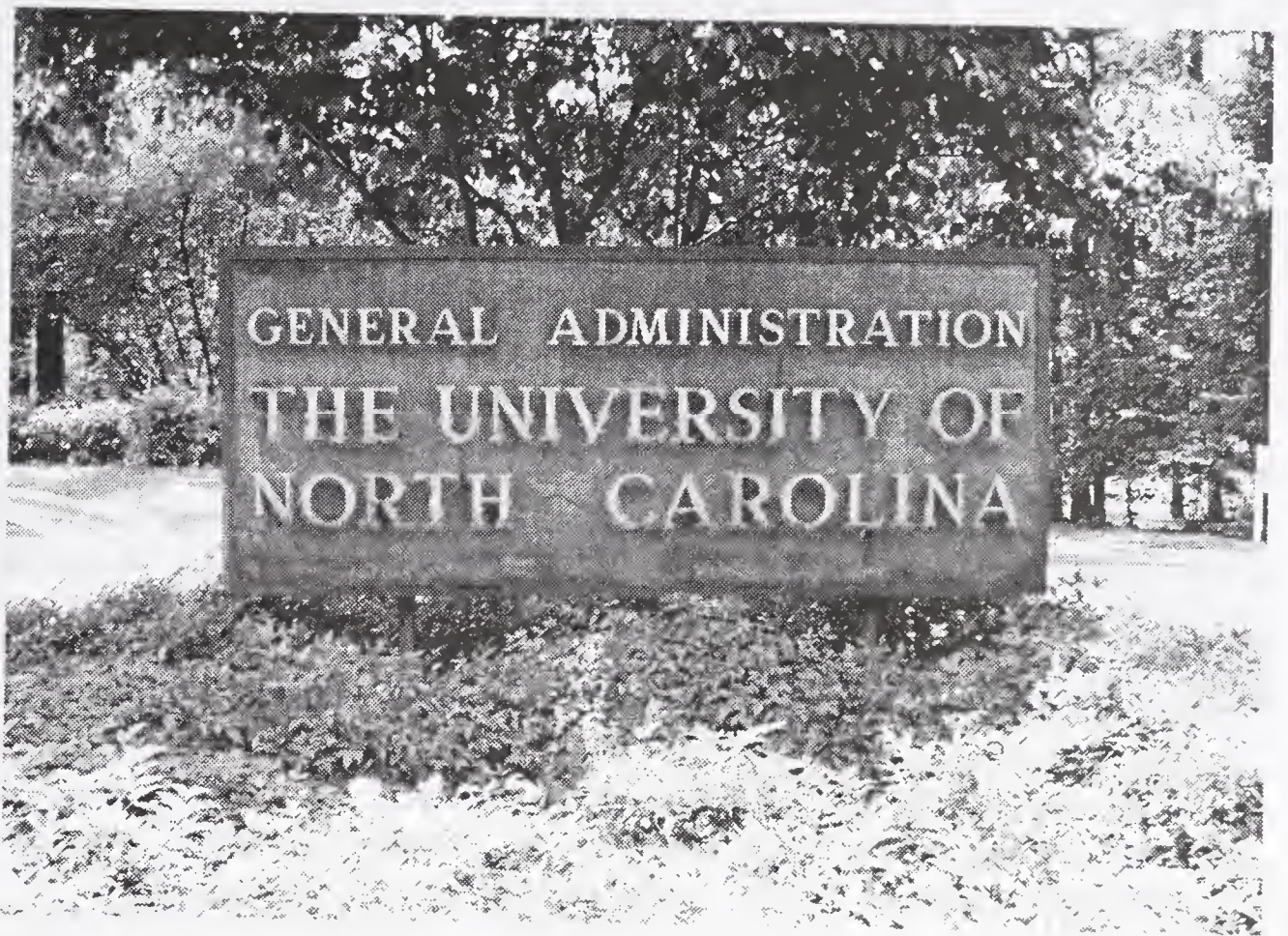
There are very few constants in life. Ben Franklin told us that “death and taxes” are unavoidable. If any future UNC students are reading this magazine over the summer, they should go ahead and prepare themselves for the University’s own little guarantee—tuition increases. Out-of-state students should pay particular attention to this issue. Historically, tuition hikes affect nonresidents the most.

For example, in 2004, the Board of Trustees approved tuition increases of \$300 for in-state students and \$1,500 for out-of-state students. This past year, the Board of Trustees and the Board of Governors (the UNC System’s governing body, who has final say over all tuition decisions) approved a further \$1,100 hike in tuition for nonresidents.

I found myself writing in this same magazine about the 2004 hike as an out-of-state freshman, shocked by the attitude that the BOT took towards out-of-state students. The attitude was one of frank indifference. Members of both the BOT and BOG view nonresident tuition as a market-driven phenomena. Simply put, the strategy is to raise out-of-state tuition as much as is possible without negatively affecting the University’s market position.

That market position is as one of the country’s best bargains in higher education. For five consecutive years, *Kiplinger’s Personal Finance* magazine has rated UNC as the number one value for an undergraduate education. This point is hard to dispute; UNC’s academic excellence, beautiful campus, and idyllic atmosphere, coupled with the cost of tuition at comparable pri-

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The Board of Governors meets in the building behind this sign to approve tuition hikes.

vate or public universities, do make it an excellent value.

Yet, for current out-of-state students, being number one seems like more of a curse than an award. As long as UNC’s reputation does not suffer, the BOT will continue to treat tuition increases as a tool for maximizing revenue. Resistance to this policy arose among members of the BOG this year, with governor Ray Ferris, along with two other members, voting against the \$1,100 increase for out-of-state students. Ferris and others were concerned that this increase, combined with the tuition hikes over the past several years, is too much, too quickly.

Tuition increases are bad enough in and of themselves. However, the BOT’s attitude towards out-of-state students is a cause of particular concern, and raises the question of whether the BOT views nonresidents as equals to in-state students. After all, out-of-state students’ taxes do not go to fund the school. The

state legislature does not have the same degree of concern about nonresident students, since they do not carry with them the implicit threat of political consequences.

Out-of-state students, in reality, pay more than what their education at UNC actually costs. They are also subject to sudden, significant increases; at the whim of the BOT. Nonresidents enjoy none of the same political protections that keep in-state tuition reasonable, even when it is increased.

The past year brought one of the lowest points in the history of UNC student government. Previous Student Body Presidents, such as Matt Tepper and Matt Calabria, have fought against the large tuition hikes passed through the BOT. Both used their position as members of the BOT to vote against unfair increases, even though in both cases their opposition was predictably futile. At least they tried, though. This is more than (Continued on page 17)

TOP 10 LIES THEY TELL FRESHMEN

BY DAVID HODGES
CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

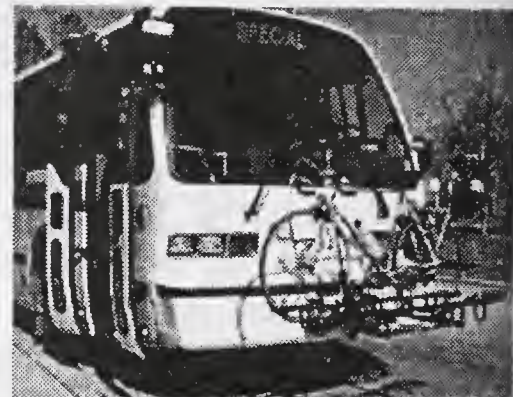


10) The IBM laptops from ITS will last you all four years!

Your laptop will inevitably break. And when it does, you can be rest assured that it will do so during the middle of all your midterms, with two half-written papers saved to your desktop. Nothing will be retrievable. You'll take it to ITS to get it fixed, and they will be out of loaners. They'll keep it for what they say is going to be 24 hours, but you won't see it again until three phone calls later at the end of next week. And none of your professors will understand. "My laptop is broken" is about as useful as "My dog ate my homework" was in the days of elementary school. Save yourself the trouble, dude, and just get a Dell (or an Apple).

9) You don't need a car; public transportation in Chapel Hill is great!

In an effort to be eco-friendly, UNC will discourage you from keeping a car on campus by denying you the right to apply for a parking permit. You could try for an off-campus spot, but that's expensive, and unless it's within walking distance to your dorm, really not worth the added cost to your tuition, room, board and IBM craptop.



8) Granville is a great place to live!

If you wear pearls, boat shoes, or pop your collar, then this doesn't apply to you, so skip to number 7. For the rest of you, be warned that Granville is not that great. The dorm rooms are still small, the dining hall is still bland, and you're still going to have an RA who's still going to harass you about all the things you're not going to be doing in your room. Being positioned conveniently close to frat court and Franklin Street is about all that these buildings have going for them.

7) South campus is a great place to live!

Even UNC's marketing team has a hard time writing this into their brochures with a straight face. Far away from everything except the Dean Dome, modeled after housing projects in Chicago, older than the albums our parents listened to—there's no redeeming quality about south campus except the feeling that everyone's in it together. But if you're one of the misfortunate souls on the 10th floor without air conditioning, even that one fades away pretty fast.



6) If you drink from the Old Well on the first day of class, you'll get a 4.0 for the semester!

This is like that joke from high school where the seniors told the freshmen about the Olympic-sized "pool" on the third floor. If you fall for this, all you'll do is wake up early to stand in a long line, be late for class, and catch an orally transmitted disease from the girl who forgot her toothbrush on move-in day and her chastity on the first night out. And you still won't make an A in Turchi's economics class. No one does.



5) The bus system at UNC is easy to use

A corollary to number 9. The bus system is harder to understand than Chinese algebra. If you're trying to get somewhere off campus, three hours and two transfers later, you'll be standing in the Wal-Mart parking lot wishing you had friends with cars. The P2P will undoubtedly be pulling away as soon as you get to any of its stops, and if you want to avoid the freshman fifteen (or, as is the growing case, twenty-five), then you're going to want to walk everywhere anyways.

4) Construction is beneficial

UNC actually stands for University of Never-ending Construction. This big expansion plan that the school undertook is going to be finished long after we've all graduated. So instead of the peaceful serenity of one of the most beautiful campuses in America, we get bulldozers and chain-link fences. We get temporary asphalt walkways and closed roads. And just wait until the day they block off the quickest route from your dorm to main campus, because it's going to happen. But at least when you're late, your professor might marginally understand.



3) Tuition will never be unreasonably raised!

Tuition will be raised every year that you're a student here. The only real question is how much and for what purpose. To hire more competitive teaching assistants? To renovate aging gymnasiums? To close off more routes to and from campus? You'll be throwing your hands into the air and calling the board of trustees "ridiculous" just like the rest of us soon enough.

2) Silent Sam fires his gun every time a virgin walks by.

His gun hasn't once gone off since the monument was erected in 1913. So either everyone at UNC has been getting laid on the regular for the last 93 years, or this one is totally bogus. You be the judge.



1) You attend the greatest University on earth.

Despite lines 10-2, this assertion is actually true. 100 percent. Completely. So believe the hype. As the alma mater so eloquently puts it, *I'm a Tar Heel born, I'm a Tar Heel bred, and when I die I'm a Tar Heel dead.* There will come a time when you'll just be walking around campus and all of a sudden it hits you how much you love it here. And like Thomas Wolfe said, it's "as close to magic as I've ever been."

David Hodges is a rising junior journalism major from High Point, North Carolina. Contact him at cr@unc.edu.

The Namesake

by Jhumpa Lahiri's

BY FITZ E. BARRINGER
CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR

THE FIRST word of Jhumpa Lahiri's *The Namesake* isn't a word at all. It is a date. 1968, to be exact. But in many ways it is fitting that the opening line of Lahiri's captivating novel takes the reader back in time, for much of the story is an examination of the tension between past and present. And it is that tension between what was and what is – never far from Lahiri's or the reader's mind – that drives the narration, colors the drama, and shapes the lives of the novel's characters.

The Namesake begins by recounting the emotional struggles of an Indian husband and wife trying to make a new life in America. Ashima Ganguli, the pregnant wife, wrestles with an intense longing to be with her family and to share the experience of childbirth with her mother and father. Ashima's husband, Ashoke, meanwhile, wants to provide a better life for his new son by earning a doctorate degree from a prestigious American university. While both characters want to build a better life in America, however, their pasts play a strong role in who they are and what they will become.

Ashima's love of family, for instance, influences her to create a close-knit web of immigrant friends. This group practices Indian customs, speaks the Bengali language, and, in many respects, becomes a substitute family for the vast collection of relatives back in India. But for Ashima, the close relations between the immigrants become an excuse to avoid the customs of American life. Ashima is reluctant to learn to drive, she insists on wearing Indian clothing and eating Indian food, and for many years she lives without American friends. To a large degree, her life is consumed by recreating Indian culture in America.

For Ashoke, memories of life in India are less peaceful. A persistent limp in his right leg is a vivid reminder that the past is a burden that he carries with him every day. Indeed, as a young man, Ashoke was nearly killed in a tragic train accident – an accident that left him emotionally and physically shattered. The memories of that fateful night influence him to leave India and ultimately lead him to choose an unusual

name for his son. Still, Ashoke, like his faithful wife, embraces his past in India and recognizes that it plays a significant role in his life as a father and an American.

If Ashima and Ashoke make peace with their pasts, however, their son, Gogol, spends much of the novel attempting to eradicate his heritage. This first becomes evident when Lahiri describes how Gogol and his sister resent childhood trips to India during which they are forced to interact with family and give up the material comforts of American life. Both children, it seems, would rather listen to the Beatles than embrace the Bengali culture that is such an enormous part of their parents' past.

As Gogol grows older, his desire to escape his own past becomes more pronounced. When it comes time to apply for college, for instance, Gogol turns his back on his father's alma mater and accepts a position at Yale. While in college, meanwhile, he refuses to study an "acceptable" immigrant subject like chemistry, engineering, or biology, preferring instead to pursue an interest in architecture. Such actions not only neglect the wishes of his parents, but also serve as a reminder that Gogol is uncomfortable with his upbringing. Unlike his parents, Gogol does not see himself as a stranger living in a foreign land. He wants to be seen as American – free of the expectations of a foreign land.

Gogol's rebellion against his past reaches a crescendo the summer before he leaves for college. For many years, Lahiri tells her readers, Gogol had been uncomfortable with his name. Children teased him, teachers mispronounced the name, and Gogol, himself, saw the name as a burden. He often wonders how he can truly fit in with his American friends – or American girls – with a strange name like Gogol. Even worse, he feels none of his father's affinity for Nikolai Gogol, the Russian author for whom Gogol is named. Perhaps it is inevitable, therefore, that Gogol must change his name. Still, the scene of Gogol marching into a Massachusetts courtroom shortly after his eighteenth birthday and telling the presiding judge that he "hates the name Gogol" seems like a betrayal of his past. But for Gogol, now known as Nikhil, the new name is a salute to his future – a future without having to justify or explain his confusing name.

Gogol, it seems, believes that switching his name can

Fitz E. Barringer is a rising senior history and political science major from Durham, North Carolina. Contact him fitzeb@email.unc.edu.

Gogol must one day learn that the past cannot be erased. The past is woven into the fabric of our beings.

erase the complications of his past. But Lahiri knows better. While the characters in the novel slowly learn to accept Gogol's new name, Lahiri always refers to her main character as Gogol. And her stubborn insistence on calling Gogol by his original name symbolizes that a simple name change does not alter the fabric of a person. Indeed, her refusal to acknowledge Gogol's new name is not an act of disrespect. Rather, it is a symbol of something that Gogol must one day learn for himself: the past cannot be erased. The past is woven into the fabric of our beings.

Even Lahiri's careful choice of words reinforces this point. Her elegant and flowing prose is occasionally marked by abrupt changes in tense. At the start of a chapter or the beginning of some new tale, for instance, Lahiri skillfully blends events of the past into events of the present by writing the scenes with vivid present-tense verbs. On such occasions, the effortless blending of tenses reminds readers that Gogol's past was once his present. In this way, Lahiri does not simply describe events, she allows readers to live the moments along with her characters as the past becomes present – the present, past.

Yet Gogol's inability to shake his own past is most evident in his relationships with women. In his early romances, he is careful to avoid any contact with his past or upbringing. India is rarely discussed, and his girlfriends are not allowed to meet his parents. With one woman named Maxine, in fact, Gogol attempts to become an entirely different person. He adopts Maxine's carefree lifestyle. He listens to Maxine's music. He drinks her wine. For a while he even lives in Maxine's house, all in an effort to build a wall between his present and his past.

Even with all his efforts to the contrary, however, Gogol cannot ignore the memories of his past – his name, his parents, his Indian heritage. They have shaped his character and they define him as a human being. When the dynamics of his own family change after the death of a beloved family member, Gogol slowly begins to realize that he cannot simply

walk away from who he is. For better or for worse he loves his family and their Indian customs. He even begins to realize that his passionate efforts to create an entirely new person are ultimately just reactions against his past.

For Gogol, therefore, much of the rest of the novel is consumed by attempts to make peace with his past. He begins to open up about his heritage in relationships, and he incorporates his family into his life. But like most experiences in life, Gogol meets resistance and hardships along the way. The years of resisting his past have made him uncomfortable in the present. Moreover, Gogol must realize that other people – some with whom he is very close – also need to come to terms with their own experiences. While the trials of life – and the trials of other people – oppose him, however, Gogol slowly becomes a student of his past. And the lessons he learns, Lahiri seems to suggest, pave the way for him to discover a peaceful future.

Yet whether Gogol accepts such lessons is something that Lahiri never fully reveals. Instead, Lahiri leaves much of *The Namesake's* conclusion to the reader's imagination. The reader can decide whether Gogol learns the lessons and embraces his past. In addition, the reader can decide what Gogol makes of his life. While the inconclusive ending leaves the reader thirsty for more, the lack of a definite ending is not a detriment to the novel. Rather, the omission of a concrete ending serves as final reminder of Lahiri's focus on the tension between past and present. From the beginning *The Namesake* is a novel unconcerned with the future. The future is unpredictable. But, as Lahiri so often seems to suggest, the past could not happen any other way. CR

➤ **Want More Reading?** Carolina Review publishes all its book reviews online. See all the reviews at unc.edu/cr.

FIRE Arms Students

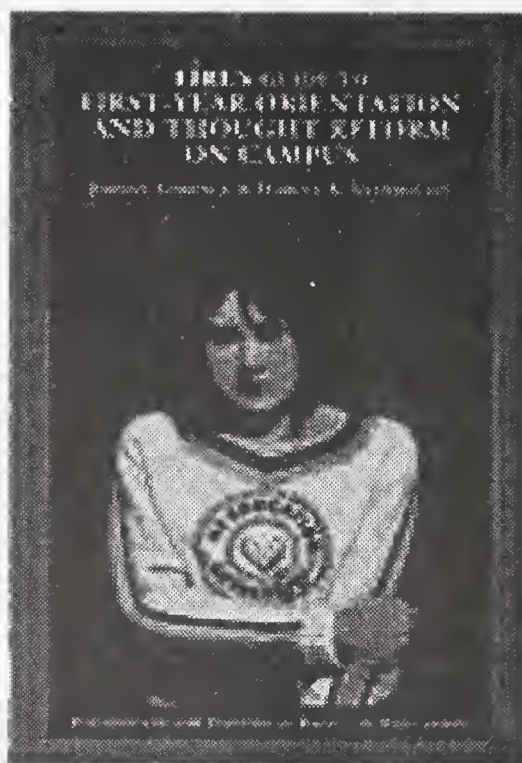
BY BRIAN SOPP
CAROLINA REVIEW EDITOR

At UNC there are two kinds of Leftist bias. The first kind of bias is rare but dangerous. It is called discrimination. And UNC has been a perpetrator of discrimination against conservatives and Christians on numerous occasions. The second kind is frequent but more subtle. It is called thought control. Professors will try to disguise their opinions as fact. And if a student tries to disagree, they will use their position, their arrogance, and peer pressure to not only silence the student, but to force the student to accept a falsehood.

Luckily, there are places one can turn to fight both types of bias. One of those places is the Foundation for Individual Rights in Education (FIRE), a nonprofit organization on a mission to “defend and sustain individual rights at America’s increasingly repressive and partisan colleges and universities.” According to their Web site, “these rights include freedom of speech, legal equality, due process, religious liberty, and sanctity of conscience.”

FIRE fights the first type of bias by applying public pressure through the media and with litigation. In 2002, UNC threatened to derecognize Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship because the group required student leaders to be Christians. After FIRE applied public pressure, UNC backed down. In 2004, when UNC denied Alpha Iota Omega, a Christian fraternity, university recognition, FIRE applied pressure by writing a letter to Chancellor Moeser in which they asserted: “UNC’s ideological objections to Christian organizations choosing Christian members cannot

Brian Sopp is a rising senior journalism and political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Contact him at sopp@email.unc.edu.



withstand the First Amendment.” The courts later found UNC in violation of the students’ right of association.

However, FIRE cannot respond to every act of discrimination in American academe. Students must be prepared to defend their rights. For this reason FIRE has published five *Guides to Student Rights on Campus*. FIRE publishes the *Guide to Free Speech on Campus*, the *Guide to Due Process and Fair Procedure on Campus*, the *Guide to Student Fees, Funding, and Legal Equality on Campus*, and the *Guide to Religious Liberty on Campus* to ensure that students know how to protect their freedom of speech and religion against discrimination.

Fighting the second type of bias is in some ways more difficult than fighting the first. Efforts by professors and university administrations to control student thought can be very subtle or can be instituted in such a way that makes them difficult to combat.

To help students resist thought reform, FIRE recently released its *Guide to First-Year Orientation and Thought Reform on Campus*, the fifth and final

FIRE Guide to Student Rights on Campus.

Co-authored by Jordan Lorence, a First Amendment litigator and senior counsel for the Alliance Defense Fund, and Harvey A. Silverglate, a Boston civil rights attorney and member of FIRE’s Board of Directors, the *Guide* emphasizes that students have the right not only to speak freely, but also to believe according to the dictates of their consciences.

“Censoring speech is bad enough,” the authors write in the introduction to the *Guide*, “but requiring people to adhere to, and even to believe...in an official, orthodox ideology is completely incompatible with a free society and is the hallmark of totalitarian social control.”

Unfortunately, according to Lorence and Silverglate, colleges and universities today often deprive students and professors of their freedom of conscience by imposing policies such as mandatory diversity “training,” speech codes, the use of nondiscrimination policies to suppress certain student groups, and mandatory psychological counseling as punishment for campus offenses.

Students and professors must be prepared to recognize attempts at thought reform and be ready to respond. That is where the *Guide to First-Year Orientation and Thought Reform on Campus* comes in. It offers judicial history that explains what student’s rights are, and it offers examples of how student’s rights have been violated in the past and how students and professors can counter such violations in the future.

Lorence and Silverglate understand that universities are not simply politically biased. As the preface of the *Guide* highlights (Continued on page 17)

Culture Corner

UNIVERSITY

Carolina: A Culture All Its Own

Welcome to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, a little slice of heaven on Earth. These brick paths have led the way for countless leaders before you. In following in their footsteps, you are carrying on the tradition of what it is to be a Tar Heel. But, as the journey begins, there are a few things about your fair University and life here that you should know.

First, some firsts. The University was founded in 1795 as the first public university in the country. The original site was home to a small Anglican chapel at the intersection of two roads that ran through the area, hence Chapel Hill. The first student was Hinton James, who walked to the University from Wilmington, N.C. The first building was Old East. It served as the only building on campus for two years and is now a much-coveted residence hall on North Campus. Most importantly, the UNC basketball team won its first national championship in 1924.

The campus is also home to several landmarks that define the University. The first is the Davie poplar tree in the middle of McCorkle Place. As legend has it, William R. Davie, an influential founder, selected the site of the University where the tree now grows. As long as the tree stands, the University will survive, but if the tree falls, so does our beloved school. In 1996, it was struck by lightning, causing considerable damage. That's why it is filled with concrete and attached to surrounding trees by cables. Just below the Davie poplar is a small concrete bench. Also according to legend, the person you

kiss on this bench is the person you will marry.

Silent Sam, constructed to "commemorate those who had died fighting for their families," has long caused controversy. The Old Well has long been granting students with good luck drinks before their first classes. The Bell Tower has long been chiming the hours, able to be heard from miles away.

The University is also home to a culture all its own. It's called basketball. Starting at midnight on a day in autumn, the UNC basketball team will take the court during Late Night with Roy Williams. For the next several months, your life will be defined from game to game, keeping up with rankings and, of course, the defeats handed to the Dook Blue Devils. Along with the basketball obsession, the culture of hating Dook is uniquely Carolinian. In the words of staff writer David Hodges, "Carolina basketball is more than a culture in Chapel Hill, it borders on the religious. But while this religion might not lead to eternal life or peace of mind, it performs several lesser, albeit important, social functions. Basketball season brings us closer together in the throes of competition; it gives us the impetus to party even harder than usual when we win; and above all, it separates us from that lesser institution eight miles down the road."

You will find that the creators of Red Bull are less than gods but more than men when you reach for your third cool can during an all-nighter in the Undergraduate Library. Take

comfort in knowing that you won't be the only one from your Poli 41 class trying to finish that paper at 3 a.m. Sleep is for the weekend, well, Sunday morning. So running on caffeine is all part of the experience.

But aside from the history, the basketball or the all-nighters that define the collegiate culture, the most important thing that you're going to find within these stone lined borders of campus is yourself. The great thing about this place is that anything you want to learn or do is right at your fingertips. There are thousands of niches just waiting to be filled, allowing you to find out who you are and who you want to be.

There are going to be times when you're homesick. It happens to all of us. You're going to be thrown out of your comfort zone, and that's OK. There is a huge culture shock associated with coming to college. No one is going to be here to hold your hand, make you study or go to that 8 a.m. Sociology 10 class. Then again, there will be a big shift when you go home for the first time. Regardless, you've made the right decision. Charles Kuralt famously said "our love for this place is based on the fact that it is, as it was meant to be, the university of the people. We found here something in the air. A kind of generosity, a certain tolerance, a disposition toward freedom of action and inquiry that has made Chapel Hill for thousands of us a moral center of the universe."

How right he was. Welcome to Carolina.

—Taylor Stanford

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

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THE
RIGHT

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Carolina Review

Driving Liberals Crazy Since 1993

Gambling, continued page 5

International, a charity that uses fundraisers to “implement sustainable food sources for communities in dire need,” according to the company’s Web site.

“We think of ourselves as a charity tournament, so technically you’re giving a donation to play in this event,” Littlejohn said. “It’s more than just gambling for money. [Participants’] motives might be the prizes, but in the end it’s going to a good cause.”

The issue of Internet gambling and poker’s presence on campus is multifaceted and varied. With cases like the Hold ’Em for Hunger tournament, the game’s popularity can be used openly to benefit a good cause. With the dorm-room games spread across campus, the scale is too small to be considered a real problem. The danger is in excess, but that danger can be found among many activities and isn’t limited simply to gambling.

But with the easy accessibility of online poker, where essentially you can

roll out of bed and immediately be sitting at a virtual table with competitors across the country, the dangers are becoming realized.

“I’ve seen people go ballistic all the time online,” said Bauer. People re-raise constantly after a “bad beat” and end up losing more and more money, he said.

And the poker Web sites are only growing in size, as they actively pursue new members with promotions such as “bonus cash” for signing up with a particular Web site.

If the government were to legalize online gambling, then they could tax this billion-dollar industry. But in the process they would be condoning what many people consider a social evil.

Case in point: North Carolina recently began its own state-wide lottery, the last of any East Coast state to do so. This decision to begin institutionalized gambling was controversial because many considered the moral issues to

be more important than the money that it could potentially bring into the state treasury.

The N.C. lottery games started March 30 and have sold \$105 million worth of scratch-off tickets in the first month, with part of those proceeds set aside for education.

The effort to legalize online gambling does not appear to be gaining momentum, but neither do efforts to pass more stringent regulations for the industry. For now it seems as though students will continue to decide for themselves what their limits will be.

Individual choice is a fundamental tenet of democracy and any free society. Hopefully college students will be responsible with this freedom. **CR**

➤ **Be Constructive** spend your time on the internet more wisely by visiting Carolina Review’s website. Just point your browser to unc.edu/cr/.

Tuition, continued page 9

can be said for Seth Dearmin, SBP for 2005-2006. Not only did he fail to fight effectively against tuition increases, he actually voted in favor of this past year’s hikes of \$250 for in-state students and \$1,100 for out-of-state students.

Yet, there is hope for a better approach to tuition increases. Some increases are to be expected and are sadly unavoidable. One of the greatest problems with the tuition hikes of the past few years, especially for nonresidents, has been their unpredictability. New nonresidents, or their parents, anticipated the sudden increases of 2004 and beyond. Without foreknowledge, unforeseen tuition increases place families and students who are not financially equipped to shoulder easily the additional burden in trying positions.

Incoming SBP James Allred has made predictability in tuition increases a major part of his strategy. He is not

alone. Dearmin himself, while failing to vote against tuition increases this year, did manage to have a resolution passed by the trustees introducing predictability as a factor to be considered in designing tuition policy. The trustees have also sought to become more directly involved in the process of creating the university’s tuition and fee increase proposals. While their view of nonresident tuition remains less than admirable, the BOT’s recognition of the need for a more predictable tuition increase pattern should help to lessen the sting of their market-based policy for out-of-state students. **CR**

➤ **Tuition History** Carolina has a history of raising student fees. Look through our online archives to discover more about this issues surrounding tuition hike at unc.edu/cr/archive/.

FIRE, page 14

by quoting Orwell’s *1984*, universities do not simply want students to accept a certain political policy. They want students to believe in that policy.

“We are not content with negative obedience, nor even with the most abject submission,” O’Brien tells Winston in *1984*. “When finally you surrender to us, it must be of your own free will. We do not destroy the heretic... We convert him, we capture his inner mind, we reshape him.”

With a little preparation students can be ready to combat thought reform. With the help of FIRE they can learn to think for themselves regardless of outside pressure and intimidating professors. **CR**

➤ **Read Up** College students can order paperback copies of all the *Guides* — and anyone can download an electronic copy — free of charge at thefire.org/guides/.

Artist's Corner

The Freshman Experience

At the start of a new year
There arise some common fears:
Where will I get my books?
What is the latest fashion look?
How many Easymac boxes should I pack?
How many beers can I sneak past my RA in a sack?

But more importantly than any of these queries,
A freshman may find himself questioning as he carries
His new refrigerator up a Hinton James stair:
“What will my life as a conservative UNC student come to bear?”

He may not know what to expect
When he sees that sometimes our flag gets no respect

And when the Marxist in the pit
Hands out propaganda lit.

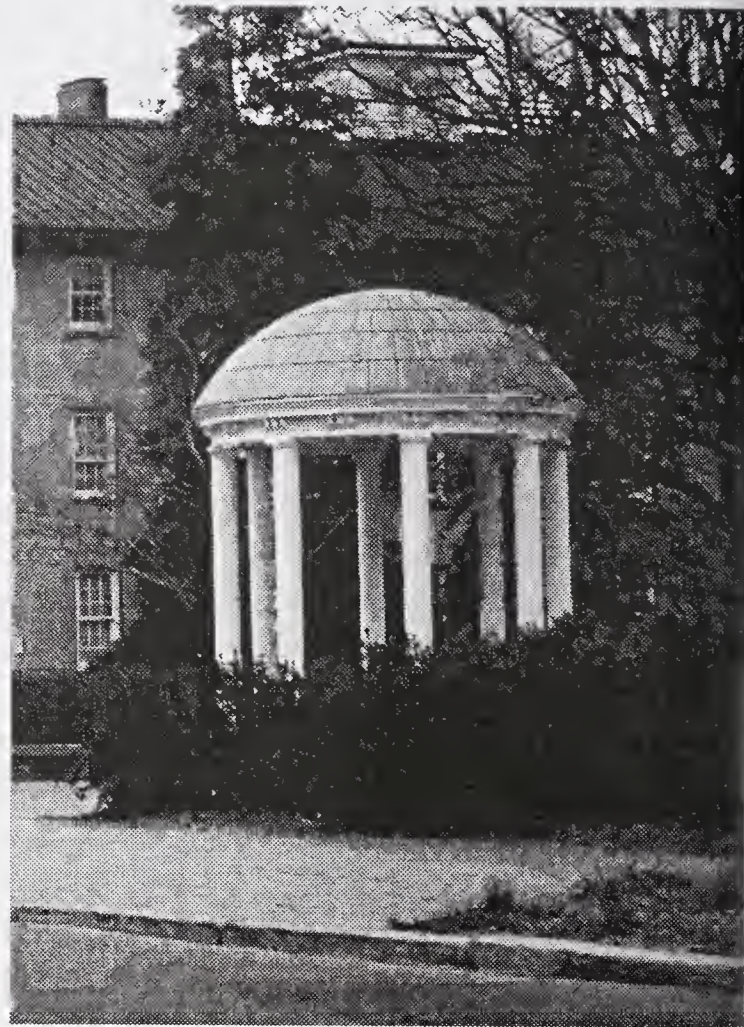
Or when the socialist professors
Act as free speech oppressors.

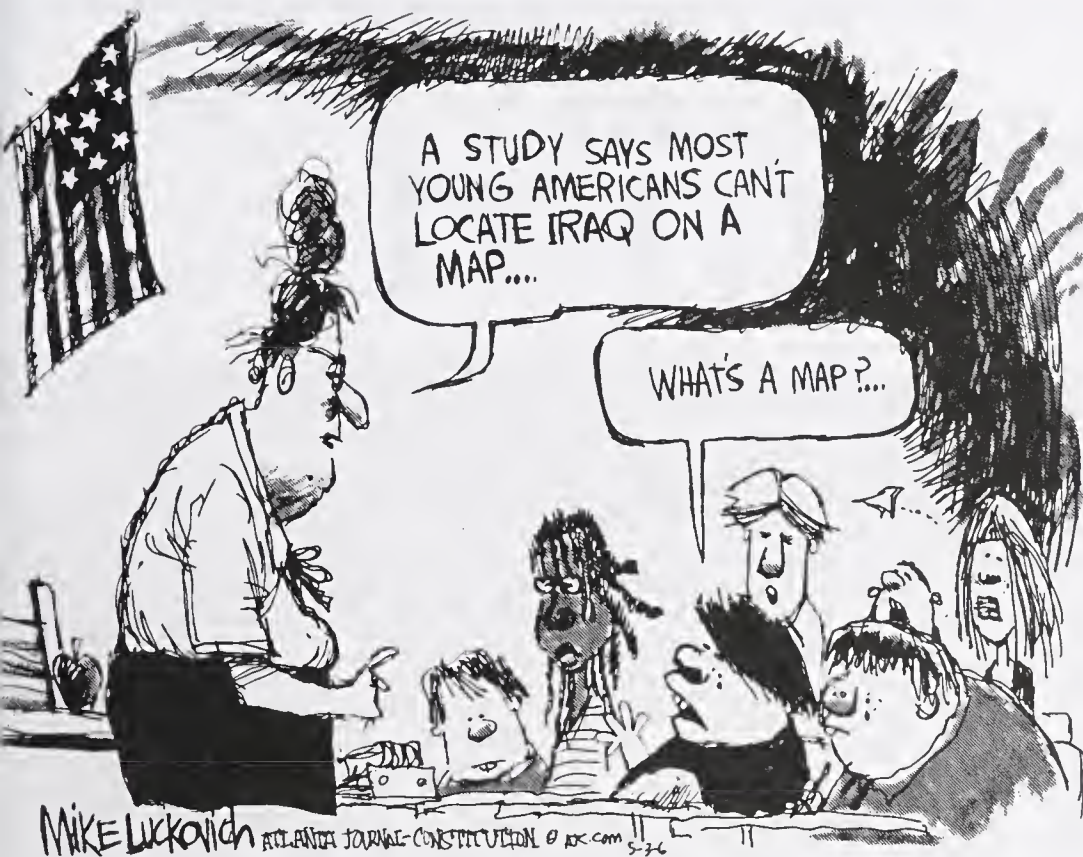
You ask, what shall I do?
Should I stand up and stick to
The conservative values that liberals slice through?

Yes! I say unto you,
Don't allow them to misconstrue
The truths that you knew.
Join the College Republicans or the Carolina Review.

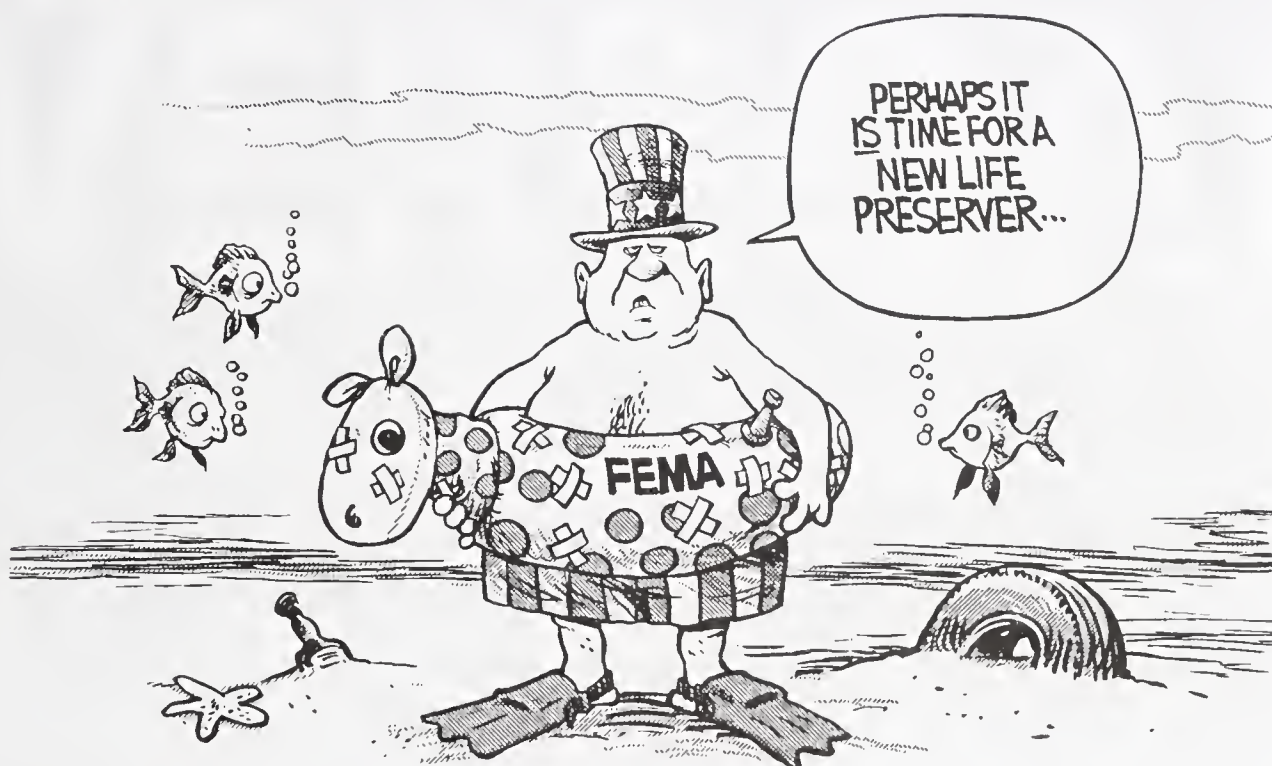
Fight the good fight!
Know that you are right!
Amidst their delusion,
There's only one conclusion:
Liberals suffer from brain damage, and that's no illusion.

- Nancy DeMaria, a guest poet, is a rising senior from Greensboro, North Carolina majoring in biology.

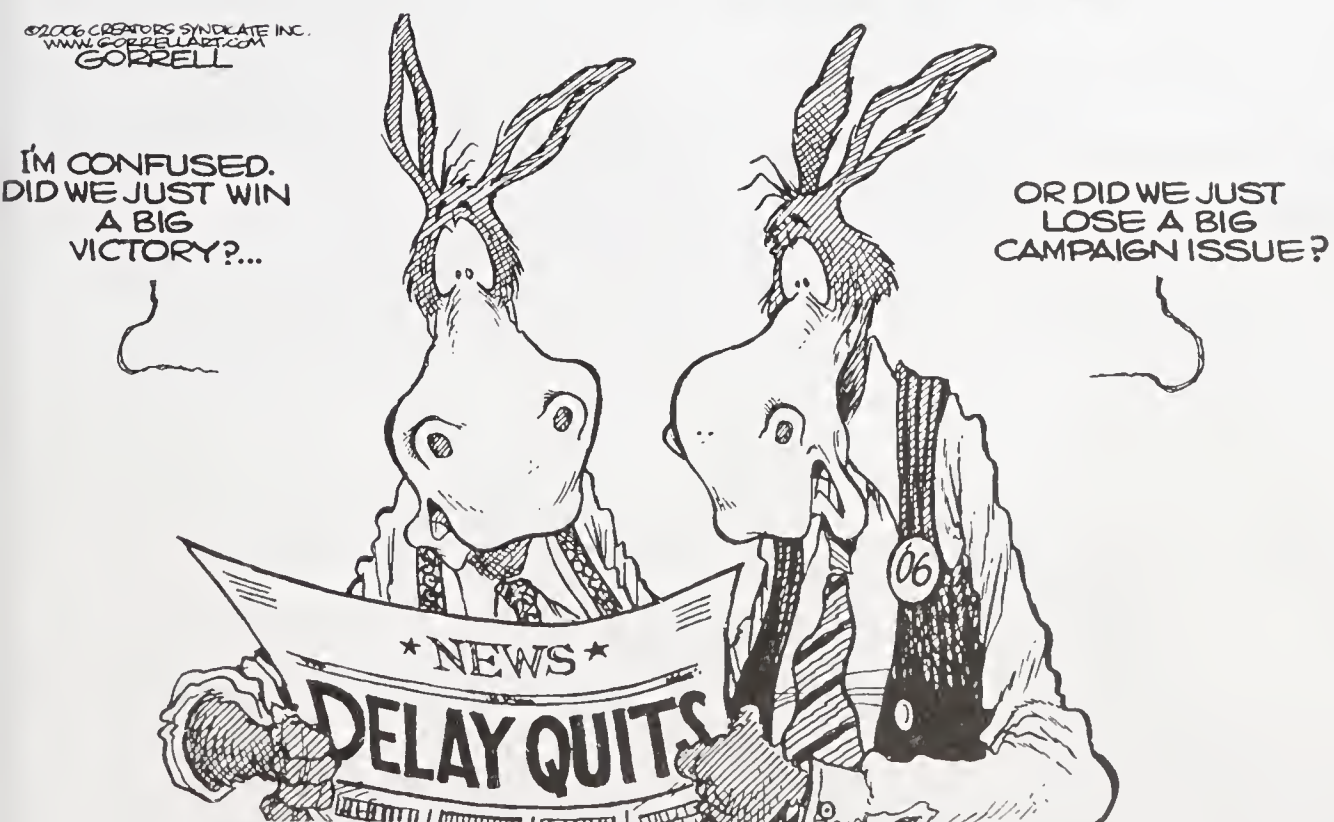




BRACKINS RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH 4/06



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Viewpoints

The Last Word

“A love for tradition has never weakened a nation, indeed it has strengthened nations in their hour of peril.”

- Winston Churchill

“Truth persuades by teaching, but does not teach by persuading.”
- Quintus Septimius Tertullianus

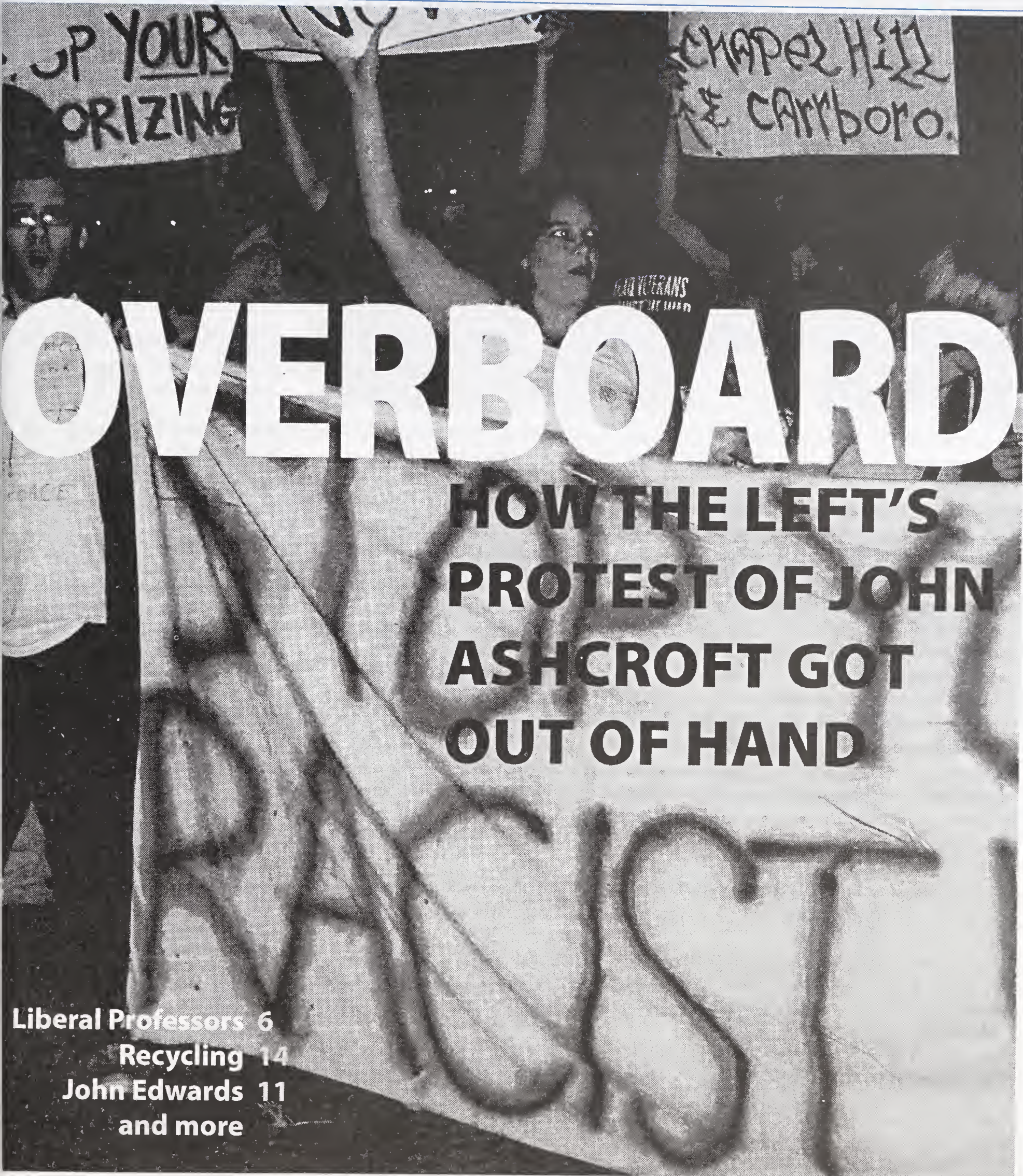
“The cruelest lies are often told in silence.”
- Robert Louis Stevenson

“Truth is incontrovertible, malice may attack it and ignorance may deride it, but, in the end, there it is.”
- Winston Churchill

“No one could make a greater mistake than he who did nothing because he could do only a little.”
- Edmund Burke

“It is a general popular error to suppose the loudest complainers for the public to be the most anxious for its welfare.”
- Edmund Burke

Carolina Review



OVERBOARD

**HOW THE LEFT'S
PROTEST OF JOHN
ASHCROFT GOT
OUT OF HAND**

Liberal Professors 6
Recycling 14
John Edwards 11
and more

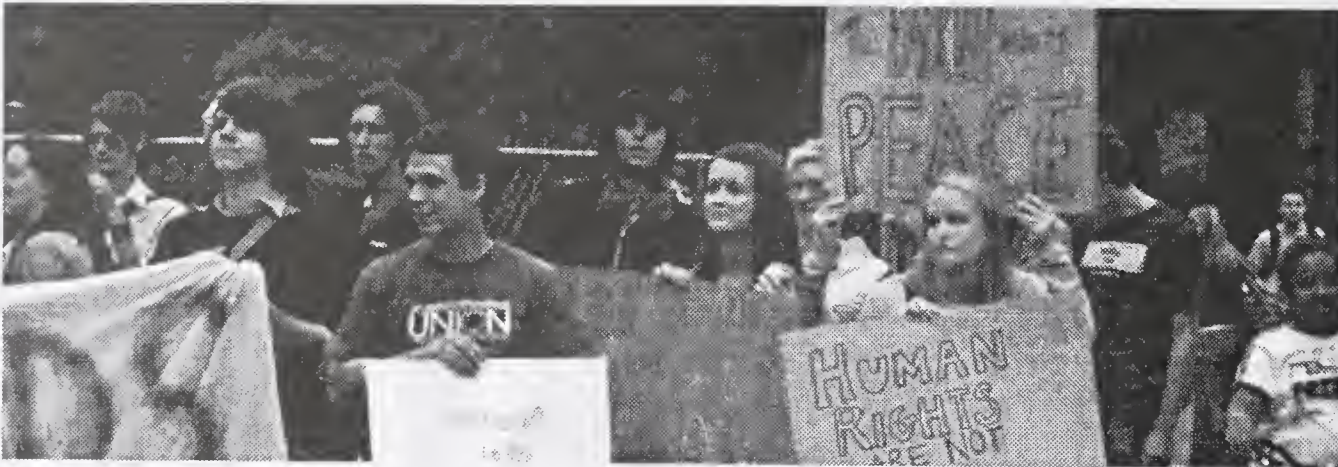
FROM THE EDITORS

Dear Readers,

As a Southern school in a Southern state, Carolina's visitors and students have come to expect a degree of hospitality from other members of the University community. Whether it is watching an athletic event, listening to a speaker, or opening the door for a fellow classmate, Carolina students have a reputation of being civil and polite.

Or we did, until Sept. 12.

All of Carolina's politeness and courtesy went out the window the day that John Ashcroft came to UNC's campus to discuss politics, the war in Iraq, and his controversial tenure as the nation's Attorney General. Instead of treating Ashcroft with courtesy – or



even civility, for that matter – members of the campus's liberal wing berated Ashcroft with accusations of racism, cowardliness, and fascism. And all that is before Ashcroft began speaking.

To clarify, *Carolina Review* certainly supports allowing people to express their views. The First Amendment to the Constitution is quite clear that Americans have a legal right to state their opinions. We would like to take this opportunity, however, to remind Carolina's liberal students of an equally important rule that their mothers probably taught them in kindergarten: *Don't speak when others are speaking.*

We know it's basic, but obviously the Left needs a refresher course in manners. Indeed, during Ashcroft's speech, liberals forgot their mothers' basic rule of politeness. From the asinine – one student yelled out "Google it!" when he disputed some of Ashcroft's facts – to the disgraceful, students shouted, laughed, and generally attempted to disrupt the speech of one of the Bush Administration's most significant figures.

The humorous part, of course, is that none of the Left's antics bothered Ashcroft. Despite the frequent interruptions, he completed his speech and even allowed some time for a real question and answer session. As a man who has served in the Senate, supported the controversial Patriot Act, and conversed with some of the world's most powerful leaders, the whining of a bunch of liberal students at UNC was child's play. He has heard and seen much worse.

The bad part, though, is that Carolina students should be above such nonsense. Even those with differing opinions should know that it's just common decency to treat other people with respect.

Decency is a lesson Carolina's liberals forgot on Sept. 12. We can only hope that it is a lesson they quickly relearn. Otherwise, the radical Left risks transforming one of the nation's premier public universities into a kindergarten.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Taylor

CAROLINA REVIEW

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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COVER Liberal students protested John Ashcroft's speech. While some protestors were respectful, many others attempted to interrupt the former Attorney General.

PHOTO BY NANCY DEMARIA

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unc.edu/cr/

NEW DESIGN

Carolina Review has spent the summer redesigning its Web site. Now it is loaded with new features and content. Start exploring the Review's new Web site at unc.edu/cr/.

BOOK REVIEWS

Want more reading? Explore the Review's book reviews at unc.edu/cr/features/.

IMPROVED ARCHIVE

Now it is even easier to explore Carolina Review's back issues. Every issue from 1999 to 2006 is online and available for download at unc.edu/cr/archive/.

CHEERS & JEERS



Summer 2006 *The Summer 2006 issue offered a review of the UNC Summer Reading book, "The Name-sake." The issue also featured a report on Chapel Hill's war of words against President Bush, the top-ten lies they tell college freshmen, a report on Internet poker, and a discussion of rising tuition. And, yes, we know about the typo on the cover. As usual, you can read our old issues online at unc.edu/cr/archive/*

Chapel Hill's War on the President

Brendon,

I thank you for sharing your thoughts on the recent resolution and on the politics of Chapel Hill.

I agree Chapel Hill and UNC-CH has a liberal bias (most universities and college towns do). There can be a problem of elitism and disconnect, i.e. preaching from privilege. I do think that colleges and universities are designed to challenge many existing presuppositions. Perhaps you are being challenged.

As your arguments:

1) The president and the administration did lie about the war. See the Downing Street memos; he told the British that the U.S. was going to war well before all the ultimatums. The administration planted Douglas Feith into the CIA (and Dick Cheney was threatening them for months). Also the CIA gave mixed reviews on the need to attack Iraq. I remember reading this in the Washington Post. The press does

bear responsibility for playing up the need to go to war, and the public for not thinking critically.

2) Seymour Hersh's Chain of Command highlights how torture was an instituted policy, not just aberrant behavior.

3) Yes, they are spying. They have admitted as such.

Please delve deeper.

BILL GURAL

Awesome Magazine!

Hello,

I would like to let you know that I think that your magazine is the best on campus. Please keep up the good work.

TIM GUYON
Sophomore
Biology

CR's Butchering of English

Hello,

Don't (most) conservatives support requiring people to learn to use English

correctly?

This month's Carolina Review features a cover blurb about "Top 10 Lies They Tell Freshmen."

The index then proposes to set these people - whether they are Frenchmen, freshmen, French freshmen, or something else entirely - "strait."

Perhaps the people responsible for these typos should have their citizenship revoked?

Cheers,

RAJESH GHOSHAL
Graduate Student
Philosophy

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Include your name, year in school, major, and hometown. Professors should include their department.

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and how you can become a part of the Review.

Online

The Carolina Review Web site includes staff information, our complete mission statement, and search tools. In addition, you can access our archives, special features, and blog. Just point your browser to www.unc.edu/cr/.

VIEWPOINTS



"On 9/11, our nation saw the face of evil. Yet on that awful day, we also witnessed something distinctly American: ordinary citizens rising to the occasion, and responding with extraordinary acts of courage."

— PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH

"We would fight not for the political future of a distant city, rather for principles whose destruction would ruin the possibility of peace and security for the peoples of the earth."

— BRITISH PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

"To me, consensus seems to be the process of abandoning all beliefs, principles, values and policies. So it is something in which no one believes and to which no one objects."

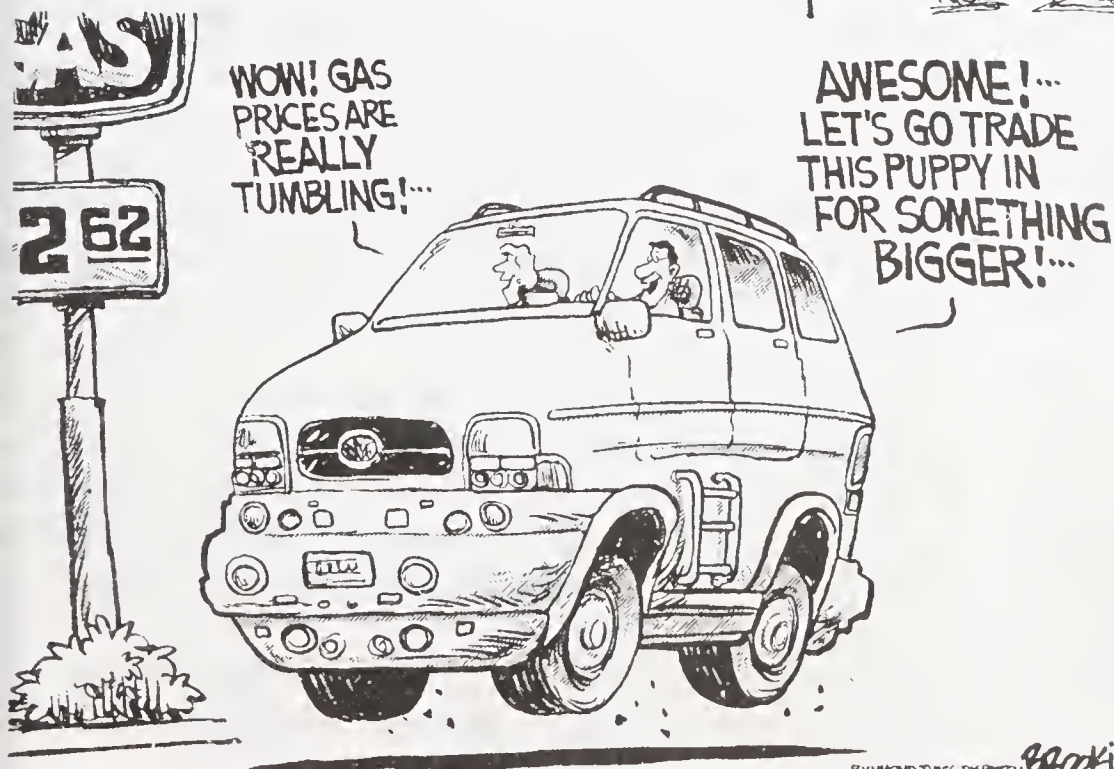
— BRITISH PRIME MINISTER MARGARET THATCHER

"I believe we are on an irreversible trend toward more freedom and democracy - but that could change."

— AL GORE

"I stand by all the misstatements that I've made."

— AL GORE



"America was not built on fear. America was built on courage, on imagination, and an unbeatable determination to do the job at hand."

— PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN

"History does not long entrust the care of freedom to the weak or the timid."

— PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE LIBERAL ART OF EDUCATION

By Kelly Esposito

Among the three rival universities in the Triangle area of North Carolina, UNC, Duke, and North Carolina State, let's face it, UNC usually comes out on top. Be it an athletic event or otherwise, UNC students are rarely ashamed to admit complete domination. However, there is one comparison between the three schools in which students should be proud their fine university finished third. David Horowitz, a conservative writer and activist, came out with a book earlier this year entitled *The Professors: The 101 Most Dangerous Academics in America*; in which he writes about the university faculty members he considers to be the worst purveyors of anti-

Americanism and left-wing bias in schools across the nation. Of this list, our rival down Tobacco Road boasts two members, and the third member of the trio, N.C. State, has one professor named. UNC has no representation, which is a small triumph in itself, but we must be careful not to be lulled into a false sense of security.

Horowitz has cited various reasons for the trend toward politicization in academia in his writing and appearances. For example, he testified to the Appropriations Committee of the Kansas House in March 2006 that one major cause is the emergence of the "imperial faculty," in which "tenured members of the university community have become unaccountable to any authorities but their own." This lack of effective university governance has, Horowitz claims, given radical-thinking professors the freedom to say anything they wish in the classroom, "even if that includes the political indoctrination of their students." In *The Professors*, Horowitz offers the warning: "if you thought they were all harmless, antiquated hippies, you'd be wrong. Today's radical academics aren't the exception—they're legion."

UNC is no exception to what Horowitz considers to be the "intellectual corruption of our universities." The national spotlight has been focused on Chapel Hill in recent years for incidents such as the controversy over the summer reading assignment in 2002 when Michael Sells' book *Approaching the Qur'an: The Early Revelations* was chosen for incoming freshmen to read and the more recent debate over a potential donation from the John William Pope Foundation to fund a new Western Studies program. The Pope controversy was ignited because the Foundation funds the Pope Center for Higher Education Policy, a conservative organization, and UNC faculty members were wary that such a donation from a conservative group would be a danger to academic freedom, according to

The Daily Tar Heel. After nearly two years of debate and the University administration's rejection of the Pope Foundation's original proposal, it recently announced that the Pope Foundation will be donating \$2 million to the athletic department and \$300,000 to fund fellowship opportunities for undergraduates studying Western cultures. Both of these situations have garnered extensive media coverage, but there is more to these examples than just the headlines. Both are merely outward manifestations of a thinly disguised stranglehold on UNC by left-wing thinking.

Unfortunately, the leftist bias at UNC is not only present in the events that make national headlines. When an occurrence attracts high volumes of media attention, at the very least a healthy debate can take place in which both sides can make their views public. However, left-wing radicalism has permeated into places where such debate and public accountability is rarely possible: the classroom. This is a far more insidious demon, for biased professors can integrate their political leanings into the classroom in a multitude of ways, ranging from subtly leaving out sides of arguments they disagree with to blatantly spewing propaganda as truth to their students. Other techniques include the mocking and trivialization of opposing viewpoints, which can cause students who hold such views to be wary of expressing them in their academic work for fear of being penalized in their grade. In one anthropology class, sophomore Morgan Pope had a professor who was "pushy and pretty focused on her liberal point of view." Pope explained that the behavior was not so extreme that the professor would not allow opposing viewpoints to be heard in class, but "when she disagreed with students she had a really standoffish attitude." Pope's main dissatisfaction in the class was not with in-class arguments, however, it was with the assignments and how she felt she might be graded if she expressed ideas that opposed the opinions of the instructor.

"I definitely geared my papers toward liberal ideals, because that's what I felt she wanted to hear," Pope explained.

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According to some students, the Anthropology Department's Alumni Building houses some of the University's most liberal professors.



The anthropology department seems to be well-represented in the populace of radical professors. Sophomore Jeremy Crouthamel recalls a “very liberally biased” anthropology class in which his professor “blamed a lot of today’s problems in society on conservatives.” The instructor “painted conservatives as people who didn’t care about the environment and who didn’t care about human rights and were just in everything for themselves.”

Sophomore Kate Hooks found herself academically cornered when her freshman English professor assigned a series of papers in which the students had to write about their political views and the candidates they supported. It at first seemed like a fair chance for everyone to express their own viewpoints, but Hooks hastened to add that “the day before we were supposed to start writing the professor gave us a long speech about her views and why she liked the candidates she did.” This immediately dispelled the illusion that the assignment was an opportunity for the students to let their voices be heard.

“I felt like she was forcing her beliefs and views on our class,” Hooks said.

It is important to note that the majority of professors at UNC uphold their duty to students honorably and admirably. They for the most part teach both sides of potentially polarizing material and foster intelligent and healthy debate in their classes. However, a few bad seeds can have a widespread effect when their prejudice and close-mindedness trickles down the academic food chain. It is difficult to imagine how such negative portrayals of dissenting schools of thought like that described by Crouthamel from someone in a position of authority can possibly benefit the student body. It seems that this sort of bashing could easily carry over outside the classroom and foster tension and even hostility amongst students, a possibility that is quite out of sync with the concept of a university as a place where learning is paramount and variety of ideas and values should be able to coexist and thrive. Perhaps the most alarming aspect is that the perpetrating professors are not limited to certain majors or classes-- even freshmen in introductory classes are being subjected to biases and intolerance. Should that be part of first-year students’ initial impressions of the University? It is obvious from student accounts that the idealistic concept of a university is not always being upheld at UNC, so the question shifts to what can be done about it?

Admittedly, it is difficult to solve a problem that is rooted in part of the very foundation of a school, in this case, the faculty.

However, the situation is far from hopeless. It comes as a boon to UNC students in the political minority that they attend a state school, because the North Carolina General Assembly is a viable option for holding the University accountable. The 2005 session of the General Assembly showed progress when Senate Bill 1139 was introduced, a bill that would require “each constituent institution of the University of North Carolina to adopt an ‘Academic Bill of Rights.’” The proposed Bill of Rights includes provisions such as “the constituent institution shall provide its students with a learning environment in which the students have access to a broad range of serious scholarly opinions,” specifying that “curricula and reading lists...shall respect all human knowledge in these areas and provide students with dissenting sources and viewpoints.” Most importantly, the bill mandates that “students shall be graded solely on the basis of their reasoned answers...and shall not be discriminated against on the basis of their political, ideological, or religious beliefs,” and that instructors “shall not use their courses...for the purpose of political, ideological, religious, or antireligious indoctrination.” The bill directly holds instructors accountable, which is what is needed if the left-wing bias in academia is to ever be rooted out. The bill was referred to the Committee on Education/Higher Education and was not voted on before the congressional session ended.

Another option for combating academic bias is through an organization called Students for Academic Freedom, whose goal is “to end the political abuse of the university and to restore integrity to the academic mission.” According to the organization’s Web site, UNC has a chapter that can serve as a place for students to vocalize their experiences.

It does not necessarily matter how students choose to articulate their individual experiences with academic bias. What is important is that students make their experiences known, for doing nothing only emboldens the perpetrators. Hooks concluded her narration about her English class with a simple but poignant comment.

“It really made me angry,” she said. Get angry, but don’t stew in silence. The only thing worse than academic discrimination and bias is not standing up to it. **CR**

Speech Review

John Ashcroft

By Ashley Wall

Enduring obnoxious interruptions, an entire group of liberals leaving the auditorium, and radical protestors crowded outside with signs and megaphones, former Attorney General John Ashcroft gave an impressive speech on America's fight against terrorism on Tuesday, Sept. 12 at Memorial Hall.

After a few jokes, Ashcroft began his speech with an explanation of why it is important to consider the events that have occurred since Sept. 11. He argued that we must learn from those five years in order to prevent history from repeating itself and to honor those who died. He proceeded with five of his most important observations since Sept. 11.

Ashcroft's first observation was that freedom and justice are more profoundly served when an assault is prevented than when an attack is avenged or prosecuted. Recalling where he was when he first learned the news of the attacks on Sept. 11, he remembered being on a Justice Department airplane and being asked to call the command center.

"When I learned the news, I was stunned in a way I had never been stunned before and I knew that America was changed and different," he said. He began to realize that something would have to change in order to prevent such tragedy from happening again.

"If you don't like the impact of airplanes against civilian populated commercial centers in the United States, you've got to change your behavior in order to change the outcome," he said.

At this point, the speech was interrupted by an audience member who yelled out, "Why did you stop flying on commercial airplanes before 9/11?" implying that Ashcroft had prior knowledge of the Sept. 11 attacks.

"If you believe that I stopped flying on commercial airplanes, you're the victim of a significant falsehood," he retorted.

The audience member then told Ashcroft to "Google it."

"If you believe everything that you read on the internet, you are of all individuals most susceptible to being misled," he replied.

After a few more interruptions, Ashcroft repeated his assertion that the security priority has to be on prevention. He explained that prosecution is much less complex.

"It's like having a puzzle and putting all the pieces together

and proving what the box top says is really true," he said. Prevention, on the other hand, is difficult because it is a process of anticipating the future.

"It's 10,000 puzzles on the floor and you don't have any box tops because none of the things have happened," he said. "When it comes to terrorism, an action or design to displace the freedom and liberty of the United States of America, we have to have a priority on prevention. It doesn't mean we disavow prosecution. Nor have we disavowed prosecution, but our priority has to be on prevention."

A second observation Ashcroft made was that the role between security and liberty needs to be understood, saying that while some would set them against each other, "Security exists only to guard liberty." He concluded that if as a result of a security measure you have more freedom than before the security measure was enacted, the security measure should be undertaken. He said he had encouraged justice department employees to "find a way to interrupt the terrorists by doing things differently than we had done before, but doing them in a way that were still consistent with the liberties that are stressed in the Constitution of the United

States."

This comment was disrupted by a man who muttered something to the effect of "is it a tradeoff?" and then asked about liberty in the constitution. Ashcroft thought a second and replied, "Well.. um.. have you read the Constitution?"

He then clarified: "You don't have to read past the first two sentences of the constitution to read about the fact that we do ordain this government for purposes of having domestic tranquility. I do not call airplanes flying into civilian occupied buildings for purposes of effecting political change domestic tranquility."

He continued, going sequentially through the first three articles of the constitution: "[The president] also is endowed with the opportunity and responsibility—I say the duty—to wage war if necessary to protect that domestic tranquility. That's in Article 2." He concluded his defense by saying, "If you have to ask, 'Where in the constitution does it talk about security and liberty?'—everywhere in the constitution it talks about security and liberty!"

Ashcroft then talked more specifically about the Patriot Act.

"When it came time to vote, people knew that they couldn't vote in good conscience against something that would sustain the liberty and freedom of the people of the United States,"



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I believe it is better to fight the terrorists there than it is to fight the terrorists here.

he said. He pointed out that although a lot of commotion was made about its reenactment, in the end it garnered 88 votes in the Senate.

"Let me just say that you can't get 88 senators to agree that it's Tuesday today," he added. "The truth of the matter is the Patriot Act simply gave us tools against terror that we had had against other kinds of criminal activity for quite some time."

Ashcroft argued that the use of wiretapping had been used for thirteen years in the fight against drug dealing and other types of organized crime. He said this type of intelligence "ought to be available in the fight against those who would seek to take us out two to three thousand at a time."

Ashcroft began his third observation by talking about the nearly 3000 deaths that occurred on Sept. 11. A girl in the audience shouted, "How many innocent Iraqi civilians have died? 40 to 100,000, I think that you should mention that."

"I believe it is better to fight the terrorists there than it is to fight the terrorists here," Ashcroft replied. "I'm prepared in some measure to speak to [the question shouted] because the purpose of the United States and its troops in Iraq is not to destroy Iraqi citizens but to protect them." Several liberals in the audience laughed.

"You might find that laughable. I do not," Ashcroft said. He pointed out that Iraqi civilian deaths are mostly caused by other Iraqis.

"This is not a charge to be laid at the feet of Americans who are seeking to provide a context of liberty and religious

freedom and opportunity for people in a nation that has been oppressed by those who have killed hundreds of thousands," he said, referring to Saddam. He mentioned that his son who is in the navy "is spending his life, because it is not in the character of the United States of America to sit on the sidelines while freedom is in the balance."

Ashcroft continued with his third point, observing that "If you care about freedom and you take action to defend it, you're going to be accused of being either too early or too late." He gave the example that the Bush administration was criticized for fighting too late in Afghanistan and too early in Iraq, and told a story of how he was visiting the World War II Memorial in Washington and noticed the stars representing American deaths.

"Four hundred thousand American lives in the defense of freedom because we went too late instead of too early," he had thought to himself. "At least while I have a son in the military and while I have a heart beating within my breast, if you're marking down for those who would go too early or too late, if I have to make the decision, mark me down for too early in the defense of freedom."

In the fourth part of his speech, Ashcroft contended that "America's fight against terror has been the most restrained and respectful fight regarding civil liberties of any major conflict in the history of the United States." He compared Bush's "narrowly tailored" surveillance with the actions of other war-time presidents in American

(Continued on page 23)

The scene outside Memorial Hall was one of vociferous protest prior to Ashcroft's speech. Students for a Democratic Society used a megaphone to attract attention to their cause, while a group calling themselves "radical cheerleaders" chanted against Ashcroft, the Iraq conflict, and the Patriot Act. In a tasteless move, many protestors continued to vocally oppose Ashcroft during his speech.



Inside Voices

The shameful liberal attempt to disrupt John Ashcroft's speech.

By Bryan Weynand

"ASHCROFT SPURS POLITICAL DEBATE."

So read the top headline of The Daily Tar Heel on Wednesday, Sept. 13, the day following the speech given by former United States Attorney General John Ashcroft at Memorial Hall.

Debate? Really? Ask a person who attended the speech for their insights, and one is likely to receive an exuberant account of the protestors and disturbances easily apparent at the event.

To bring someone of Ashcroft's stature and record is to solicit controversy, and controversy there was. But there was little debate.

It is commonly accepted that at the heart of America's ideals is that of free, open, and respectful discussion of all political issues; it is one of the beauties of our country that we are as citizens allowed to engage in criticism of our government officials.

"Genuine extreme differences of opinion should be respected," Archie Ervin, associate provost for diversity and multicultural affairs, said. "There has to be a civilized procedure if our society is going to have that marketplace of ideas."

In that vein, money was spent to bring Ashcroft to UNC to engage the campus in discussion of the issues surrounding his role, thus increasing the intellectual awareness of our student body and contributing to the intellectual diversity that makes a college campus what it is meant to be: a marketplace of ideas. Here differing opinions are presented so that students can become well informed, effective citizens that formulate responsible opinions on societal and political issues.

The assumption is, however, that



Students walk out in protest during Ashcroft's speech.

with our freedom to disagree and criticize comes the obligation to maintain a level of sophistication in our actions and in our words. It is this assumption that makes it possible for us to maintain that right and conduct productive discussion.

Many of our fellow students at Chapel Hill, however, launched an assault on these ideals in a manner that dealt a severe blow to the credibility of our student body. The day began with a falsified, and grammatically incorrect, email that reported that the event had been cancelled. During the speech, Ashcroft was interrupted repeatedly, sometimes by students with thoughtful questions, more often by students with angry accusations. In a blatant display of juvenility, both parties ignored Ashcroft when he allotted time after the speech for questions that remained unaddressed. It didn't take but a few minutes after Ashcroft began for a few disruptive students to be removed from the auditorium, and many others walked out on their own at different times throughout the speech.

The Young Democrats organized a cooperative walkout that occurred, albeit silently, midway through the speech, just as Ashcroft was beginning to explain the justification for the federal government's

controversial wiretapping surveillance program, a program in which many people find their most passionate qualms with the administration in which Ashcroft once worked. Vice president Uzma Panjwani said that her organization was not in any way affiliated with the more disruptive protestors, and rather sought to make their point with the least hindrance on others as possible.

But the principles of debate stand. Ashcroft was here for the purpose of spurring discussion, and many students, instead of capitalizing on their rare chance to hear first-hand and engage a person of such high status, chose not to listen, but to leave. That lack of listening, the refusal to even try to understand the opposing side, constitutes ignorance, not debate.

"We felt he only had so much to say," said Panjwani. "We've heard what he has to say before; he wasn't going to answer our questions."

The basis of this accusation was partly that Ashcroft had refused to answer many questions that were posed during the speech before their walkout, questions that were posed as interruptions before the time designated for that purpose. Panjwani ad- (Continued on page 23)

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Edwards's Excursions

Why John Edwards spends his time fighting poverty — in New Hampshire and Iowa.

By Robert Irwin

MICHAEL CUCCHIARA and Marty Hayes of Chapel Hill recently pledged a generous gift of \$2 million to The Center on Poverty, Work, and Opportunity, a think tank at the UNC School of Law directed by former North Carolina senator John Edwards. According to the law school Web site, Cucchiara and Hayes view the \$2 million gift as part of an endowment campaign that will establish the Poverty Center as a national non-partisan organization.

While this extraordinary act of kindness should not be downplayed, one cannot help but wonder if the center truly is non-partisan? The former junior senator and current center director spends all but 10-12 days each month in places like Iowa, New Hampshire, and The National Press Club positioning for his next presidential run. Love the man or loathe him, but make no mistake; Edwards is the ultimate opportunist. The same Tar Heel that claimed in 2005 that he could end poverty recently built a \$1.1 million compound on the outskirts of Chapel Hill where destitute men and women regularly display signs pleading for a little change to help feed their families.

It is imperative that the poor understand that Edwards is no different than any other Washington politician. Construction on his 11 bathroom mansion began shortly after he accepted the position at our law school. Edwards had a golden opportunity to become a true philanthropist to our community. But instead he saw his own needs more important than the working poor he loves to preach on behalf of, the same demographic group that he is counting on to make him president.

Robert Irwin is a junior history and political science major from Carrboro, North Carolina. Contact him at irw@email.unc.edu.

Common Dreams News Center, a progressive leftist Web site recently covered a policy meeting that took place in Chapel Hill this past summer. The opening paragraph reads, "In a walnut paneled conference room, in Chapel Hill North Carolina, with Georgian chandeliers, Remington-Style bronze reproductions, 17th century Flemish art and Persian carpets, including one woven by servants of the Shah of Iran, John Edwards sat in the same chair at a small round table

for two days taking copious notes, as panels of policy wonks expounded on new approaches to fight poverty." Does this sound like the type of environment that can relate to those drowning in poverty? The carpets that the seminar was held on were made by servants in Iran! Common Dreams reported in the same article that since January 2005, Edwards has visited 34 states talking about "two Americas." Among the states hosting the familiar stump speech were key swing states Ohio, Iowa, Arizona, Michigan, and Nevada.

In June, on another of his many excursions, Edwards addressed the National Press Club in Washington, DC. The key talking point on this particular day: an America without poverty. Surprised? You shouldn't be.

"It's wrong we have 37 million Americans living in poverty—separated from the opportunities of this country by their income, their housing, their access to education and jobs and healthcare—just

as it was wrong we once lived in a country segregated by race. Too many places today are segregated by class. Poverty is

the great moral issue of our time, and we all have an obligation to do something about it. Not just alleviate some of the symptoms. Not just find ways to help some of the people. But end it."

I agree with all of Edwards's talking points. The problem, however, is that he has no new, effective ideas. His one plan is to raise minimum wage. But he fails to inform those hyp-

notized by his southern draw about the negative effects of raising the minimum wage. This process has the potential to reduce the demand for labor and slow down economic growth, which translates into more poverty, not less.

Another tactic Edwards loves to use is aligning himself with President Clinton. They both have a delightful southern charm, high intellectual ability, and an inspiring personal story. But Clinton was willing to cross party aisles and work on a bipartisan level with other leaders. It's said that in his earliest days in the White House Clinton reminded his liberal aides, "I hope you're all aware we're Eisenhower Republicans."

It is argued that the current administration has used Sept. 11 to divide America and create neo-conservative talking points. But Edwards has used Katrina to manipulate his own political prowess.

Katrina will continue to tell her deadly story. And the main plot within the message (Continued on page 23)



TAYLOR'S POLITICAL REPORT

The Vote

On Tuesday, Nov. 7, residents in the 13 congressional districts in North Carolina will cast their votes for their representatives on Capitol Hill.

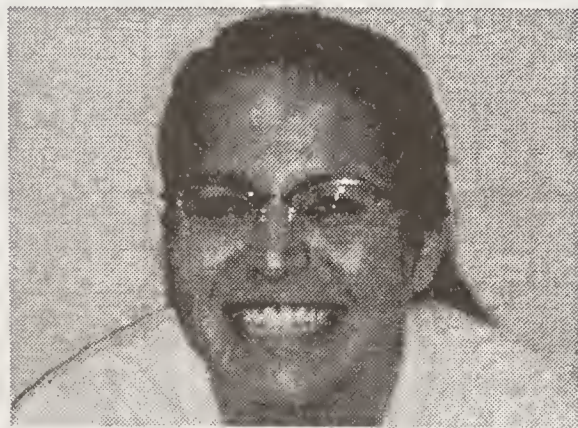
Below is a brief rundown of the election in each district, including key platform points for the Conservatives running.

As of right now, there is only one race where the outcome is relatively up in the air: the 11th District between Charles Taylor and Heath Shuler.

Another one to watch unfold is the 4th District race between David Price and Steve Acuff.

It's still early, and the thing about politics is that it's not over until all of the votes are counted (unless, of course, you're Al Gore).

Nevertheless, it's likely that the Democrats are going to hold on to their six current seats, while Republicans are in danger of losing the seat in the 11th District. This seat is the determining one as to who will hold the majority in the House for North Carolina this term.



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District One

Democrat incumbent **G.K. Butterfield** is running unopposed in the 1st District. He was elected in the 2005 special election after retiring from his appointed position in the state judiciary. His platform includes increased funding to the state education system and revamping the Social Security/Medicare system, though he is not in support of privatization.

District Two

Dan Mansell, a Republican native of Flint, Mich., is running against Democratic incumbent Bob Etheridge for the seat in the 2nd District. Mansell has an extensive platform, including school vouchers, Social Security privatization and the implementation of the Fair Tax. Also, as a 17 year veteran, he supports continued presence in Iraq and monitoring North Korea and Iran.

District Three

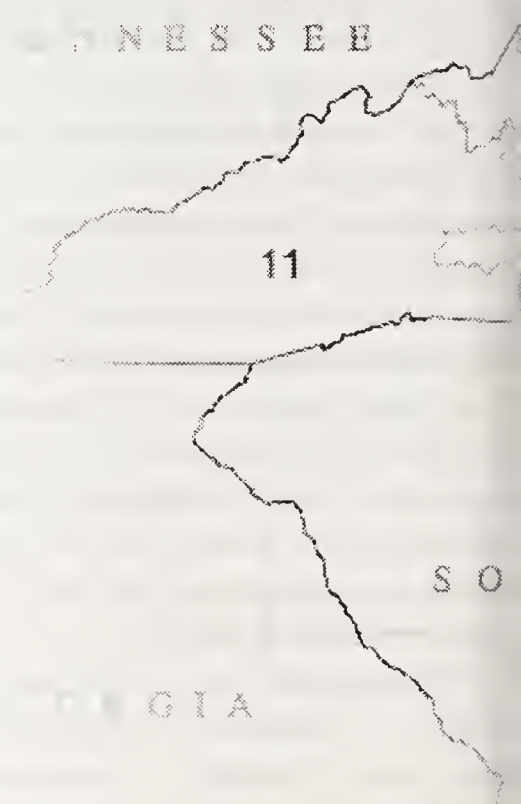
In the 3rd District, incumbent Republican **Walter B. Jones, Jr.**, will face Democratic challenger Craig Weber. Jones has served in Congress since 1994 and has a long track record of supporting legislation strengthening states' rights. However, he has found himself in a Republican minority on the House floor because of his opposition to the Iraq War.

District Four

The 4th District will see Democratic incumbent David Price take on Republican **Steve Acuff**. Acuff, a retired Colonel in the United States Air Force, offers unyielding support for America's troops. He also signed the "No New Tax" pledge, believes in lowering federal spending and takes a firm stand against illegal immigration. This race came close to home when the UNC College Republicans hosted Acuff and the UNC Young Democrats hosted Price on the same evening only a floor away in the Student Union. Even that close, the two wouldn't discuss the issues in a debate. Polls show Price slightly ahead, but Acuff is putting up a good fight.

District Thirteen

Democratic incumbent Brad Miller will face Republican **Vernon Robinson**, the self-proclaimed "Black Jesse Helms" in the 13th District. Robinson has made waves with his controversial "Twilight Zone" radio advertisements, which voice his harsh opposition to illegal immigration and gay marriage. Robinson is also a retired Captain with a degree from the United States Air Force Academy.



District Five

Republican first elected against Dem District. For '68; MA rooted interest service on the 2nd Amendment penalties for children.

Twelve

ic chairman of the Congress-
ck Caucus, Mel Watt, is up for
in the 12th against Republi-
da Fisher. Fisher believes in
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amendment making English
l language and a government
ates rights. Fisher also wants
e overall legal age 18 be-
young people can serve their
8 they should be treated as
n all the rights and privileges
there to." But, this isn't the
hat the two have met in an
isher lost to Watt in the 2004
All polls point to the outcome
ame in 2006.

District Eleven

Charles Taylor is the Republican incumbent in the 11th District, seeking reelection against Heath Shuler, a Democrat and former quarterback for the Washington Redskins. Taylor has been in office since 1991, and since then, he has worked toward the economic development of western North Carolina. However, his initial opposition to a 9/11 memorial to the passengers of United Flight 93 drew highly negative responses from fellow congressmen and constituents. Because of this and the name recognition of his opponent, Taylor is in jeopardy of losing his seat in November. Recent polls show Shuler ahead by several percentage points, though it is still too early to call the outcome.

District Ten

Junior Republican incumbent **Patrick McHenry** is running against Democrat Richard Carsner in the 10th District. McHenry, besides being a staunch conservative on issues of 2nd Amendment rights, abortion, marriage and Homeland Security, is an avid supporter of increased research in alternative fuel technologies.

District Nine

Republican incumbent **Sue Myrick** gained media and constituent attention last spring after her vocal response to President Bush's action with the Dubai Port deal. She is seeking reelection to her 6th term in the 9th District against Democrat Bill Glass. Myrick, besides being outspoken on stricter immigration policy, also voted to eliminate the Estate Tax and has an extensive plan benefiting breast cancer research.

District Eight

Incumbent Republican **Robin Hayes** has two challengers: Democrat Larry Kissell and Libertarian Thomas Hill. Hayes, seeking his fifth term in Congress, serves on the Transportation, House Armed Services and Agricultural Committees. His campaign also talks of working with the school districts running from Cabarrus and Cumberland counties to ensure that educators and students are equipped with the latest technologies in the classroom.

District Seven

Mike McIntyre, the Democratic incumbent from the 7th District, takes on Republican challenger **Shirley Davis**. Davis' platform includes permanent tax cuts, steps for requiring proper identification before voting and harsher penalties for sex offenders. She also wants the church and state to work together to "provide for the health of communities at large."

District Six

First elected to the House in 1984, Republican incumbent **Howard Coble** is up against Democrat Rory Blake for the seat in the 6th District. Coble has an extensive conservative trail, including votes against funding for abortion, continued support for both the military and the War on Terror and his vote in support of the Defense of Marriage Act.

Virginia Foxx,
2005, is running
harpe for the 5th
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Is Recycling Garbage?

By Andrew Wein

Recycling, as it stands currently, is one of, if not the most, widely participated activities within the United States. According to the American Forest & Paper Association, 86 percent of U.S. citizens have access to either curb-side or drop-off recycling programs. For perspective's sake, it's interesting to note that only 53 percent of eligible voters chose to do so in the 2004 presidential election. Recycling is possibly the single most unifying act in America at this time. For these reasons and others, it's truly saddening that, for the most part, it's a complete waste of time, money, and resources.

Not the least bit surprising, Carrboro, in an attempt to jump on the politically correct bandwagon, adopted a "Zero Waste Policy" back in 1998, ensuring that no longer will our lives be placed in danger by the continuing threat of landfills, which "cause damage to human health, waste natural resources, and wrongly transfer liabilities to future generations." If any of this were true of modern landfills, I would certainly have to agree with them; landfill use would need to be limited. The policy goes on to discuss numerous benefits, which the single act of mandatory recycling claims to solve, such as interstate trash trade and the declining number of accessible jobs. Recycling has become increasingly important, with a county wide goal of 61 percent solid waste reduction. It appears that with this goal, they've become quite serious too. There are existing penalties for violating the adopted ordinance, including a maximum fine of \$500. It is also interesting to note that each day's violation is a separately punishable offense. According to the 2005 Orange County budget, \$2,835,846 is annually wasted on recycling operations throughout the county. Is it worth the expense?

To understand the true nature of mandatory recycling one must learn of the fallacies upon which it is justified. The entire myth of recycling is based solely on the belief that our nation is running out of landfills. Why? Because of the Mobro 4000, a trash barge from New York that had planned to give its belongings to a dump here in North Carolina, which was researching turning garbage into useable methane gas. The deal went bad with spreading rumors of contaminated trash loads; the Mobro 4000 was left in the ocean until it was later allowed to dump elsewhere. How does this mean that America is running out of landfills? It doesn't, but it allowed uninformed people to be told that we were in a nationwide crisis.

This coupled with scientists and politicians, including the delightful Al Gore, proclaiming in his book, *Earth in the Balance*:

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Ecology and the Human Spirit, that America is "running out of ways to dispose of our waste in a manner that keeps it out of either sight or mind" effectively caused nationwide panic. These various promoters of recycling are correct in their assertion that many landfills are closing in America. However, they are not correct in their belief that it is because trash is coming in so fast landfills simply cannot keep up. Daniel K. Benjamin, an economics professor at Clemson University, in his essay, *Eight Great Myths of Recycling*, discovered the best answer in citing an EPA regulation implemented in the 1980s, which involved the consolidation of landfills, producing more space than ever for dumping. The effect of this regulation would make it seem that we were running out of landfills due to a drastic drop in the number of existing sites. However, there is, at this time, more landfill space available in the United States than ever before.

The belief that landfills cause significant damage to human life is among the most important arguments for the adoption of a zero waste policy. Sadly, it, like nearly every other argument for these existing policies, is marked with fallacy and outdated facts. In previous years, landfills were quite the health hazard. But with new standards of operation implemented by the EPA, landfills offer no such hazard.

Underneath the modern landfill site there are three layers of containment, one of which actively exports hazardous substances. The first is a 2 feet thick clay container, followed on top by a tough synthetic plastic layer, which when used together is virtually impenetrable by leachate, the hazardous substance made by landfills. That takes care of containment, but what about removal? The third layer consists of a granular substance, usually gravel or sand, which contains leachate collection tubes. Old landfills, not equipped with the means of collection or containment of leachate sadly caused significant damage to the water table, inevitably causing damage to human life. Luckily, these two problems are virtually nonexistent with modern landfills. It's also noteworthy to mention that the industrial wastes, which create the most hazardous of substances within a landfill, really aren't affected either way by mandatory household recycling programs. That is, unless you have a nuclear reactor in your garage that could fit in your little blue or green bin.

Proponents of recycling often ignore that recycling is, like the production of new items, a manufacturing process with negative environmental impact. In fact, it is often wondered whether recycling calls for additional manufacturing time, as it first has to be separated and broken down before being recreated. Nearly all of these steps produce that dreaded black

smoke we hear so much about from radical environmentalists. I must admit, I don't really know what the enviro-freak complaint of the month is, but I do recall that for some time, the increasing number of vehicles was at the top of their wrongs-in-need-of-righting list. I only bring this up in reference to the means of collection for recyclables. The standard procedure, as I understand it, is that garbage trucks pick up garbage and recycling trucks pick up recyclables. Now I'm no math major, but doesn't the single act of recycling alone double the amount of diesel-guzzling government trucks on the road? I don't mean to claim ideological inconsistencies, but it's quite ironic that in supposedly saving the ecological state of the world, we need to pollute first in collection and second in alternating.

Even if recycling does have adverse effects on the ecosystem, surely it would succeed in saving resources. Regretfully, in many cases, this belief is obese with fallacy. Take trees for instance. I'm sure you've all heard the tragic stories of dwindling tree populations that will be saved with recycling. The reality is that the only locations with diminishing tree populations are South American socialistic countries with little, if any, existing private land rights. Luckily, trees exist in abundance within the United States and have been on the rise for 25 years, as Americans have created a healthy market from growing trees (it's amazing what capitalism can do for nature). Tree farming exists today in the same fashion as other traditional forms of agriculture and continues to flourish because of the incredible need for its products. Many people make the claim that tree farmers rarely replant what they cut, but this can easily be dismissed by looking into the need of replanting for their business. Besides the fact of clear cutting's illicit nature, businesses function to stay in business; in this field, they do so by renewing their resources, something almost too obvious to mention. So why, in response to this hackneyed argument, would they not replant? The only REAL threat to trees at this time is mandatory recycling. It acts to limit how many resources are tapped by producing new items from old ones. If trees aren't used, then business won't succeed, and consequently more trees won't be planted. By the single act of recycling paper, both private business and tree growth suffers.

However, there is an alternative to the pointless act of recycling: those bastions of filth and disease, known only, as dumps. What reasons keep us from dumping to our fullest? The remaining major concerns of many skeptics are interstate trash trading and the devaluing of property in the vicinity of a landfill. The first is easily explainable, and I think quite beneficial. Currently, 47 states export trash, and 45 import it. Trash trade has become quite a profitable business in the past years, with 10 percent of municipal solid waste within the U.S. being exchanged at a price. According to the previously mentioned Daniel K. Benjamin, "trade in trash raises our wealth as a nation, perhaps by as much as \$4 billion." The money gained by the importing of rubbish, in large percents, goes to citizens living in the vicinity of importing landfills. Finally, there is one remaining unavoidable fact surrounding landfills. No one wants to live next to one. Well, I can't refute the fact

that landfills do cause a substantial decrease in the value of land while they're open. When landfills close, however, it becomes an entirely different story. Where a landfill can cut property value in half while open, it can also add to when closed. Landfills, when capped, are often morphed into beautiful public parks and golf courses, which people pay big bucks to have property next to.

Possibly the most interesting facet of the landfill happens



Garbage can pile up. But is recycling really more efficient?

after its capping. That is, when the production of landfill gas, which includes approximately 50 percent methane, begins. Methane is a chemical that can, and should, be extracted from all modern landfills for reasons of safety, but is now used in 395 operational instances for the creation of energy, according to the EPA, who also claim that at least 600 more dumps can be made into operational fuel sources. Landfill gasses have truly unlimited uses and capabilities. One landfill is capable of producing enough energy to fuel an entire factory, or even a small city. Equally as important, the use of landfill gasses offsets the use of more limited fuel sources, replacing them with a completely renewable resource. Landfill gas is the renewable energy resource of the future. As long as we create trash, we can harness natural energy.

To believe mandatory recycling is the answer, or even a step in the right direction, toward solving the world's economic and ecological problems is to express blind acceptance of an obviously flawed system. Mandatory recycling offers nothing but a way to waste money and assimilate people under a common pointless activity. This is not to say private sector recycling is a waste, it actually, is wonderfully successful and has been practiced by people long before we were legally forced to separate our bottles from cans, soiled paper from cardboard, all the while in constant trepidation of a resulting fine. Next time you find yourself separating colored paper from non-colored paper, ask yourself if that extra work is worth the resulting problems. **CR**

A LIVING NIGHTMARE

Inside the UNC Housing System's bureaucratic mess.

By Alex Ortiz

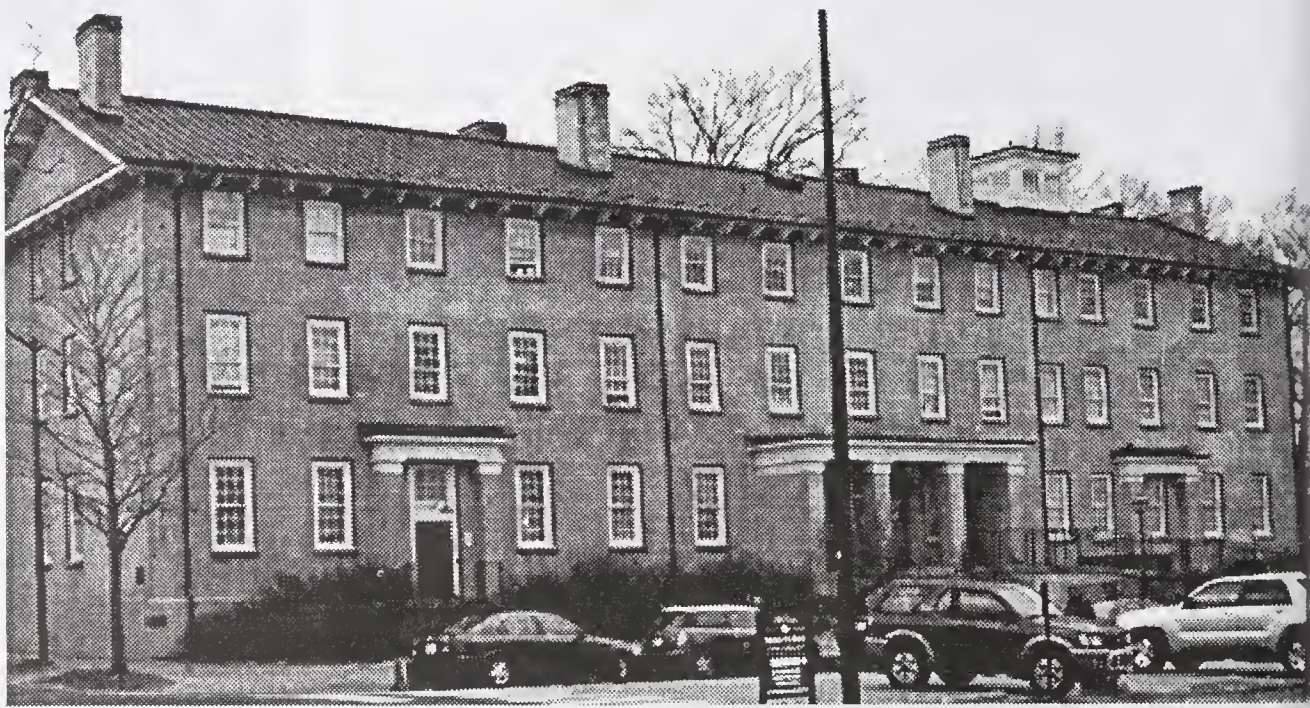
ACCORDING to the Princeton Review, 42 percent of our student body lives on campus. Most of us here at UNC have spent time living in one of Carolina's many dorms. Many students, especially those that serve as Resident Advisors (RAs) have discovered that The Department of Housing and Residential Education (DHRE) is a bureaucratic nightmare. Ever tried to change rooms mid-semester? How about escape your housing contract entirely? There are significant problems with housing policies and practices on campus which deserve the attention of the student body.

It's difficult to know where to start delving into the subject of DHRE. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of the department is its emphasis on secrecy. All of the RAs I interviewed for this article declined to have their names included as they could be fired on the spot for speaking with a member of the press about their job. This housing policy is part of a five part code of critical situations often called "The Five Ps." In the case of paramedics, parents, personal injury, property damage, and press, an RA must immediately contact a member of the professional staff. It is certainly interesting that DHRE values their image in the same regard as life and death situations.

RAs are told to keep a sharp eye out for wily reporters lurking, unescorted around community living areas. RAs are also told to be especially wary of student reporters as they may not seem like normal members of the press. Ironically these very same RAs are encouraged to create programs for their residents that emphasize the free flow of new ideas. RAs are supposed to build community in their halls or suites by facilitating communication. DHRE presents itself as a progressive department but simultaneously prevents its workers from offering open criticism (or even positive comments for that matter).

But what is the department worried about people hearing? Why such a distaste for transparency? One thing they may not want people knowing is that some RAs are actually being compensated less than others. In the contract that RAs sign when they begin their job they are promised a room rate of \$710 per semester. DHRE uses the room as an incentive to entice po-

tential RAs, not just because of its cheap rate, but because the room is supposed to be double occupancy. After the department decides where to place new RAs, some are surprised to find themselves in single-occupancy rooms. These RAs pay exactly the same amount for a smaller room. One RA commented that "not only was my room a single, but it was on the top floor so the ceilings were slanted." Even in Cobb Hall, which was recently renovated, some RAs are being compensated disproportionately.



DHRE has also made questionable decisions about the summer training process, which RAs must attend for a week before school starts. Time in training is divided between campus-wide DHRE training and in-community time when RAs work with the staff of their residence halls. During the majority of campus-wide time, RAs listen to speakers in the Great Hall. Whether they were learning about the Summer Reading Program or hearing the department's mission statement, RAs spent little of this time actually learning about the tasks of their job. One RA I spoke to characterized the time in the Great Hall as "unimportant hours during training when we could have been learning about important things."

Another RA pointed out that "training was so boring that they [DHRE] gave us toys to play with." Every wonder what your tuition was paying for? You'll be glad to know that your hard earned money helped purchase bouncy balls, jacks, and mini playing cards to entertain RAs. Training was a paid week, so RAs were compensated for their toy breaks.

Normally new RAs receive mock on-the-job experience through an exercise called "On Location." Returning RAs set

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Old East, left, and Hinton James are just two of the dorms run by the Department of Housing and Residential Education (DHRE). DHRE prohibits its Resident Advisors from talking to the press. Some RAs believe that the DHRE is secretive because it fears students learning about the departments consistent wasting of money.



up scenarios, such as parties, and new RAs have to role-play a confrontation. This training is usually held in residence halls with small groups. This year, On Location occurred in Murphy Hall, which has classrooms, not dorm rooms. Instead of small intimate groups, RAs presented in front of an audience. One RA who observed the new RAs noted that “No one knew what to do. They were unclear about everything.”

Perhaps the most egregious waste of money at training was an online strengths test that the RAs were required to take. This online test can be found at <http://www.strengthsquest.com/>. The site claims that “StrengthsQuest is designed to help you better understand and develop an infinitely valuable aspect of yourself: the natural talents through which you can fulfill your personal potential.” The site reads more like a self-help book than a valid RA training tool. A glance over one RA’s test results shows paragraphs of revelations akin to popular Myspace personality tests. StrengthsQuest costs \$25 per student, and with hundreds of RAs on campus, DHRE spared no expense.

During training RAs attended a meet-and-greet event at the Granville dining hall with Granville RAs. RAs went for free food and the opportunity to establish connections with off-campus RAs. None of the RAs I interviewed have ever planned or heard of any collaboration or programming between on-campus and off-campus RAs.

Now that training is over, RAs have new obligations to look forward to. This is the first year that RAs are forced to put on a departmental diversity program. RAs are allowed to put on programs as long as they fall into one of the following categories: academic and educational, social, intrapersonal, faculty-based,

safety, life-skills, diversity, and citizenship. Though individual communities have varying standards for the number and type of programs that RAs put on, out of all these categories, diversity is the only one to require participation on a departmental level. Why is diversity valued and emphasized over all the other categories?

In RA 2006-2007 job description there is a clause under the terms of employment that reads: “Persons employed as student employees are exempt from the State Personnel Act, will not be employed on a permanent full-time basis, [and] will not occupy a classified position.” This exemption is both sneaky and contradictory. RAs jobs are both permanent and fulltime – they are essentially living their jobs and can be called upon to carry out tasks at all times. RAs don’t occupy a classified position? The entire DHRE job description establishes standards for RAs and classifies their position. This clause is a weak excuse to strip worker privileges from RAs.

I hope my article has given you a small taste of the many missteps that the Department of Housing and Residential Education makes. Perhaps your time at Carolina has already been influenced by some I’ve mentioned or others I have yet to find out about. The theme for DHRE training this year was “Choose your own adventure!”. For those involved with the department, that adventure may be quite a frustrating and trying ordeal. **CR**

➤ **Online Connection** Visit the Web site where campus RAs are required to take a \$25 personality strength survey. Strengthsquest is online at strengthsquest.com. Then sound off on our public blog. It’s all online at unc.edu/cr/.

The Right to Smoke

Under Attack

By Austin Fowler

Smoking is one of the country's most debated and despised habits. Anti-smoking campaigns are a dime a dozen in this day and age and for good reason too; the health of the nation is in a dire state. Forget that smokers have a right to smoke. People are dying here. Between ruining non-smoker's lives with fabled "second-hand smoke" and being brainwashed by villainous tobacco companies, smokers have become only second, to people not recycling, in ruining this nation. Or at least this seems to be what the anti-smoking groups tell us. This makes one wonder just how far will this campaign go.

Chapel Hill is not without its crusaders against cigarettes. Recently Counseling and Wellness Services has launched a program offering five mini-grants to different student groups to help the cause. The grants, worth \$500, will go to groups with the best ideas on how to help reduce tobacco problems and advocate a smoke-free campus. Smoking is already banned in UNC buildings, making the next course of action an outright smoking ban. The policy in the dormitories prohibits smoking inside and on the balconies and stairs. Again these rules are reasonable, but how far will these measures go. Smokers keep getting pushed farther and farther away so as to not "interfere" with others.

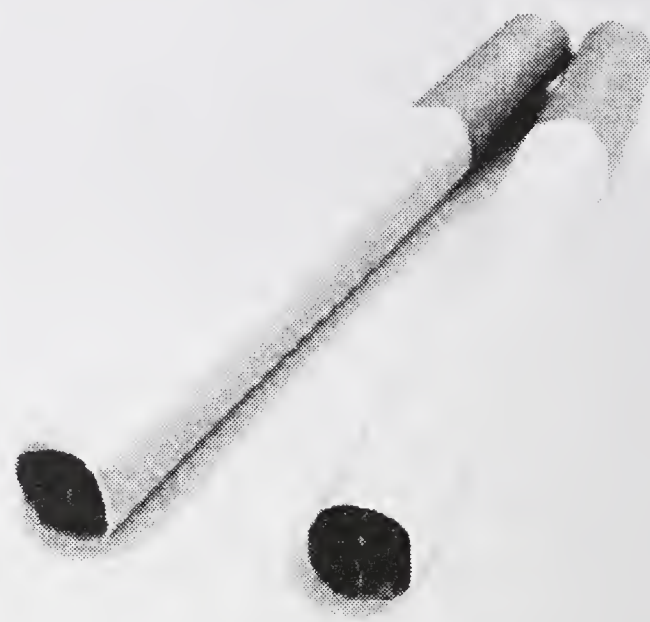
The other day I was sitting outside about 20 feet from the building and some students asked me to move to a different area to enjoy my cigarette. Now I didn't have a problem with their preference, so I moved. But I began to wonder where exactly I am allowed to smoke outside the building. To me smoking in a completely circulated and open area is reasonable. Maybe not anymore. Smoking has become some sort of horrid disease that cannot be tolerated. It is now deemed worse than all other "obnoxious" habits.

Each day millions of people are around automobiles and in return breathe in loads of chemicals and carcinogens. So why not extremely regulate that the same way you want cigarettes to be regulated? People seem to be able to stand small amounts of exhaust and unhealthy foods, which contain substances that can lead to cancer and heart disease, but according to anti-smoking groups, even slight exposure to cigarette smoke has extreme adverse effects. Some reports claim that in some cases "...the immediate affects of even short exposures to secondhand smoke appear to be as large as those seen in association with active smoking of one pack of cigarettes a day." Is that plausible? If this were the case, then millions would be dying each day because they passed by someone smoking or sat in a restaurant where someone was having a cigarette. In

fact we would have seen a huge amount of deaths in previous decades when smoking awareness wasn't so prominent. Cigarette smoke seems to be one of the only chemicals that humans can't stand in even the slightest amounts, right up there with radium and plutonium. Studies and polls have also shown that smoking and second-hand smoke have been declining across the nation while the number of these diseases has been increasing. So can second hand smoke really be the cause of all these maladies or can it and is it being used as a scapegoat to forward the agenda of anti-smoking groups?

We all know smoking is not a very healthy habit. That is a blatantly obvious fact. Tobacco companies cannot hide

that actuality as much as they supposedly "try" to. But it all really comes down to a personal choice: to smoke or not to smoke? You would think that with all the information about the harmfulness of tobacco products that no one would want to smoke,

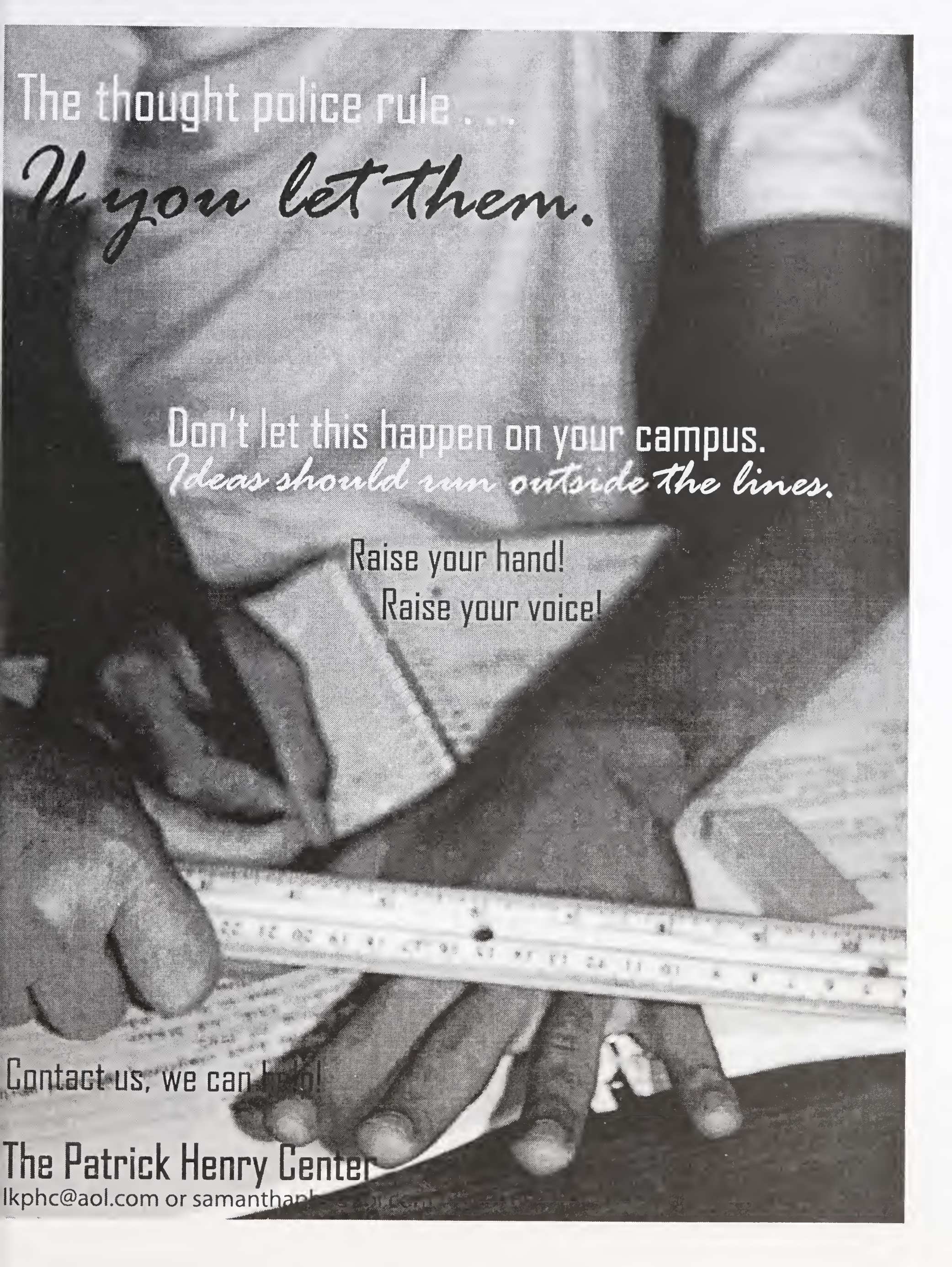


but people still do. All this evidence points to the fact that smokers actively choose to smoke and are not forced to, much the same way someone chooses what they want to drink at a restaurant or where they want to shop for clothing. So do these people who make this decision automatically forfeit some personal rights? In these recent decades are non-smokers more important? Where can smokers smoke anymore?

These anti-smoking groups and their "let's save the world by outlawing cigarettes" agenda have moved from being groups of people trying to inform others about something unhealthy to groups of people wanting their way of life and ideals forced upon everyone else. It's understandable that people may not want to be around smoking. Prohibiting smoking in classrooms and public buildings is reasonable. But banning smoking outright is unjust. The main point used for this cause is that second-hand smoke is deadly to non-smokers. Groups like to cite the EPA report on how second-hand smoke or Environmental Tobacco Smoke (ETS) kills thousands every year and puts even more at serious health risks. This same study, however, was declared by a federal judge to be null and void due to the way it was conducted. Essentially the

(Continued on page 20)

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The thought police rule
If you let them.

Don't let this happen on your campus.
Ideas should run outside the lines.

Raise your hand!
Raise your voice!

Contact us, we can help!

The Patrick Henry Center
lkphc@aol.com or samanthan@oleg.edu

Smoking, page 18

authors were able to pick and choose what information would benefit their conclusion and ignore other facts and evidence that went against it. Not surprisingly, most of the other reports on the dangers were found to have evidence “carefully selected” or had conclusions that didn’t match the findings or facts. Other reports, including the Surgeon General’s Report, state that “even brief exposure to second-hand smoke greatly increases one’s risk of lung cancer and heart disease.” But the evidence is not present in the reports to prove such great claims, the facts and scientific evidence are distorted. The various accounts seem to suggest that the diseases that take years of actual smoking to cause can be caused in non-smokers by brief exposures to tobacco smoke. This is not a logical conclusion and cannot be seen as fact. How can a non-smoker face almost

the same risk as a smoker of twenty or thirty years? It is simply not possible. Still groups rely upon such claims to back their statements that smoking is more or less a horrible plague upon our society.

All these exaggerated and sensational claims only seem to prove that the anti-smoking agenda is more than an outcry for public health and wellbeing. The willingness of such groups to use data that isn’t well founded, and in many cases not factual, can point to assertions that they want their ideals put ahead of others. Of course these groups have the right, and should express their views on the subject, but trying to institute their ideals through incomplete, unconfirmed, and even false evidence only hurts the case being made and illustrates the degree to which smoking rights are under attack. **CR**

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Simply Satire

CHAPEL HILL

Dance, Dance Revolution

Over the years, the town of Carrboro has been a breeding ground for protests.

But on Wednesday, Sept. 13, history was made. Civil disobedience having unsuccessfully run its course, many prominent grassroots leaders met with revolution on their mind. Despite efforts to keep the meeting quiet, half the town showed up in all its eccentric glory.

"It was more like Mardi Gras than a political caucus," said Carrboro resident, Lyndsi Ruthenburg.

"Cymbals were crashing, drums were beating, there was this mime trapped in a capitalistic, free market box. Things got pretty crazy."

The crowd fell silent, however, when spiritual leader and ex-bankrobber, 'Footloose' Brian Thomson stood to say a few words. Choked with emotion on such a somber occasion, he gave a nod of approval to his people before exclaiming: "Let the dancers of the world unite!"

On cue, the crowd erupted in applause and a drum beating, Hula-Hoop-twirling, neo-communal dance revolution was born.

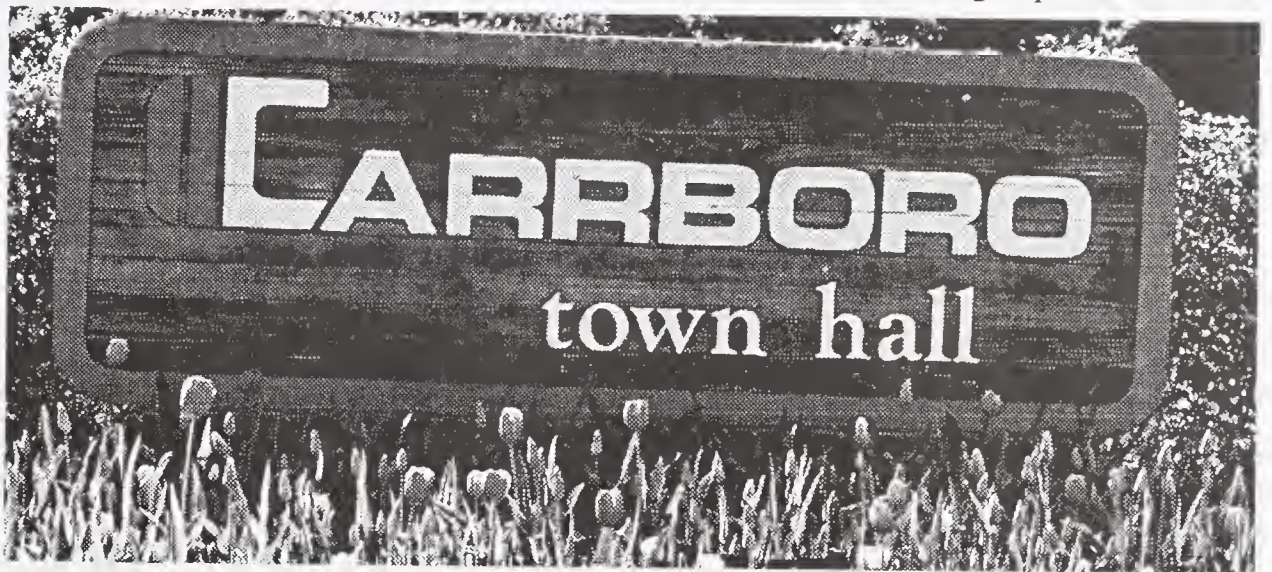
The origins of this new found movement, known as the Democratic Dance Revolution, or DDR, stem from the Carr Mill Mall's recent crackdown on Thomas's frequent interpretive dances on the mall's lawn. The store's new policy, known as "Live on the Lawn," limits artists to one hour slots each week. Most Carrboro citizens agree that had the "Right to Dance" been included in the first amendment as it should have been, the Supreme Court would definitely object to such

restrictions.

Frustrated with a lack of legal options, Thomson and 13 close associates penned the "DDR Manifesto" condemning property rights and advocating, among other things, public space, communal

focused on the issues in Carrboro, Thomson admitted that he suspected the revolution would soon spread to neighboring Chapel Hill and eventually the world.

"OK, sure. Property Rights are one of those things upon which



property, and the color periwinkle. World peace, global warming, and the existence of extraterrestrial life forms were also featured prominently in the brochure.

"This document will go down in history," said Manifesto signer Walter Pennyworth. "There's a good chance that our children's children will be learning about it in school."

When read to the crowd Wednesday night, the citizens of Carrboro accepted it with raucous applause. Pleased with their initial reception, party leaders feel they have secured a solid foundation. Precincts in Carrboro open the first Tuesday of next month to elect a party chairman. Early polls indicate that frontrunner Thomas is leading the pack with Mickey Mouse, Josef Stalin, and Hillary Clinton trailing in a three-way tie.

While DDR leaders are currently

America built its foundation," admitted Thomson. "But is an America where you can't do a provocative jig on someone else's land without fear of repercussion an America most Americans want to live in?"

Thomson and other DDR leaders insist that placing the arts at the forefront of the public's mind will lead to a more prosperous nation.

"George Washington got it all wrong," explained one party leader requesting anonymity. "Sure he was a successful plantation owner, statesman, president, and general, but did anyone ever see him smile? No. Did anyone ever see him dance? No. Coincidence? I think not. How do you turn a frown upside down. You start a revolution...and dance."

—James Heilpern

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

POETRY

DANCING MAN

One fine Wednesday eve
I waved my cat, Jams, goodbye
And packed my tote up nice and full
To relax Weaver Street Market-style.

I found a comfortable wrought-iron chair
And sipped on bubbly green tea
Whilst shoppers busied themselves
With sacks of organic high quality.

Bikers pedaled and cars honked,
Some teens ate tabouli on wheat.
A woman with a rainbow-shaped tattoo
Knitted mittens and hennaed her feet.

So I was enjoying the cooperative scene
And reading an ancient tome
On the nature of oppression and indiscretion
As seen through the eyes of the women of Rome--

When all of a sudden,
I glimpsed just the man
Who I had heard so much about
And who was in such demand.

They call him the "Dancing Man,"
This Bruce Thomas fellow,
Whose talents quite recently
Have caused such a bellow.

A hullabaloo and a shouting too,
Drums to the east, a dancing crowd to the west,
Because when Bruce's prancing rights were nearly
revoked
The Carrboro townspeople knew they had to protest.

And here he was, the man of legend,
With a bright yellow cape doing a handstand.
What grace he had! What dreadlocks too!
He taught the children to draw in the sand.

I waited and watched while those kids did flock,
Until the air had gone cool and the lights were humming,
I waited to speak to the man who skipped
And took to the lawn at a speedy running.

But as I waited I was astonished to see
One woman's effort to remove her son
From the dancing group gathered at the feet
Of this one Bruce Thomas man.

"The dancing Man's a convicted felon!" she yelled for
all to hear.
"He tried to rob a bank—he surely is not safe!"
The crowd paid no mind and went back to their coffee.
The lady pulled her son, his arm was chafed.

As for me, I was shocked by the news.
Who cared if he attempted robbery?
Quite plainly he was fine now—
There was no need for such snobbery.

I sighed at the quickness of society
To shake their heads at one man's error.
So what he played with children now?
They should be learning diversity, not terror.

I packed up my things and decided to go,
But stopped by good Bruce and extended my hand.
"You're such a fine spirit," I nodded and spoke.
He smiled and cartwheeled away so grand.

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Speech Review: John Ashcroft, page 9

history, giving examples such as George Washington steam-opening mail communication, Woodrow Wilson monitoring all international communications, and FDR's displacement of 120,000 people with Japanese ancestry in internment camps.

"The truth of the matter is this," he said, "the president has been more respectful of civil liberties and civil rights in the fight against terrorism than any previous war-time president in the history of the United States, and I am grateful for that."

The fifth and final observation asks us not to consider the War on Terror in the way that wars have traditionally been considered. Though the past five years could be thought of as a period of peace,

according to Ashcroft they could also be thought of as a period of preparation. He gave the first attack on the World Trade Center in 1993 as an example, saying that there was a period of eight years between that first attack and 9/11.

"Those conditioned to understand war only in old-time conventional terms could be seriously misled," he said. "We should think very carefully before we come to the conclusion that the war is over."

Ashcroft concluded his speech by linking the idea of opportunity in America with freedom, stating that the thing that makes us have more, achieve more, and enjoy more than any other country is liberty.

"That's why security has only one

purpose," he said. "It's to enrich and enhance liberty, to safeguard it, to promote it, to make it stronger after security measures are imposed than they are before they're imposed." He recited the last four lines of "The New Colossus," the poem on the base of the statue of liberty, to illustrate the power of freedom.

"She didn't say 'Give me your National Merit Scholarship winners'," he said. "She didn't say 'if you aren't a Tarheel or didn't go to Duke you need not apply'."

He ended with a tone of optimism: "It is freedom that ennobles us, it is freedom that empowers us, and freedom will make America endure." **CR**

Protests, page 10

mitted, however, that their walkout had been preconceived and had been in the planning stages for days, before Ashcroft even arrived on campus.

That Ashcroft was not even allowed a chance to explain his positions to those who least understood them reflects poorly on our university. Disruptive or not, those that chose not to listen disrespected ideals that are central to the most basic and significant American value of free and open debate.

Perhaps the greatest disappointment that arose from the situation is that the campus community in some respects was denied that free and open debate. While the goal was for the campus to be discussing the content of Ashcroft's speech and the answers given to those who were

patient enough to wait, the campus is largely discussing instead the nature of the protests and disturbances, more often than not directing at them a negative tone.

So I pose this question to those who participated in these events: what exactly did you accomplish?

We are not only failing to discuss Ashcroft's positions. We are failing to discuss your opposing positions, as well.

What we are discussing instead is simply the absurdity of the manner in which you made known your opinions. Signs reading "Stop your racist war on terror" and "Get your laws off my body" offer no explanation nor do they offer anything resembling a solution.

What you did accomplish: you took

a \$25,000 gift and threw it back in the faces of those who paid for it, many of whom were your fellow classmates through their student fees, with a much less civil version of "No thanks."

Included in the docket for the remainder of the year are several speakers sponsored by Gay Lesbian Transgender-Straight Alliance, among them basketball legend and lesbian Sheryl Swoopes. It will bring similar controversy and disagreement, this time from the other end of the political spectrum. Our university is getting another chance at demonstrating our ability to listen to and engage speakers responsively and effectively.

Hopefully we will fare better next time. **CR**

John Edwards, page 11

is that the federal government is not capable of protecting any element of society from a category five hurricane. The poor have and always will be among us. Edwards continues to compare poverty to segregation and the civil rights movement. But Dr King, Rosa Parks, Bobby Kennedy, and countless other pioneers of this great struggle had more at stake than their own political ambitions. Their

earthly lives were threatened and eventually consumed. Their struggle was a matter of life and death while Johnny Boy's seems more like a popularity contest.

So Senator, as the winter months approach, the poor and homeless are burdened by where they will stay warm or when their children will eat again, what is your plan? As you sit smiling and waving to the passing crowds or enjoy the

benefits of living in a million dollar home perhaps you can tell the public more than just raising the minimum wage. Please give us the insight from all the notes you take while your feet rest on a Persian rug woven by Iranian servants. **CR**

➤ **Next Month** We go searching for the elusive Senator – does anyone have money for a plane ticket to New Hampshire?

Paradigms & Principles

Morrison Still Shining

When walking back from south campus at night, one can't help but notice the changes going on with Morrison Dorm. Along with these changes, one also can't help but notice the fact that a good number of lights are burning in the deserted building. It's amazing that solar panels are being added to make the building more energy efficient, yet the University is throwing money away on energy lighting up an empty high rise.

Chapel Hill: The Moral Center of the World?

During the State of the University Address on Sept. 6, Chancellor Moeser quoted Charles Kuralt: "Here we found something in the air. A kind of generosity, a certain tolerance, a disposition toward freedom of action and inquiry that has made Chapel Hill, for thousands of us, a moral center of the world."

We at Carolina Review were wondering if Moeser misspoke and meant to say "immorality." UNC-Chapel Hill may be "tolerant," i.e. in favor of, homosexual behavior, debauchery in general, pro-death (pro-choice) organizations, and other leftist causes, but when it comes to Christian ideals, the University has been less than tolerant over the years.

If You Say Islam is Violent, We'll Kill You

In a Sept. 12 address at the University of Regensburg in Germany, Pope Benedict XVI cited the words of a Byzantine emperor who characterized some of the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad as "evil and inhuman," particularly "his command to spread by the sword the faith."

"This quote unfortunately lent itself to be misunderstood," the Pope later said. "I wished to explain that not religion and violence, but religion and reason go together."

His desire for reason and honesty was responded to with violence, however. Protests took place in Indonesia, Turkey and Syria; churches were attacked in the West Bank; an effigy of the pope was burned in Iraq; and a nun was shot dead in Somalia in an attack believed to be linked to the Pope's address.

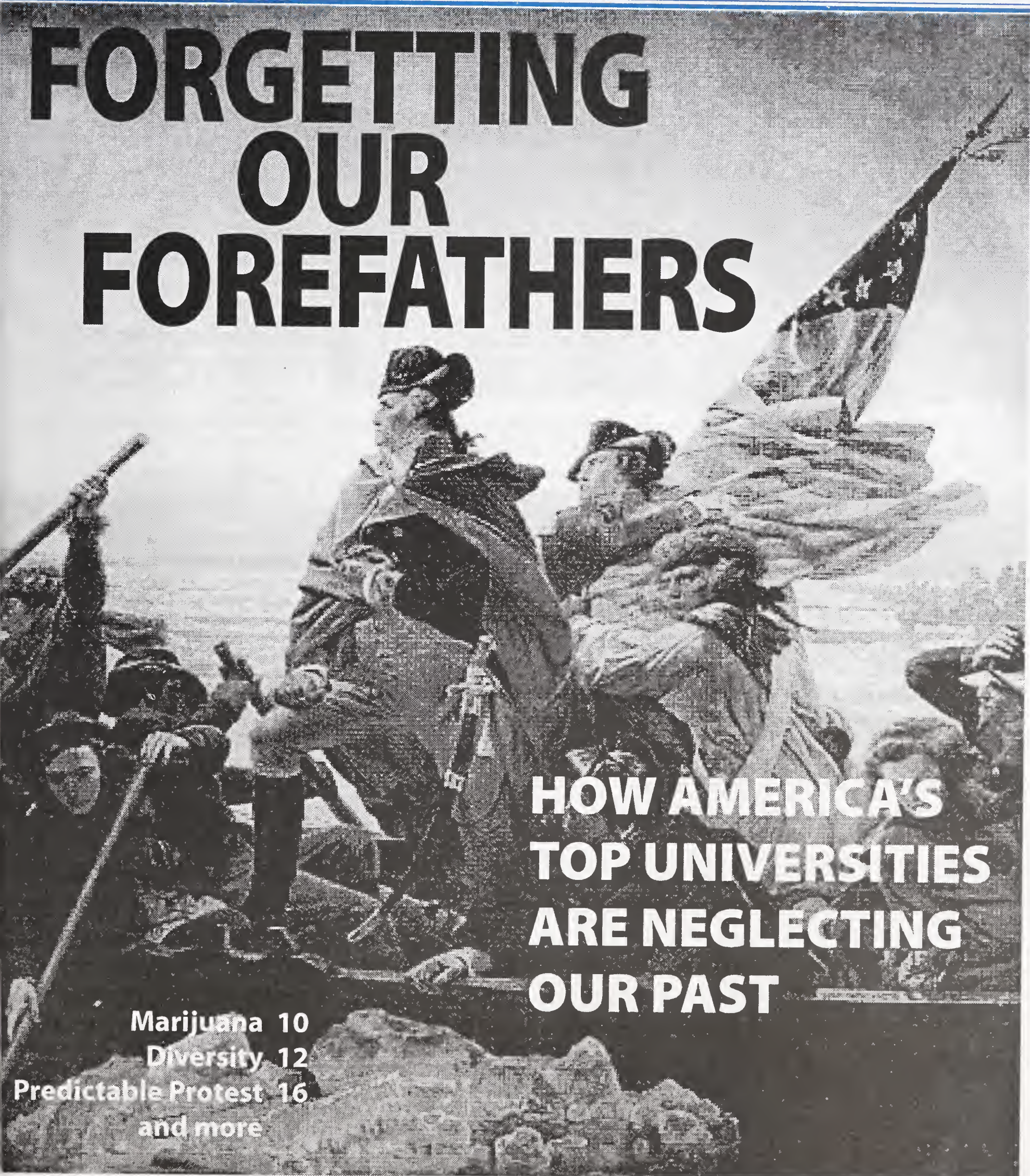
The martyr's name was Sister Leonella Sgorbati, a 65-year-old Italian nun, who worked in a hospital in Mogadishu. Sister Leonella had been in Africa for more than three decades.

Carolina Review

FORGETTING OUR FOREFATHERS

**HOW AMERICA'S
TOP UNIVERSITIES
ARE NEGLECTING
OUR PAST**

Marijuana 10
Diversity 12
Predictable Protest 16
and more



FROM THE EDITORS

Dear Readers,

Philosopher George Santayana introduced a familiar phrase into our collective lexicon: "Those who do not study history are doomed to repeat it." While historians continue to debate the merits of 'learning history's lessons,' Santayana's statement resonates with average people because it makes intuitive sense. If you are unaware of your past, you risk making the same mistakes time after time.

Unfortunately, a recent study completed by the Intercollegiate Studies Institute demonstrates that students at America's most prestigious universities – Carolina included – are not aware of the nation's past. A shockingly high percentage of students across the



fifty surveyed colleges and universities missed questions like *what happened at the Battle of Yorktown?* or *in what century was North America first successfully colonized?*

Of course, a convincing argument can be made that the average person, or even the average college student, does not need to know the date of the founding of Jamestown or that America effectively secured its independence on the battlefields at Yorktown. Such knowledge probably will not be of any benefit unless you win a spot on *Jeopardy*. At the same time, however, the lack of students' historical knowledge at top American universities demonstrates that higher education's emphasis on diversity and multiculturalism has come at the expense of knowledge of our own past.

UNC's new curriculum is a perfect example of how elite universities are abandoning American history in favor of a broader study of diversity and cultures. Indeed, the new curriculum requires that all students take several courses that discuss "cultural connections" between the United States and other areas of the world, but only history majors are obliged to take a course in American history.

This lack of historical study is creating a generation of 'educated' Americans who have no conception of our nation's storied past. And in the process, Americans are losing touch with the values, ideals, and heritage that made the United States the place that it is today.

When we fail to remember the actions of people like George Washington, Martin Luther King, Jr., or Abraham Lincoln, we forget more than just names or dates. We forget the values that they stood for. We forget the emphasis on freedom, equality, and democracy that they so cherished. We forget the sacrifices that they made for this country – our country.

In short, we forget what makes us Americans.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Taylor

CAROLINA REVIEW

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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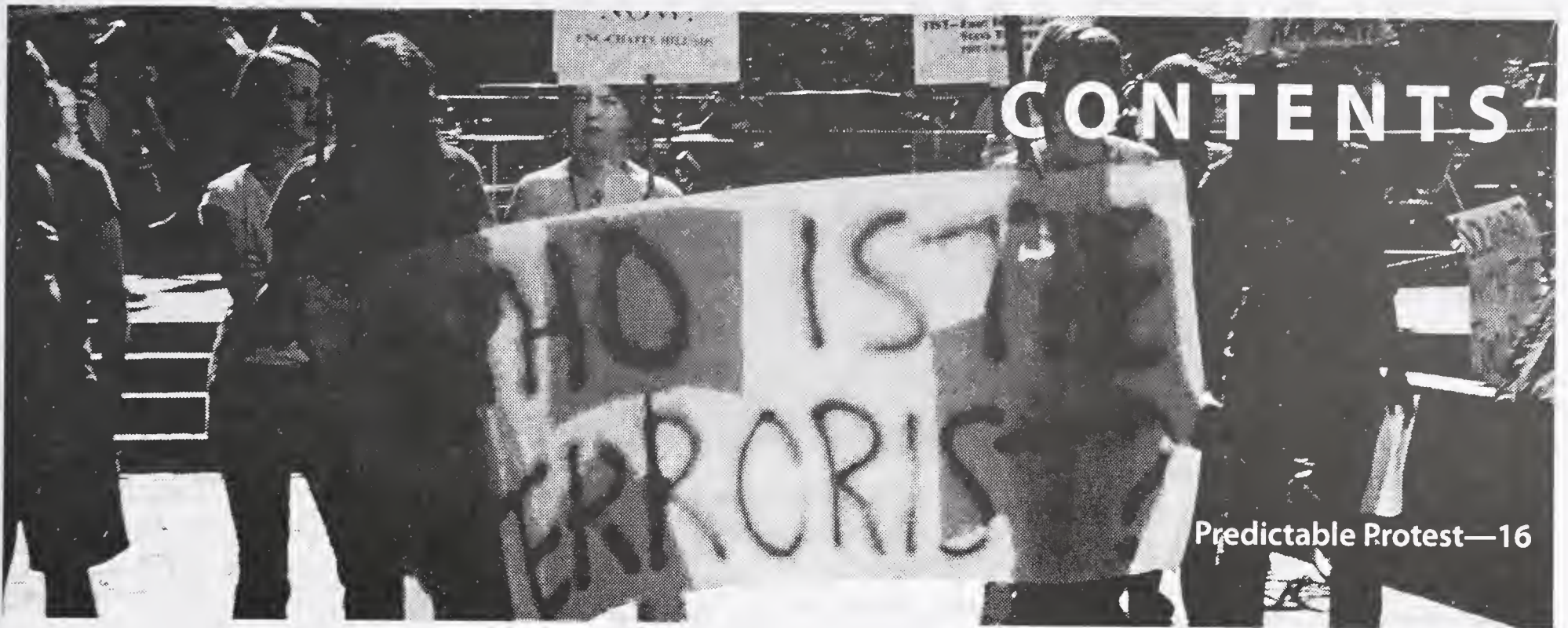
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PAINTING BY EMANUEL LEUTZE, 1851

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NEW DESIGN

Carolina Review has spent the summer redesigning its Web site. Now it is loaded with new features and content. Start exploring the Review's new Web site at unc.edu/cr/.

BOOK REVIEWS

Want more reading? Explore the Review's book reviews at unc.edu/cr/features/.

IMPROVED ARCHIVE

Now it is even easier to explore Carolina Review's back issues. Every issue from 1999 to 2006 is online and available for download at unc.edu/cr/archive/.

CHEERS & JEERS

Ashcroft Protest

Dear Carolina Review,

I noticed in the most recent edition of the Carolina Review that there was much mention of the hoopla that surrounded the speaking appearance by Mr. Ashcroft, specifically the fact that students got up and walked out once he started speaking. I was not surprised by the move since I had been told beforehand that an announcement was made at the Hillel building the Friday night before the speech seeking people who were interested in performing such an act. Maybe this announcement was made at other religious institutions as well. I only know of this one because I am Jewish and connected to the Jewish community on campus. I am appalled that such an announcement was permitted to be made and if this info is helpful to the Carolina Review, then here it is.

Thank you
UNSIGNED



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ARTIST'S CORNER



Transcript: A Carrboro Town Meeting, early October 2006

"And so it must be: from here on out we must ban the fat! And not just any fat—I mean trans fat, fat that will attack and trap your healthy heart! Who, if not me, can tell you this? Eight years on the town council, four years PTA president (the first man in three years, you know!), owner of Carrboro's finest knick-knack shop—by the way, all flamingo lawn ornaments on sale 'til Sunday—and one whole month dedicated to the growth, development, initiation, perpetuation and supplementation of last week's vegetable market. But we are here to discuss unsaturated fat, and its effects. Have you heard about New York? First they got rid of smoke (miracle of miracles!)

and now propose to do the same with unsaturated fats.

Look: I know, and am telling you, that this is good for you.

In the name of public good, let's decide how much and in what way restaurants will serve their fat!

I say, take it away!

Are we agreed?

Let me save your life!

I think we can skip a vote on this one.

It's going in the books!

I—I mean we—the Township of the Independent Republic of Carrboro hereby declare unsaturated trans fats illegal.

I'm glad we are all in agreement here.

Now! To the next order of business:

Do we really need

all these cars in Carrboro?

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Include your name, year in school, major, and hometown. Professors should include their department.

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The Carolina Review Web site includes staff information, our complete mission statement, and search tools. In addition, you can access our archives, special features, and blog. Just point your browser to www.unc.edu/cr/.

VIEWPOINTS

WHY ARE SOME REPUBLICAN INCUMBENTS IN TROUBLE?



"Bad politicians are sent to Washington by good people who don't vote."

— WILLIAM E. SIMON

"Always vote for principle, though you may vote alone, and you may cherish the sweetest reflection that your vote is never lost."

— JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

"The people who cast the votes don't decide an election, the people who count the votes do."

— JOSEPH STALIN

"It depends on what the meaning of the word 'is' is."

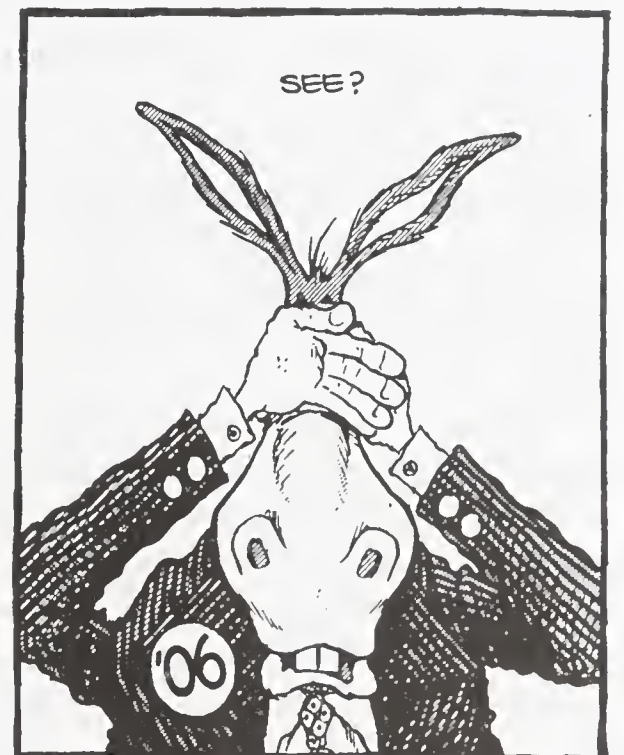
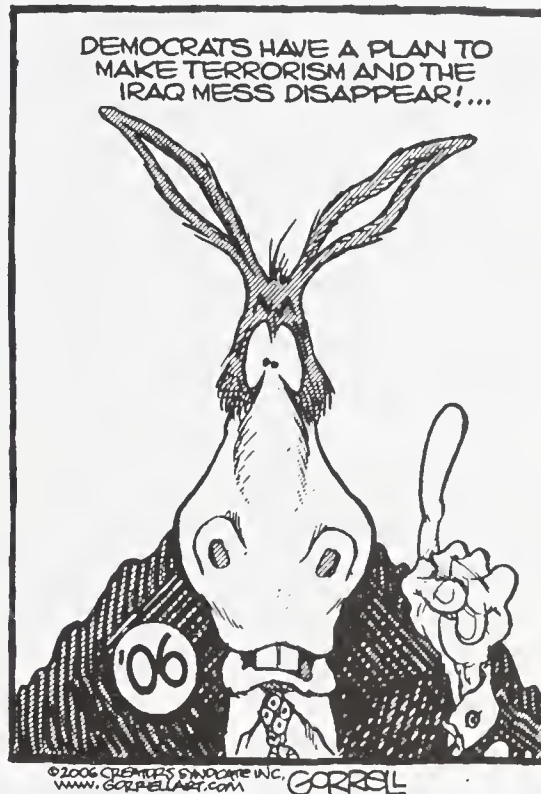
— FORMER PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

"When I was in England, I experimented with marijuana a time or two, and I didn't like it. I didn't inhale and never tried it again."

— FORMER PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON

"Being president is like running a cemetery: you've got a lot of people under you and nobody's listening."

— FORMER PRESIDENT BILL CLINTON



DEATH TO THE POPE!!

...FOR CLAIMING WE'RE A VIOLENT RELIGION!



"Of all tyrannies, a tyranny exercised for the good of its victims may be the most oppressive. It may be better to live under robber barons than under omnipotent moral busybodies. The robber baron's cruelty may sometimes sleep, his cupidity may at some point be satiated; but those who torment us for our own good will torment us without end, for they do so with the approval of their own conscience."

— C.S. LEWIS

FORGETTING OUR *Forefathers*

By Ashley Wall

How America's elite universities are forgetting our past.

Abraham Lincoln once said, "That every man may receive at least, a moderate education, and thereby be enabled to... appreciate the value of our free institutions, appears to be an object of vital importance." It appears that America's top universities have little appreciation for our founding institutions and principals.

A recent study commissioned by the Intercollegiate Studies Institute (ISI) entitled *The Coming Crisis in Citizenship: Higher Education's Failure to Teach American History* essentially found just what the title implies—America's top universities are failing to teach basic knowledge of American history, institutions and economy to their students. UNC happens to be part of the problem.

The University of Connecticut Department of Public Policy created a survey taken by 14,000 freshmen and seniors from 50 colleges and universities. These students were asked 60 multiple-choice questions about American history, government and the market economy to measure their competence in these areas.

Colleges are failing to increase knowledge of American history, according to the study. Seniors on average scored only 1.5 percent higher on the questions than did freshmen, and seniors would have failed the quiz with a score of 53.2 percent on a traditional grading scale. UNC seniors outscored freshman less than 2 percent. Many prestigious schools, such as Duke, Georgetown, Yale, Brown, MIT and Cornell, actually experienced *negative* learning, meaning the freshmen scored higher than the seniors.

More specifically, upperclassmen are clueless about America's founding principals and documents. More than half surveyed did not know that the line "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal" is from the Declaration of Independence. 53.4 percent could not identify the correct *century* when the first American colony was established. 72.8 percent did not know the source of the idea of separation of church and state. And about half of these seniors did not realize that the documents written in support of ratification of the Constitution were *The Federalist Papers*.

The study also found that a relationship exists between civic knowledge and civic involvement. Students who were more

knowledgeable about civics and American history were more engaged in active citizenship and thus more likely to participate in voting, campaigning and volunteering. A higher percentage of passing grades on the quiz correlated with a higher number of citizenship activities. 90 percent of seniors at Colorado State (ranked 2nd in the study) had voted at least once. Schools where students had taken less than three relevant civics courses had lower levels of participation in politics.

It is then imperative that UNC and other schools across the country see the results of this study as an opportunity to improve the quality of American studies education in order to motivate more students to participate fully as active citizens.

"Yes, I would say the lack of knowledge in basic fields constitutes a crisis in citizenship," said Dr. Roger Lotchin, a history professor at UNC. "For example, citizens cannot make informed judgments on legislative action without knowing what a filibuster is or a legislative hold. How can students understand American world policies without knowing what the balance of power is?"

UNC ranks 28th out of the 50 schools in terms of American history and civics knowledge, behind North Carolina Central University and Appalachian State University, which ranked 13th and 27th respectively, and in front of Duke and the University of Virginia, ranked 46th and 42nd respectively.

Dr. Harry Watson, a history professor at UNC and director of the Center for the Study of the American South, was not surprised by the results of the study.

"Most U.S. students take some U.S. history in high school but not necessarily in college," he said. "There's really no reason to think people's scores should go up much in college unless you focused on those who did take college US history courses. Even focusing on history majors is not good enough since many of them get credit for introductory US history through AP and then go on to concentrate on the history of somewhere else--modern Europe, for example."

It is clear that UNC needs to increase its history and civics requirements in order to alleviate the problem of inefficient knowledge in these areas. An important finding in the study, perhaps the most important for the potential improvement of UNC's American history education, was that schools that require more courses such as American history, political science, and economics did better in the study than schools that have fewer requirements in these subjects.

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"You can't blame students for not knowing something if they were taught something else," said Watson.

Let's compare the humanities course requirements of Rhodes College, the liberal arts college that ranked first in the study, to those of UNC to see how we measure up.

While the new curriculum that began at UNC this year appears to be more humanities-friendly, in reality the only requirement that could add possible improvement of American history knowledge and foundations of democracy in general would be the new requirement of a course that engages directly in historical analysis. There is a "spatial and cultural connections" section of requirements that consists of 6 course focuses, such as "The North Atlantic World" and "Global Issues" that look promising, but these "connections" requirements are very general and require no additional hours because the courses are "eligible for multiple counting."

Rhodes College requires three courses each in humanities and social sciences, and in addition all students must enroll in one of two programs, each consisting of three humanities-based courses. One program choice, called "The Search for Values in the Light of Western History and Religion," combines religious studies, literature, philosophy, history and political science and uses foundational texts from religion and Greek and Roman civilization.

Rhodes seems to focus more on Western foundations than does UNC, and its approach is more interdisciplinary, achieving a broader view of Western culture through the insights of different subject areas. Of course, the possibility of ever having a program choice at UNC with the words "The Search for Values" in it is slim, considering the liberal sway of the university is in general antithetical to such a purpose.

"Speaking only for myself," said Dr. Watson, "I would love to see more Carolina students taking more history courses of all kinds, plus [political science] and economics. But realistically, not everyone's interests run that way and it would be unfair to force the premeds, let's say, to neglect the courses they need just to suit my preferences."

Dr. Lotchin, in contrast, recommends that "students should take two basic U.S. history courses as a requirement, two economics courses (taught by someone who can speak English), and two government courses (state and local)."

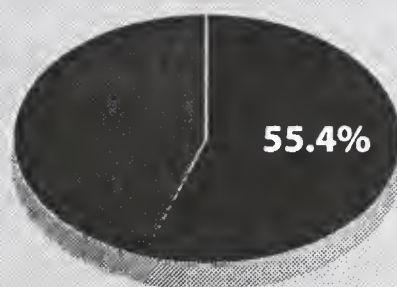
Aside from the weak humanities requirements in the curriculum itself, there is also a major problem with the types of courses students can take to satisfy those requirements.

Survey classes, such as broad-concentration American his-

Forgetting Our Past

America's elite colleges and universities are failing to teach students about our history.

Civic stupidity...



The majority of surveyed college students could not identify the significance of the Battle of Yorktown.

...at America's major Universities

Less prestigious institutions outscored America's most respected Universities.

1. Rhodes College
 2. Colorado State University
 3. Calvin College
 4. Grove City College
 5. Univ. of Colorado, Boulder
-
13. NCCU
 25. Harvard University
 27. Appalachian State Univ.
 28. UNC - Chapel Hill
 46. Duke University

Source: Intercollegiate Studies Institute

tory classes like "American History to 1865" and "American History since 1865," are obviously very capable of teaching basic knowledge of American history and civics as they cover a broad range of topics.

According to Dr. Lotchin, "Survey courses in US history teach better than others, plus courses like business history, diplomatic history, political history, urban history, constitutional history, and American Indian history."

But UNC offers a wide array of specialized courses that allow students to bypass the survey classes, such as "Gender in Japanese History" or even subtopics within the general subject of American history that focus on race or religion. While the information in these courses is important and interesting, they do not constitute a full context of American history and civics necessary for students to become active citizens and to have an informed role in our democratic system.

"Courses that do not teach basic subject matter would be like those which are powered by some outside pressure group, especially courses that are about race, class, and gender or globalize or skin tone, imperialism, or preference diversity," Lotchin said.

He acknowledges that there are "diplomatic history courses that overemphasize racism and imperialism, and such courses are worse than not having taught the subject at all."

Dr. Watson, in contrast, gives universities and its students some credit.

"I also believe that the majority of American citizens would have failed many pencil-and-paper US history and politics tests *at any time in past US history*," he said. In other words, I think we may exaggerate how much people really knew in 'the good old days.' In the days of the Founding Fathers, for example, a huge proportion of U.S. adults by modern standards, even among white men, were illiterate. How do you think they would have scored on an ISI-type test? So while civic education is very desirable, the fundamental right of self-government should rest on the experience and wisdom that comes with adulthood, not the number of facts in someone's head."

But considering that the people who participated in the study *are* fully literate and have access to schools of higher education, is that really a good excuse? Shouldn't we advance ourselves to our fullest potentials as American citizens?

In the words of Thomas Jefferson, "If a nation expects to be ignorant and free... it expects what never was and never will be." CR

➤ **Take the Quiz** It's online at americancivilliteracy.org.

Force-Feeding Health

By Brendon Anderson

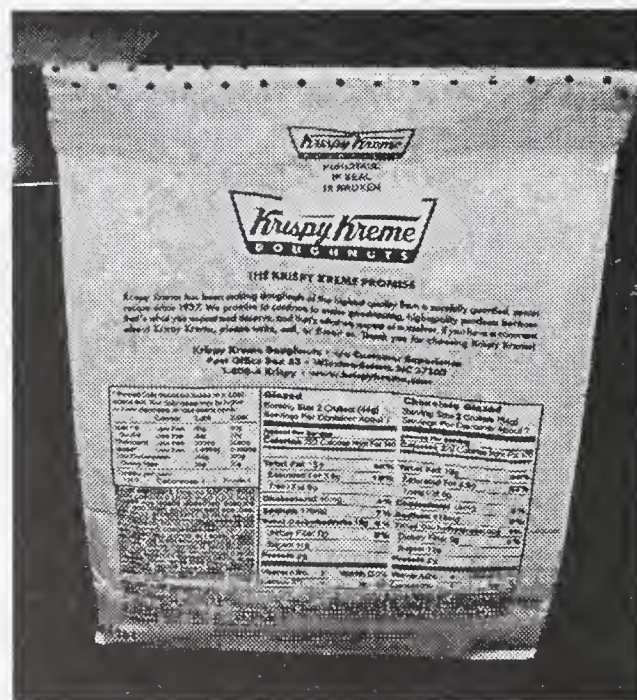
The Daily Tar Heel editorial board took a bold step on Oct. 2 by advocating the abolition of trans fat from restaurants in Chapel Hill. Beginning their article with, "Trans fat is an unquestionable health hazard, and Carboro and Chapel Hill should move as quickly as possible to remove it from local restaurants," they continued by citing health reports that explained the medical dangers of trans fat. While trans fat may indeed be a health concern, the real issue is the idea of free choice.

Few people actually know about trans fat, since it has just recently become a big deal throughout the health-conscious community. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration devoted an article of their own to trans fat, saying "Trans fat can be found in vegetable shortenings, some margarines, crackers, cookies, snack foods and other foods made with or fried in partially hydrogenated oils. Unlike other fats, the majority of trans fat is formed when food manufacturers turn liquid oils into solid fats like shortening and hard margarine. A small amount of trans fat is found naturally, primarily in dairy products, some meat and other animal-based foods." In addition, trans fats are most likely found in food that contains partially hydrogenated oil, such as French fries, some potato chips, cookies and other typically non-healthy foods.

Realistically, trans fat has the potential to clog arteries depending on the consumption levels. People who eat more of it are predictably more prone to suffer its consequences. It's for that reason that people who frequently eat at fast food restaurants are the most likely to eventually show heart complications and clogging in their arteries. It's obvious that

trans fat is unhealthy to eat, and people should choose to avoid consuming it in large quantities. They should not be coerced; they should have a choice.

The Web site, bantransfat.com, addressed the concept of "freedom of choice." Their answer to the question asking, "Shouldn't customers be able to choose?" was, "Yes, they should. The more freedom of choice the better. So if Restaurant A uses trans fat-free oil and



Restaurant B uses partially hydrogenated oil, how do you the customer know which one uses the trans fat-free oil?" The answer? You don't, and it doesn't matter. If you suspect a restaurant of abusing the use of trans fat, here's a tip: Don't eat there, and stop complaining about it. Some people may like to eat there, and that's their choice. They may or may not develop heart complications depending upon the rest of their diet and exercise routine. Restaurants that become conscious of the trans fat issue may choose to inform customers of their food's nutritional content.

(There's that word "choice" again. It really hurts liberals to hear about freedom of choice sometimes. Except when it has to do with the unborn's right to live.)

Let's take a brief look at how choices

affect the overall health of the nation, since that's what the DTH and other advocate groups are obviously concerned with. The DTH article stated, "According to the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute of the National Institutes of Health, more than 12.5 million Americans have CHD, and more than 500,000 die each year."

Half a million people die each year from heart and arterial complications that may or may not have resulted from eating too much trans fat. For argument's sake, we'll assume that every death is the direct result of eating too much trans fat. They made bad choices, and they died.

According to the Alan Guttmacher Institute and reported on mnstate.edu 1,370,000 women choose to have abortions every year in the United States. That's more than two times the deaths caused by a choice. By the way, abortion is 100% fatal every time, where eating trans fat every now and then is not. Abortion seems like an awfully unhealthy choice for people. Why doesn't the DTH advocate for Chapel Hill to ban it?

How about the choice to drink alcohol? As reported by The Center for Disease Control and Prevention, more than 75,000 people in the United States die each year from alcohol related deaths. There are no statistics for the number of divorces, child abuses, rapes, liver failures, brain damage, accidents and addictions caused by alcohol, but one could imagine that number would be significant. Alcohol has been the cause of countless broken homes, generational patterns of addiction and psychological disorders. Obviously the choice of many people to drink alcohol also leads to unhealthy consequences. Why doesn't the DTH advocate for Chapel Hill to ban alcohol as well? After all, alcohol is definitely harmful to people who choose to consume it in large quanti-

(Continued on page 18)

Brendon Anderson is a senior journalism major from Greenville, North Carolina. Contact him at banders@email.unc.edu.

Getting Out the Vote

By Taylor Stanford

Bria Marcelo, a junior from Asheville, registered to vote in Orange County last year.

"One of my good friends was politically active," she said. "She convinced me that it was almost pointless to be registered at home because I didn't know the candidates there. It makes more sense to vote here because the outcome more immediately affects me."

Marcelo's decision to register and vote in Chapel Hill is one that several groups on campus hope other students make this election season.

VoteCarolina, a nonpartisan civic organization, UNC Young Democrats and UNC College Republicans are working not only to get students to register to vote but also to convey to them the importance of going to the polls on Nov. 7.

The UNC College Republicans held a barbecue in the Pit Sept. 27, featuring conservative activist Bill Graham as the guest speaker. College Republican Chairman Tyson Grinstead said it served to kick off the election season and to get students involved with area campaigns.

"Rallying the base is always important to good turnout," he said. The Young Democrats held a "rock the vote" style concert on Oct. 7 on the steps of Wilson Library, with rapper Aframan headlining the event. Tables lined the sidewalk of Polk Place with information about voter registration and one-stop voting at Morehead Planetarium. Young Democrats publicized the concert as nonpartisan as a way to get as many students involved as possible.

"This is a blue moon election," Katie Tolliver, co-president of the Young Democrats, explained. "There isn't a presidential, senatorial or gubernatorial

race at the top of the ballot."

And because of this, people are less likely to pay attention.

Nationally 37 percent of eligible voters cast ballots in the 2002 congressional election, according to U.S. Election Assistant Commission. The North Carolina State Board of Election reports that only 17 percent of eligible voters in the state turned out at the polls.

"This is a different kind of election," said VoteCarolina Chairman Kris Gould. "In 2004, people came to you looking to help out. Now there's not enough individual interest."

The deadline for registering to vote is Oct. 13. VoteCarolina, along with the College Republicans and the Young Democrats set up tables in the Pit to get students registered during the weeks leading up to the deadline. After that, getting out the vote is the hardest part of the process, Gould said.

"We're really pushing the one-stop voting at Morehead Building and trying to get students out there," he said.

One-stop voting allows a person to vote early by absentee ballot at a particular location, in this case Morehead Planetarium, as opposed to sending in for a ballot from his or her home county board of elections. It begins on Oct. 23 and runs through Nov. 4. Voters can also begin early voting Oct. 19.

Gould said the lack of interest is facilitated by the media.

"Nationwide, it's there," he said. "But [media coverage] isn't there on a local level."

But this doesn't mean these groups aren't letting their members know which races to watch.

"If Democrats don't turn out, the Democratic judicial candidates aren't going to win," Tolliver said.

While Grinstead said the College Republicans are working closely with

the Orange County Republican Party on the county commissioners' race, he also said that the group may get involved with the heated races between Republican incumbent Charles Taylor and Democratic challenger Heath Shuler in the 11th District and between Democratic incumbent David Price and his Republican opponent Steve Acuff in the 4th District.

To bring this campaign to campus, VoteCarolina sponsored a debate between Price and Acuff on Oct. 23 at 7:30 p.m. in Murphey Hall 116. Both of the candidates urged the majority-student audience to vote.

"Everyone here should be concerned about the major issues at stake," Price said. "So much rides on the outcome of the election."

"You have a right to vote," Acuff said. "People have died to make sure you can vote. So more than a right, you have a responsibility to vote."

The group published a voting guide in *The Daily Tar Heel* on Oct. 23, which included a brief biography on the candidates running for office.

Political organizations aren't the only ones getting involved in this year's elections. Student body President James Allred has taken efforts to get students who live off-campus to the polls.

The Good Neighbor Initiative, started during the administration of former student body President Jen Daum, is a way to "improve relations between students and permanent residents," Allred said. The program serves to educate students on local ordinances, town services and civic involvement.

Allred and his cabinet sent two voter-registration forms and a letter explaining the importance of voting in Chapel Hill to off-campus students living in the more residential areas of town. He stressed the impor- (Continued on page 18)

Taylor Stanford is a senior journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina. Contact her at kstanfor@email.unc.edu.

By Andrew Wein

The case for or against marijuana legalization is entrenched in a deeper concern than whether it's right or wrong, beneficial or dangerous. It is instead a concern of a more universal value: civil liberty. It would seem that with the increasing popularity of the marijuana issue, this would at some point be mentioned. However, it rarely is. The media are flooded with arguments both in favor and not, all the time falling short of any significant point. Where one side finds closure in saying only "dopey losers" do it, the other can't wait to mention the expansion of mind characterized by its use. Both of these, however stereotypical, fail to elucidate any justification for their respective group's values. Instead, it would seem that they supply a description of either those who do it or its beloved effect.

It would seem that both sides, the right and the left, wish to enforce their values on society. To this, one might question if the two sides aren't, in fact by means of enforcement, very similar and coincidentally torn between contrasting views. Personal or shared motives and values of an organization or group shouldn't have the ability to force certain values on anyone else and certainly not an entire country. Instead, personal views and values should dictate one's own actions. Each person should have the ability as a mentally active human to choose his own path. Whether it is a path advocating drug use, recreational or medicinal, or one that might deny all use of drugs, it shouldn't be the responsibility of anyone else beside that person. The right to decide for us all certainly shouldn't be decided by a parenting government. Too long have relative moral decisions, not only including drug use, but prostitution, religion or even recycling, been decided without our input. In no situation should a citizen of this country have to wave his personal values to satisfy other's rights-restricting laws.

In justifying the argument against marijuana, or any drug for that matter, I often wonder what the central issue is. Surely the agenda isn't solely based around parenting our nation's citizens. Are we not competent creatures, capable of responsibility? We're entrusted to do so many things in this democratic nation. It seems highly ironic that under this same government, we aren't allowed to govern what we do with our own bodies, negative or positive.

The questionable laws, to which the illicit nature of marijuana is harnessed, create crimes where there is no victim. Surely we cannot realistically consider a person willfully engaging in an activity a victim? After all, crimes with no victim aren't crimes in any sense. For this reason, these rights-withholding laws supply no form of justice. Instead, they act chief-

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The Libertarian v. Conserva

ly in satisfying the values of an empowered group. Note that this instance isn't isolated to marijuana's present illicit nature; instead, it applies to any civil liberty withheld from a group of people by an existing government of any form or morality.

Where the individual should never need to sacrifice personal rights for the benefit of others, he should likewise never need to fear the views of others being forced upon him. It is for this reason that justifiable laws exist; to protect the rights of those who would become victims. In any case where rights are infringed upon, whether it be drug related or any other existing means, there needs to be consequence. Laws serve different purposes for different systems, this much is true. However, just laws should exist to protect individual's values, not limit them.

Laws that establish victimless crimes succeed in creating criminals where there shouldn't be any. A person engaging in a willing transaction, or exercising personal freedom should not need to fear legal consequence. Given victimless crime's propensity for creating criminals, jails are often found to be inadequate in supplying space for all offenders. Because of this inability to contain all criminals, in many cases, real offenders of victim related crimes are left to the streets, given the opportunity to engage in more crime. Many advocates of continued drug criminalization believe there to be a solution in creating larger jails. Certainly this would keep real criminals off the streets for a period of time, but it would fail in justifying the incarceration of people exercising their civil liberties.

When something is made illicit, people often still wish to acquire the item, whether it be drugs or Cuban cigars. Because of this continued demand, black markets are created. These often dangerous markets supply people with items, which in most cases should be legal, in a cutthroat and dangerous way. Rights-infringing laws cause danger to those who in other situations would not fear acquiring the items. Black markets certainly don't answer to the same set of standards as upstanding businesses.

Private sector organizations exist as a viable alternative to government restrictions. They are often more efficient than the government's means of function, as in general, most private sector operations are. Notice that private organizations don't infringe on others rights in the way that government laws do. They act solely in offering an alternative way of life, and explicate their reasoning, never forcing anything upon anyone, simply offering an alternative. In the end, drug use is a personal decision, one which should be thought about and concluded within the individual's mind and through his empirical experiences. The course of history often shows that as liberty decreases, so does responsibility. Are we still capable of making decisions for ourselves? I would certainly like to think so. CR

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HINKING

te on Legalizing Marijuana

Drug policy has long been one of the legendary battlegrounds between the conservative and libertarian ideologies. Libertarians, who emphasize individual liberties and personal rights, believe that 'harmless drugs' like marijuana should be legalized. The conservatives' emphasis on limiting personal freedoms for the overall good of society, meanwhile, leads them to support the continued prohibition on marijuana. While both sides of the legalization of marijuana debate bring up valid points, the preponderance of evidence, we shall see, rests with the conservatives. Indeed, despite libertarians' cries that drug policy infringes upon civil liberties and personal rights, conservatives recognize that humanity, for better or for worse, is part of a society, that each person's actions affect the lives of others, and that sometimes it is essential to limit freedoms to protect the welfare of all.

It is important to point out, of course, that conservatives, like libertarians, believe individual freedom is a tenant of any good government. At the same time, conservatives acknowledge that a person's freedom sometimes needs to be limited for the common protection of all. Bills like the USA Patriot Act that allow the government to investigate a person's records are necessary to protect us from terrorism. Speed limit laws, meanwhile, are essential to keep us safe while driving on the road. In fact, conservatives believe that the government should protect people from many such practices that are dangerous, disruptive and immoral. And marijuana is just such a case.

Libertarians are quick to protest that point. Marijuana, they say, is 'harmless.' A recent editorial in the *Daily Tar Heel* in favor of the drug's legalization, for example, pointed out that the only side effects to marijuana are an improved sense of humor and the munchies.

In reality, nothing could be further from the truth. Habitual marijuana consumption has numerous ill effects that can damage a person's body and mind. As a result, conservatives recognize that a society of 'potheads' would be unproductive, unsafe, and, for the vast majority of people, undesirable.

For one thing, marijuana has a serious and negative impact on the respiratory development of adolescents who smoke the drug on a regular basis. Unfiltered marijuana joints release just as much, if not more, tar into a person's lungs than tobacco cigarettes. When young people smoke marijuana, therefore, they are endangering their future wellbeing at a time when they may not be fully cognizant of the drug's consequences.

More importantly, though, marijuana also affects a person's cognitive abilities throughout life. Marijuana kills brain cells, impairs memory and inhibits decision-making. One need not

CONSERVATIVE

By Fitz E. Barringer

look further than the 1960s' obsession with tie-dye clothing to see evidence of that. On a more serious note, however, studies have shown that habitual marijuana users have difficulty learning and retaining information. In addition, the drug may lead to increased aggression in those who use the drug regularly.

One recent British study, meanwhile, has suggested that marijuana use increases certain people's risk of developing a serious mental disease by a factor of five. Indeed, the Insti-



tute of Psychiatry at King's College in London discovered that smoking marijuana triggers a gene found in about one in four people that increases the likelihood of developing schizophrenia by 500 percent. According to the study neither the drug nor the gene raises the risk of schizophrenia by itself.

In addition, marijuana, like most drugs, carries a risk of dependency. Certain smokers can become addicted to the high, while others require more and more of the potent leaves to achieve the drug's desired affect. Under the Reagan Administration, marijuana was targeted as an "entry-level drug." While studies have been unable to establish a link between marijuana consumption and the use of other drugs, it is quite possible that a person could try another drug or engage in reckless behavior due to poor decision-making skills while under the drug's influence.

Some may argue that even if marijuana has negative side effects, most of the consequences are on the smokers themselves. Smokers will, of course, be the direct sufferers of poor lung development and reduced cognitive function. At the same time, however, society must bear the burden of people who fry their brains by smoking marijuana or develop a debilitating disease like schizophrenia. In addition, a marijuana smoker could put all of society at risk when he decides to get behind the wheel of a car or operate machinery.

Conservatives, therefore, see marijuana as a dangerous social vice that has negative consequences for both smokers and society as a whole. The drug must be prohibited to protect people from themselves and from

(Continued on page 19)

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DIVERSE PROBLEMS

By Bryan Weynand

Diversity has been among the central focuses of America's college campuses for years. When a high school senior receives a brochure in the mail from any of the country's most reputable universities, one of the first figures that person sees is the percentage of non-white students enrolled; the word diversity has more prevalence in these brochures than most other American ideals, such as freedom of expression.

Here at Chapel Hill, diversity is given its own link off of the admissions homepage, an exclusive group in which it is joined by the much broader and pertinent likes of Academics, Student Life, Aid and Affordability, Visiting Carolina and Applying for Admission. Upon clicking on the link one finds the University's official commitment to diversity, and without much effort one can find their way to the Web site for the office of Diversity and Multicultural Affairs.

It should be expected that all of this be commonplace in today's world; in many people's minds we still have several centuries of slavery for which to make up.

But when Chancellor James Moeser announces a new 'diversity initiative' at his annual State of the University address, as if the university had never seen anything of the sort before, the trace of familiarity begs the question: At what point do these redundant policies, created simply to exalt Chapel Hill's commitment to diversity, become empty words rather than effective policy? At what point does political correctness become a more apparent result than actual productivity?

"Diversity is antithetical to the fundamental value of our nation: letting people compete without regard to race," Ward Connerly, a former University of California Regent, said. "America is ready to let race go. They're tired of it. But colleges are the biggest obstacles in the way of letting that happen."

The initiative lists as its aims to "define and publicize the University's commitment to diversity," to "gain support of underrepresented populations," to "offer diversity education," to "encourage open and respectful discussions about diversity," and to "support further research" on diversity. It, among other

things, requires various departments and offices within the university to detail their goals and progress on the subject of diversity and is supposed to instill accountability to the school's efforts.

The plan is admirable when taken at face value, but a quick examination of the office of Diversity and Multicultural Affairs reveals that this plan's basic outline and procedures already is, and has been for some time, in place.

No one argues that Carolina isn't committed to diversity. More often it's the opposite: they are said to be too committed. No one doubts that the University strives to support minority populations, and it is accepted that at least Chapel Hill says it is concerned with open and respectful discussion. For years Chapel Hill has been a hub for diversity panels, conferences, and speakers as part of their 'diversity education' goals, and the school has an office dedicated to the subject and a separate center dedicated to research. All of these had been in effect long before this particular 'initiative' was conceived.

One can pass this off as trivial, or one can truly examine why the University feels compelled to repeatedly accentuate its overzealous commitment to diversity, and what the possible ramifications of such efforts might be.

"They want to keep race alive rather than solve the problem," Connerly said, offering one plausible motive. "Race has become an industry. The race industry cannot survive unless the product remains on the shelf."

Perhaps Moeser put it best when he said in a statement this fall that "the essence of the diversity we seek is not something that can be captured simply in policy or numbers. It is intangible; it deals with the spirit, with the culture of the campus."

The chancellor's record, though, shows an outright failure to comply with his own ideas. After proclaiming the "intangibility" of diversity, he has now proceeded to install this ini-

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The problem with the diversity initiative is that diversity cannot be forced upon a population of students.

tiative, a mess of “action steps,” benchmarks of success and timetables.

“[True diversity] cannot be captured without policy of accountability,” Cookie Newsom, director for diversity education and research, said. “There has to be an element of ‘how are we doing?’ Otherwise, it’s empty.”

Reading the plan, however, conjures a parallel to No Child Left Behind, the federal education plan that has been criticized largely for its inability to be implemented.

Just as the problem with NCLB is that no authority can force students to care about school, the problem with this plan is that diversity cannot be forced upon a population of students. Inclusion, integration, and other issues surrounding diversity are issues of the conscience, and a person’s conscience truly is not going to be affected by “policy or numbers” on a repeated basis.

“It is not quite so much repeatedly addressed as it is consistently addressed,” said Newsom. “We were concerned that diversity was being managed in a decentralized manner. This allows us to know what is going on in diversity.”

Associate Provost for Diversity and Multicultural Affairs Archie Ervin said the plan simply adds “good management” to policy that he acknowledged was largely already in place.

So did it warrant the fanfare of being unveiled on the stage of the State of the University address? More likely, it represents our administration’s obstinate and self-glorifying insistence on repetitively proclaiming the righteousness of their diversity

goals.

American culture has regressed to a state of political correctness in which alleging one’s commitment to race-relations has become a means of praising one’s institution, whether the commitment is simply apparent or if it is actually there. It is for this reason that our country isolates great historical figures within the confines of one month each February because they are black, and it is for this reason that within a few county radius of Chapel Hill one is confused by multiple roads named for Martin Luther King, Jr.

It is remarkable that it has not occurred to those in support of these ideas that they are approaching their goals in the wrong way, and for the wrong reasons. Ultimately, road naming, racial history months, and parading a new diversity initiative in the faces of a campus community do little but draw attention to their perpetrators as honorable and to the minorities, not as assimilated people, but as singularly different people.

It is an accepted goal of race-relations for our society to eventually become race-blind in every respect. By nature then these actions are counterproductive, perpetuating the concept of racial divide, the opposite of the goal they are intended to promote.

“It is only with government that you have this obsession with race,” said Connerly.

If we are to truly see in our culture a total state of integration, where the color of one’s skin is ignored, then we should begin by doing just that ourselves: ignoring it. **CR**

Chancellor Moeser and company are constantly thinking of new diversity initiatives in their offices in South Building. Perhaps the need to house all these programs is one explanation for UNC’s perpetual construction.



RACING TOWARDS UNITY

By James Heilpern

I'm not going to lie.

When I volunteered to write a story on Race Relations Week, my opinion on the subject was already colored. I went expecting to be thoroughly chastised because I was white. "RACISM!" I figured would be the chorus.

But much to my surprise, unlike past years, inclusion and not condemnation was the theme. Breaking from tradition, Adrienne Allen and Meg Martin, co-chairs of Students for the Advancement of Race Relations (SARR), which sponsored the event, sought to emphasize that race "relations" work both ways. This was an issue that involved *all* people and sweeping generalizations of *any* race had no place. In an effort to avoid sentiments of alienation, Allen and Martin opted against allowing minority groups to co-sponsor the event.

Now, don't get me wrong. I didn't agree with everything I heard. In fact, there were several points that I flat out disagreed with. But, the atmosphere of the event and the disposition of the co-chairs gave me hope for the future. The possibility of change is on the horizon, but our generation has to be the ones to change it.

Self Segregation

According to SARR, the most frequently cited complaint about race relations on the UNC campus is the issue of self segregation. Despite the university's heavy emphasis on diversity, many students surround themselves solely with members of their own race. Many minorities choose to cling together in ethnic clubs, claiming they feel alienated on Chapel Hill's predominantly white campus. On the flip side, the very presence

of these organizations cause many white students to feel alienated themselves, troubled by the emphasis these clubs place on ethnicity or skin tone.

But while the situation on campus is less than ideal, the issue is less serious than it first appears. Human nature causes us to drift towards our comfort zone, and, as Allen pointed out, some students coming from predominantly minority areas feel comfortable when surrounded by people that look like them. In most respects, minority organizations are no different than any other club. People join Campus Crusade to associate with other Christians and the Underwater Hockey Club to associate with people who enjoy whatever it is the Underwater Hockey Club does. In a like manner, people join the Asian Students Association or the NAACP because they want to associate with more Asians and blacks.

If that's important to them - more power to them.

Obviously, the heavy emphasis these organizations place on ethnic background is not ideal, but freedom of association is one liberty we cannot afford to take away. Hopefully, in the future, skin tone will be as unimportant to individuals as eye color, but until then we should take heart in the fact that the *worst* inequality on campus is a result of freedom of choice. Over the past five decades, the student government and administration has all but extinguished institutional racism, a fact testified to by both the diversity of the student body and their lack of complaints.

Quagmire?

It took a lawsuit and a Supreme Court decision in 1951 to make UNC-Chapel Hill open its doors to black students. Seventeen years later, the Black Student Movement presented the chancellor a list of 22 demands in an effort to bring about racial equality on campus.

Unfortunately, the lessons we learn from the past are not always applicable to the present. In 1951, Tar Heels were battling racial hatred baked deep into the UNC system, the hearts of the trustees, the chancellor, and society as a whole. By contrast, today's war is with a personal preference over who to sit with at lunch.

While the actions taken by the Supreme Court in 1951 and the courageous actions taken by the BSM almost two decades later were both necessary and heroic, such tactics are ineffective in today's war. The enemy has changed. So, too, must our strategy. In order to convince the student body that race *isn't* an issue, we have to stop emphasizing it.

Unfortunately, much of our rhetoric is firmly cemented in the demographics of the 1950s. Politicians, admission officers, and the Daily Tar Heel frequently infer that minority groups and poor people are one in the same. While there may still be some correlation, the relationship is certainly not causal. Simply being black or Latino does not mean one is poor.

"My guess is that because America has an ugly history of racism," admits Allen. "It's more compelling to talk about racism than poverty."

Yet, while such assumptions may influence elections, it has little impact on the divided waters of the Old Well. Such assumptions are racist in and of themselves, and in order to achieve a truly tolerant and color blind society, such stereotypes have to be abandoned.

Solutions?

Certainly, our university has an ugly history of racism. Slaves helped build the original school and blacks were not planted at the school until a century and a half after the Davie Poplar. Tar Heels have witnessed and participated in race riots, sit- (Continued on page 19)

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Torn on Porn

By Alex Ortiz

In an April issue of *Time* magazine, writer Lisa Cullen penned an article entitled *Sex in the Syllabus*. She reveals that a small number of scholars are beginning to approach the subject of pornography in college courses around the nation. In classes like 'Cinema and the Sex Act' at the University of California, Berkeley students have the opportunity to explore the aesthetic, societal and philosophical properties of explicit material.

Here at UNC students can take Communications Studies 148, 'Porn and Culture' and Law 357, a seminar on cyberspace that addresses porn issues.

Recently, students had the opportunity to attend a speech called 'Porn Nation' given by Michael Leahy, a recovering sex-addict and self-proclaimed expert on cyberporn and sex in the media.

Leahy presented his contentious perspective Oct. 4 to a packed Memorial Hall. The event was sponsored by Carolina Crusade and the Campus Y Table Talk Committee. Whether you appreciate or decry pornography, most would agree that Porn Nation was slick and savvy. However, some of Leahy's arguments against our sex-obsessed culture were not as sound as his college-friendly style.

Leahy was quick to highlight the enormity of the porn industry. He informed the audience that the porn industry was a \$57 billion business world-wide. He claimed that there were more adult stores in the U.S. than there were McDonalds. He emphasized a connection between the rise in porn use and the easy-access that new technology has granted. For example, Leahy noted that soon students will be able to have 'porn-in-your-

pocket' as new PDAs and cell phones are able to download or stream porn wirelessly to the device.

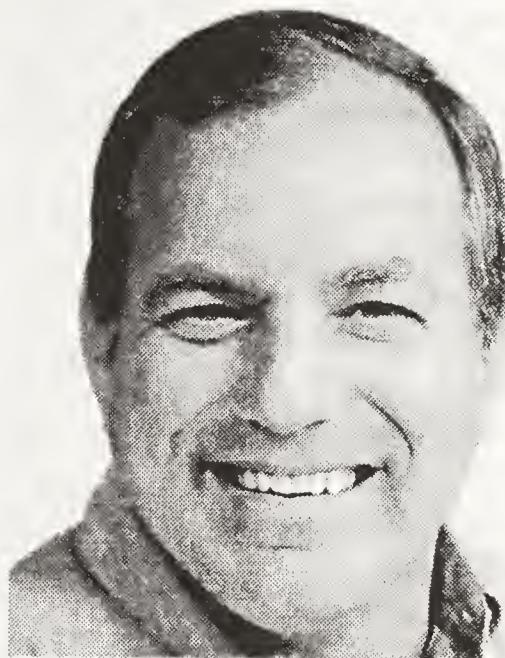
Ironically, Leahy himself is profiting from the very sex-obsession that he abhors. During the days preceding Porn Nation, UNC's campus was bombarded with fliers, Facebook ads and posters featuring a sexy and alluring female face.

Is it really legitimate to expound on the harms of our over-sexed culture while using its appeal to fill seats at your paid event?

Leahy believes that the target audience for pornographers is the 12-17 year old bracket and he drew unspoken parallels to the smoking industry. Leahy failed to show why the industry would target a demographic group where few have access to credit cards to pay for internet services. Parents are not going to lend their children a Visa card to access pay sites.

Videos about pornography were shown in between Leahy's speaking. They emphasized that pornography is everywhere. One video claimed that "pornography is not just something you choose to go to." For Leahy pornography includes any type of media with overt sexual themes. The audience was regaled with clips of popular MTV rap videos and sexy ads, which Leahy said should be categorized as porn alongside the contents of Hustler or Playboy.

His categorization made it difficult to determine whether Leahy was attacking porn or just the sexuality of our nation in general. His examples yielded no conclusive definition of what exactly constituted pornography. If he really



Michael Leahy

wanted students to heed his advice, he should have presented clear ways to draw the line between appropriate and harmful material.

One portion of his presentation, however, was well argued. Leahy believes that many confuse sex and love. He felt that this confusion can be harmful to the members of a relationship, especially the woman.

Leahy held that "people become what they see." People are caught up in the sex-obsessed culture and feel that sex is the only way to express real love.

Much of Porn Nation was spent establishing pornography as a real addiction. He stressed the powerlessness of humans when they encounter strong sexual material. Leahy told his personal story about his struggle with pornography and relationships. For Leahy, porn was a negative foundation for a great number of destructive behaviors in his life. He directly attributed his failed marriage and his mistreatment of women to his struggle with pornography.

He constantly referred to porn as a "mind-altering experience." During one video, a former porn-addict constantly suggested that viewing pornography yielded a high similar to a drug-induced experience. Unfortunately, beyond personal experience, his evidence for addiction was rather lack-luster. As for empirics, Leahy offered up vague explanations of the chemicals dopamine and oxytocin. One could almost sense the science majors in the audience cringing.

Leahy's answer to the onslaught of porn left much to be desired. The only healthy (Continued on page 18)

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Predictable Protests

By Catherine Hickey

One of the greatest unintended jokes of the pacifist left is that so-often chanted slogan, "Support our troops: bring them home!" They claim to appreciate and support our military and the soldiers who so bravely serve in it as they call for the cessation of hostilities. Yet, on Thursday, Oct. 5, in our very own Pit, the mask was dropped.

A protest organized by UNC's newly-formed Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) drew about 35 students, alumni, and town residents to the Pit to carry signs and banners, wield the Iraqi flag, and to protest the Iraq War. But this time there was no pretense of "supporting" our troops; these people were wholeheartedly against them. It quickly became clear that their issue was not simply with the war in Iraq, but with the United States military as a whole.

The first speaker to step up and take the microphone of their makeshift stage was Eric Gardner, UNC-Asheville alumnus and a leader in SDS. He stated it as his purpose to condemn the current military situation of continued aggression "in the strongest possible terms," calling for not only an immediate withdrawal but also the payment of reparations to the Iraqi people.

His primary intention appeared to be rallying students to action, though precisely what action was unclear, as everyone who could hear him was already participating in a protest. "As students," said Gardner, "we have a lot to lose" – especially, it seems, if we fail to hold rallies against the military.

Why exactly do we stand to lose so much? According to SDS, it is because, "There is in fact a draft going on right now." Gardner contrasted the current war with Vietnam in terms of student response. Vietnam created much more

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Students for a Democratic Society staged another outrageous protest. This time the group likened the United States' invasion of Iraq to terrorism.

student upset and protests because people were afraid they would be drafted.

So what is this supposed "draft" we are under? Gardner called it "a racist draft, a poverty draft." He spoke of none other than the monetary and educational incentives offered by the United States ROTC. By offering students an opportunity to go to college who could not otherwise afford it, the protestors accused the ROTC of targeting poor people who would not have voluntarily signed up for military service.

Of course, such a protest would not truly be complete if we did not find some way to blame Bush for the problem. His responsibility this time lies in the slashing of financial aid for the impoverished. The upper class is also at fault because the tax money that is paying for the war is not coming out of the pockets of those who would support it.

One brave ROTC cadet-corporal took a stand and displayed more civility and respect than all of his opposition combined. Graduate student Jeff Jackson, a first year UNC law student, stated that while he disagrees with their views, he respects them and their right to speak out. Jackson reminded the protestors that ROTC had in fact

benefited many people who had come through its training, providing them with not only the opportunity to attend college but great development in character and leadership. He also asked the protestors not to confuse the warrior with the war and direct their anger at the soldiers or ROTC cadets around them.

"Eighteen-year-olds don't create foreign policy," Jackson reminded them, "they execute it."

The SDS rally continued for roughly an hour, and many other subjects came up as one by one speakers took the microphone. There were demands for an end to U.S. involvement in foreign affairs beyond Iraq, urging a hands-off policy towards Iran, North Korea, Sudan, and others. There were several poems and short stories read as well, with listeners urged to "come to [their] own conclusions."

And of course it comes as no great shock that we also heard the victim card played. Their organization, speakers said, had been harassed, attacked even, by both campus police and administrators. There had been threats, they told us, of federal action and CIA involvement, as authorities admonished SDS that they had "no right" (Continued on page 19)

Culture Corner

FASHION

Ghastly Gauchos

At some point in the last year an epidemic reared its ugly head on our pristine campus. It's not the type of epidemic that requires medical treatment, but it is so contagious that it has spread like wild fire. When classes began this fall it became all too obvious that the once nagging outbreak had turned into a full-fledged fashion revival. No, I'm not talking about Ugg boots. That's another column entirely. I'm talking about gaucho pants.

The student culture at UNC prides itself on diversity. It seems, however, that if we grouped all the UNC students together and reduced them into styles, we would be looking at about eight different social cliques. Majority rule among the females would line up in the elitist of all elite, the Gaucho Girls. Everyone reading this article may not know the name given to these obnoxious britches, but they could identify them no problem. They have an uncanny ability to multiply before your very eyes!

The most intriguing element of this story is the two chapters one must be aware of when referring to the Gaucho Girls. The first chapter in this epic fashion façade is the pants themselves. The term "Gaucho" is commonly used to describe residents of the South American pampas, chacos, or Patagonia grasslands, found principally in parts of Argentina, Uruguay, and the state of Rio Grande do Sul in Southern Brazil. I guess this is the equivalent of the North American term "cowboy," but I'm not sure how the designers of these wretched trousers adopted the term. The gaucho and its various forms seem to have taken on a life of

their own; a life completely separate from the gal sporting the digs. At first glance the pants themselves appear to do all the walking. The coed seems to flow effortlessly through Polk Place



with the southern breeze battling the resilient gauchos.

Now for the painful part: the women that love their Gauchos. Have you ever decorated a cake with a pastry bag? You know, the cone-shaped instrument that when squeezed produces a butter cream? I wonder if at the beginning of each day these women are all squeezed from the same batter. Have they all derived from the same embryonic egg? When walking through campus or Franklin Street the

Gaucho Girls strut like they are about to be inaugurated into some higher office that the rest of us are not privileged to. With the flow of the pants and the walk of all walks comes the traditional Carolina hoody or Carolina girls T-shirt, depending on the climate. The metro-sexual rainbow flip-flops and humongous sunglasses must be added on the dress-down days. And while wearing gauchos one must talk really loud on a cell phone about a Beta late night or a Beta girl with "like, huge hips." When talking one must also be certain that their head is slightly tilted to the side.

When a fellow student and friend overheard me musing about the high percentage of Carolina girls that all want to mirror one another, she quickly snapped, "Oh Rob, gauchos are sooooo last year." Last year?! Well why have these blatantly ugly duds infiltrated our university and community with such tenacity? Not since perms, Sebago's, and rugby shirts of the 80s have I witnessed a fashion no-no become such a fashion yo-yo.

I guess the good news for gauchos is that they have the power to transform the Tar-Heel plain Jane into a hybrid of sorts. Fear not everyday girls of Chapel Hill there is hope for you yet. Just slip on some gauchos and transform yourself into the elitist of all elite. And if you can't find the right pair, I'm sure that any household table cloth will work just fine.

What ever happened to blue jeans and corduroys?

—Robert Irwin

CAROLINA REVIEW STAFF WRITER

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relationships, Leahy believes, are traditional relationships. The only way to experience real love is by first starting at the hand-holding stage. Leahy's view is far too simplistic. There are many ways individuals come to love each other and no formula one can follow to get to that point.

What deserves our focus rather than pornography? Leahy believes we should be addicted to God, rather than illicit material. Leahy was very wise in how

he presented faith in his presentation. He appealed to both the secular and religious students by offering his arguments against porn in two sections which were divided by a brief intermission. He took the time to warn students that the second half would focus on spirituality and they were free to leave if they wished.

Leahy told his listeners that a person's true identity should not be established with porn, but through God. Pornography is a sin against God, but it's never too late

to turn to him.

No matter what your stance is on pornography, you can appreciate the ongoing discussion and debate on the topic. Michael Leahy is just one of many voices opposing pornography. His case, however, would have been more powerful if his arguments were stronger. **CR**

Force Feeding Health, page 8

tics. Using DTH logic, it should also be banned.

Finally, let's discuss the idea of freedom of choice and consequences that result from those choices. Choosing to eat too much trans fat is a personal choice and definitely one that could result in bodily harm. However, eating too much trans fat and developing heart problems only affects the person who makes that poor choice. Of course, that person's family and friends are affected as well, but not directly. Abortions, on the other hand, affect more than just the person making the choice to have one. Abortions take away an innocent life and create emotional damage for the person who makes the choice. Alcoholics almost al-

ways affect more than just themselves with their addictions. Along with their family, who usually suffer the most from an alcoholic family member, an alcoholic has the potential to affect other people as well. Their choices often result in motor vehicle accidents and the deaths of innocent people. In college, kids who become involved with alcohol can become depressed, get bad grades due to hangovers and get into trouble with the law.

One can't help but see that trans fat is indeed harmful and should be avoided. However, a governmental ban would infringe on the rights of restaurant owners and consumers who should be allowed to serve unhealthy food and consume unhealthy food, respectively. It doesn't

take mental gymnastics to see that those choices affect only the people who make them, unlike choosing to have an abortion or too many drinks. A freedom-of-the-press loving newspaper like the DTH should understand the differences between freedoms of choice, and think before publishing another one-sided editorial.

Oh, and a word to all you concerned people. Avoid those restaurants who serve too much trans fat for you to tolerate and go eat a salad at Lenoir or Rams Head...just make sure you don't get the Italian dressing. **CR**

Get out the Vote, page 9

tance of voting for off-campus students, especially since policy changes of the town have the most impact on them.

He also said students should know when their registration needs to be change.

"Most people don't realize that when you change your address, you have to change your voter registration as well," he said.

The University as a whole also has a hand in the registration and voting process for students. The Higher Education Act of 1998 requires all universities that receive federal funding to make voter registration available for all students. If a university fails to do so, its funding could be revoked.

"I believe that it goes beyond allowing students to just passively register," Allred said of the act.

But he said that he has run into some conflict in trying to tell students about registering and voting in residence halls because of the Department of Housing and Residential Education's policy against door-to-door solicitation.

"This is where I differ with housing," he said. "To me, a dorm is a student's place of residence, and to my knowledge there is no law against going to someone's house in order to inform them about elections."

These leaders and organizations hope their efforts have not been in vain. They realize that just because UNC-CH is

thought to be a politically charged campus doesn't mean students are always going to turn out on Election Day.

"The best thing we can do is to make it really easy for students," Tolliver said. "We're trying to shove it on them and show them how important it is." **CR**

Higher Thinking, page 11

others. But libertarians are not content to let the debate end there. They point to the drug's 'positive side effects' and similarity to alcohol as evidence that marijuana should be legalized. Marijuana, they say, can relieve the pain and create an appetite for cancer patients undergoing chemotherapy. In addition, libertarians argue that marijuana's short-term effects are often no worse than those produced by alcohol or tobacco.

Still, while medical marijuana may be necessary for some patients (a point that is certainly debatable with the advent of synthetic drugs that can increase appetite), the fact that some people need it for medical purposes does not mean that everyone should be able to use the drug. Moreover, marijuana differs from alcohol in the important respect that beer, wine, and liquor can be consumed in moderation. Just because a person drinks alcohol, does not mean that the person will

become drunk. Marijuana, however, can have potent effects after one use.

Yet the libertarian's most serious critique of the current prohibition on marijuana comes from the fact that so many people use the drug. According to USA Today, as many as 95 million Americans over age 12 – about one third of the population – have tried marijuana, and about 15 million people use the drug on a regular basis. How, the libertarians ask, can you prohibit something that so many people want to do?

One answer, of course, is that just because people want to do something does not make it right. Plenty of people would like to steal clothes or cheat on tests, but that does not mean their actions would be acceptable.

At the same time, however, conservatives recognize that the government cannot truly legislate morality. People must decide whether or not they will fol-

low the laws. And in this respect, marijuana use is, as the libertarians argue, a personal choice. While the government has a responsibility to protect its citizens, it cannot do so if the people are unwilling to follow its laws. We can – and should – build bigger prisons for those who break the laws, but it is impossible to make individuals do something that they do not want to do. Here, though, the fact that so many people are willing to consume marijuana is more an example of society's moral failings than problems with our drug policy.

Americans, therefore, must decide if they want a drug policy that upholds the safety, wellbeing, and moral standing of society or if they are willing to forgo such values for the legalization of marijuana.

While the country decides, we conservatives will hold our breaths. After all, as Bill Clinton said, it's better not to inhale. **CR**

Racing Towards Unity, page 14

ins, and boycotts. Racism was a societal problem, but the past is not indicative of the present. While race-based programs such as affirmative action were certainly once necessary, the time has come for the next step in UNC's social evolution.

In the seminar, *White, Black, Green and Brown*, Abdul Sm Rasheed, President and CEO of the North Carolina Community Development Initiative, said it best.

"Nothing is going to happen until we stop questioning each other's motives."

Let's not kid ourselves. We're not there yet. A sizeable percentage of us do second-guess our fellow students. Some

whites do wonder whether some of their minority classmates would have gotten into Carolina without affirmative action and some minorities do think that the world, and everyone in it, judges them solely by the color of their skin. But rather than attempting to solve these problems via social engineering, the time has come for the administration to repeal some of their stringent diversity bylaws, particularly race-based admissions.

Students, then, would have no reason to question the validity of their classmates' Tar Heel status. All of us would be here solely on our academic and extra-curricular merit. Our grades, test scores

and resumes would be scarily similar, and for the first time in history, we would be able to focus on true diversity: differences in thought, opinion and perspective. The only way to become truly color blind is to make race a non-entity. Once the administration embraces that, the student body will follow.

As Tar Heels, we have a long history of pioneering change. We were the first in public education. The time has come for Carolina to once again step to the forefront of the educational world. We need to be the first public institution to truly say race doesn't matter. **CR**

Predictable Protest, page 16

to protest ROTC."

Naturally in the span of this rally someone also found time to bring up the aggressions between Israel and Lebanon – or as they would refer to it, the war of aggression that Israel launched against Lebanon. That's right, this wasn't some sort of response to Lebanese terrorism, but an act of terror on Israel's part,

targeting civilians, women and children. And Lebanon's fighting forces were not a terrorist group within the nation, but rather the beloved underdogs, a small group of the people facing a huge military giant.

Just to make sure they had all their bases covered, our protestors also brought along a few Sept. 11 conspiracy

theorists to speak on our government's psychological attack for the sake of an American war of expansion. They were followed by a curious character sporting a "V for Vendetta" costume and (naturally) comparing U.S. soldiers to Nazis and Bush to Hitler. It seems even at their strangest, liberals manage to be oddly predictable. **CR**

Paradigms & Principles

Motherhood is a Good Thing

In a column in the DTH on Oct. 9 entitled “Men and Women Aren’t Equal,” Elizabeth Freeman claimed that fraternities haze pledges, the Duke lacrosse team disparaged and abused two NCCU female students, and male Enron executives stole money because men have a sense of entitlement instilled in them by our patriarchal society.

Travis Starkey echoed this view in a letter to the editor.

“At the end of the day, it’s tragic that gendered expectations will force many of those women outperforming men that Elizabeth Freeman highlights to ultimately give up promising careers in favor of becoming homemakers,” he wrote, “while their husbands never experience such an expectation.”

It is tragic that some men are stupid and will disparage women, haze people, and steal. It is also tragic that some sororities treat their members poorly, insult other people, and steal or deceive. But is it really tragic that some women choose to stay home with their children? Many families need two incomes and must allow their children to be raised by an hourly worker in a daycare. So some women view it as a blessing to be able to be with their children. Is it really tragic that God gave women the power to grant life and the tools to take care of new life in its early stages?

Not really. But I’ll tell you what is tragic.

It’s tragic when a woman who wants to be with her children is looked down upon by society because she doesn’t have a “career.” It is tragic when men and women look at the natural abilities they have been given by God as a curse. And it is tragic that in trying to remove oppressive “expectations” some people have simply replaced them with a different kind of oppressive expectation.

Edwards on the Campaign Trail

According to the DTH on Oct. 25, John Edwards’ contract with the University ends in February, and he has not said whether he will renew the contract or leave the poverty center to pursue a presidential campaign. Ferrel Guillory, director of the UNC Program on Public Life told the DTH that “when you have to start campaigning in primaries beginning in February 2008, February 2007 is not too early to begin a more formalized campaign for president.”

That may be so, but it doesn’t appear that the job at UNC has kept him out of Iowa. “In the past two weeks he has stumped for candidates in Asheville and in almost a dozen Iowa cities,” the DTH reported. Only having to “work” one day per week and being able to use UNC as a launch pad for his campaign, Edwards is getting a pretty sweet deal. It’s hard to imagine him wanting to leave early. But then again, maybe he wants to leave the position open for another Democrat. I hear Jim Black may need a job soon.

Carolina Review



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and more

FROM THE EDITORS

Dear Readers,

Over the past few weeks, the signs of the Christmas season have come into view. Student Stores has put up their plastic trees, Southpoint mall has hung decorative stockings from every wall, local radio stations have already broadened their playlists to include holiday music, and that's not to mention the thousands of people who have strung lights from their roofs and placed plastic nativity scenes in their yards. Christmas is definitely in the air.

As faithful Americans celebrate the birth of the world's savior, however, a not-so-subtle plot is unfolding to undermine the true spirit of Christmas – and, indeed, Christianity in



general. For years, of course, Christians have been forced to confront the political correctness and rampant consumerism that threaten to rob the holiday of its religious roots. In recent years, though, Christianity has come under attack from those who are no longer content to allow Christians to celebrate their faith at all.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for Christians to turn on the television, go to a movie, or enter a classroom without having their faith belittled. Whether it is Sacha Baron Cohen's *Borat* poking fun at, admittedly, energetic celebrators of the faith or Matthew Perry making another reference to "crazy Christians" on NBC's *Studio 60 on the Sunset Strip*, factions of the American culture are stripping away our culture's respect for Christianity.

In America's classrooms, meanwhile, belief in Jesus is coming under attack from instructors who believe that religion is, as Karl Marx said, the "opiate of the masses." God is, in their minds, the equivalent of a ghost. Indeed, to many of our cultural leaders, Christianity is no longer simply politically incorrect, it is a sign of stupidity – of craziness.

In the face of such pop-culture peer pressure, the temptation that faces many Christians is to fall away from their faith. But religion is too important to be left to talking heads on television, professors in a classroom, or even friends at home.

As you leave Chapel Hill to celebrate the holidays, therefore, keep in mind that Christmas is not about the vacation, the decorations, or even the presents. It is not about being politically correct or popular. It is about commemorating the joyous birth of the Son of God. Celebrating that – not the consumerism or atheism of our culture today – is rewarding in and of itself.

Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Taylor

CAROLINA REVIEW

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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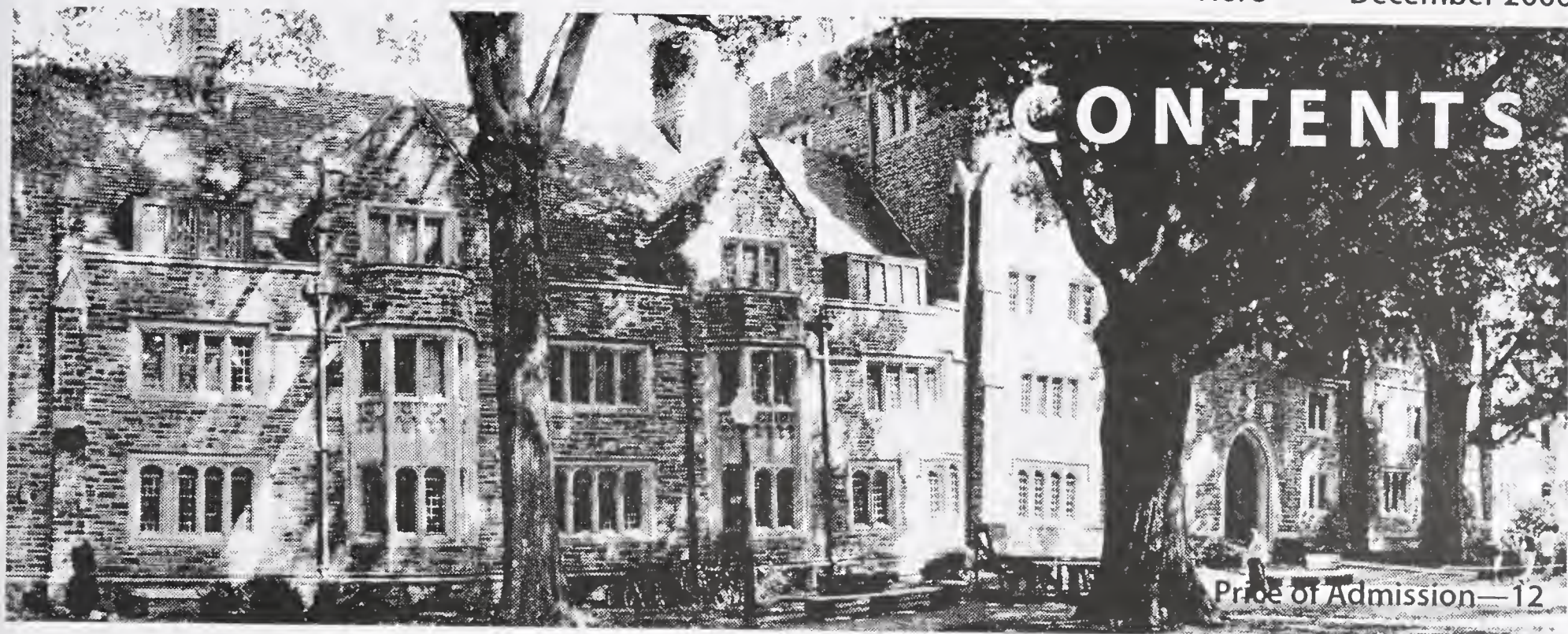
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NEW DESIGN

Carolina Review has spent the summer redesigning its Web site. Now it is loaded with new features and content. Start exploring the Review's new Web site at unc.edu/cr/.

BOOK REVIEWS

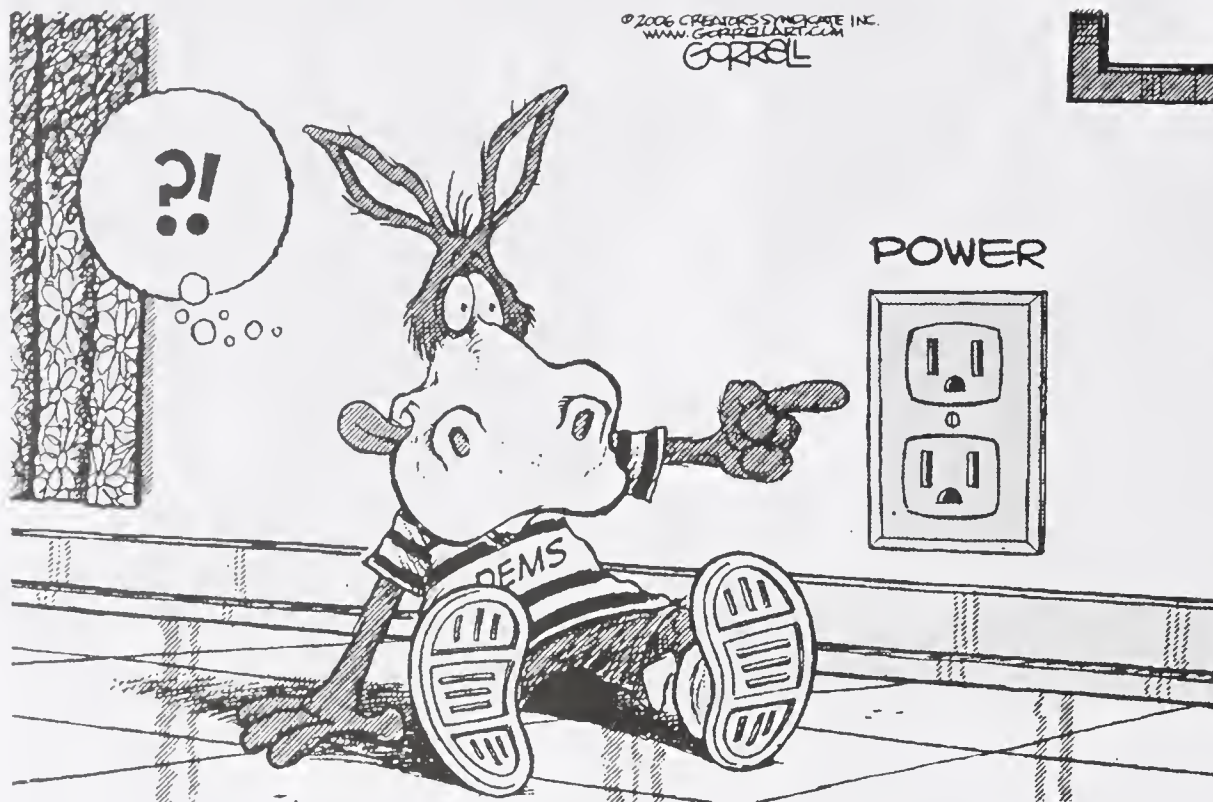
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COVER Carolina Review celebrates the Christmas spirit with this seasonal drawing.
ILLUSTRATION BY LAURA DEMARIA

VIEWPOINTS



"Of all the properties which belong to honorable men, not one is so highly prized as that of character."

— HENRY CLAY

"Any man worth his salt will stick up for what he believes right, but it takes a slightly better man to acknowledge instantly and without reservation that he is in error."

— ANDREW JACKSON

"The most important single ingredient in the formula of success is knowing how to get along with people."

— THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"An honorable defeat is better than a dishonorable victory."

— MILLARD FILLMORE

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God."

— MATTHEW 5:8

"Could I have but a line a century hence crediting a contribution to the advance of peace, I would gladly yield every honor which has been accorded me in war."

— GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR



"But then I sigh and, with a piece of Scripture, Tell them that Gods bids us do good for evil. And thus I clothe my naked villainy With odd old ends stol'n forth of Holy Writ, And seems a saint, when most I play the devil."

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
KING RICHARD III (I:III)

"The sad truth is that most evil is done by people who never make up their minds to be good or evil."

— HANNAH ARENDT

Feminists for Life

By Kelly Esposito

When one hears the term “feminism,” various things may come to mind. Stereotypically, feminists are sometimes classified as some form of the bra-burning, man-hating activists in the 1960s who sought the downfall of societal norms they perceived to be discriminatory against women. The truth is, most people do not know a whole lot about what feminism actually is apart from such stereotypes. For with terrorism, the recent elections, and Britney and K-Fed’s shocking split dominating the news, the old bra-burners have not been making headlines (except perhaps as members of the laundry list of Borat’s recent interviewees). I count myself in the ignorant majority about the true nature of feminism, and as a rule I have generally stayed away from the idea because of its usual association with the far left. That being said, I was more than mildly surprised when it was announced that a speaker was coming to campus to discuss “The Feminist Case Against Abortion.”

Serrin Foster, president of the non-profit organization Feminists for Life of America, was slated to be the speaker at the event on Nov. 8 sponsored by Carolina Students for Life, but was unable to attend. Her replacement, however, did not disappoint. Sally Winn is the Vice President of Feminists for Life, and her accolades include having been the executive director of Democrats for Life and Women and Children First as well as chairing the National Pro-Life Democrats Committee. Winn opened with a brief explanation of the Feminists for Life organization and their stance on abortion. Their arguments against abortion are more compassionate and productive than the allegations of murder made by some pro-lifers.

According to the Feminists for Life Web site, www.feministsforlife.org, the

goal of the organization is to “systematically [eliminate] the root causes that lead women to abortion.” Feminists for Life feel that abortion is discriminatory toward women, and, as a result, their primary focus is directed less at the unborn child and more on the mother. Winn cited Planned Parenthood’s research resource, the Guttmacher Institute, as finding that the primary reasons women get abortions are lack of financial resources and lack of emotional support and not mere convenience or lackadaisical attitudes toward pregnancy and abortion.

“It is not because they wake up one day and decide, ‘Hey, I think I’ll have an abortion today,’” Winn explained. “These women are lacking in either the monetary resources or necessary support to have the child.”

Winn spoke at length about how society is not conducive to pregnant women, especially unmarried or young mothers. Employers rarely provide maternity insurance or sick leave to care for children, so women are under pressure to abort pregnancies as to not jeopardize their careers. Also, the idea of “pro-choice” is inherently flawed, because the choice is not really a fair one at all. Abortion is viewed as a “solution” to the “problem” of unexpected pregnancy, but it is in fact not a solution at all. The high abortion rate in this country is a symptom of the societal problem. It seems that “pro-choice” really means pro-abortion, because according to Winn, society’s response to unexpectedly pregnant women who lack financial resources or emotional support is, “We don’t have to help you, you can get an abortion.”

The problem is particularly severe on college campuses. According to the Guttmacher Institute, of the more than one million surgical abortions performed an-

nually in the United States (one every 38 seconds), 1 in 5 are on college students. Orange County boasts the highest abortion rate in the state of North Carolina, and it is notably higher than the national average. According to Winn, college is simply not conducive to getting pregnant.

Pregnant students are often kicked out of dorms, and there are rarely day-care services available to undergraduates. The disconnect, Winn explained, is that it is no secret that students on college campuses are having sex. Sex is tolerated on campuses, but pregnancy is not.

“The colleges apparently think students are smarter than that—you can have sex all you want but (gasp), ‘you’re pregnant?’” Winn said. She went on to cite a particularly poignant example of how intolerant colleges are toward pregnant undergraduates. Yale University’s student health plan will pay for abortions (yes, that is plural), but does not offer insurance that covers labor and delivery costs. That hardly seems like a fair “choice.” At UNC, according to the Campus Health Services Web site, “All Options Pregnancy Counseling” is offered, which features adoption, abortion, and last but not least, parenting. Winn explained that the goal of her organization is not to make abortion illegal. Rather they want to make the issue of legality irrelevant by giving pregnant women real options by improving the allocation of resources and support.

Sally Winn and the Feminists for Life organization put an entirely different spin on the idea of “pro-life.” They are in agreement with the traditional pro-life advocates in that abortion is wrong, but they cite different reasons for their belief. Instead of arguing about the legality of abortion, they seek to eliminate the root cause of the

(Continued on page 15)



Sally Winn

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Polite Politics

By Alex Ortiz

Civility is not a word that comes to mind when one hears of a debate between the Young Democrats and the College Republicans. Whether the topic is taxes, welfare, or the environment, a discussion involving both groups could likely be contentious. If you had been on the top floor of New West on the evening of Nov. 16, however, you would have been pleasantly surprised.

Four speakers approached the podium to discuss honor, integrity, and ethics as part of a lecture hosted by the Honor System Outreach Program. The debate was moderated by the Dialectic and Philanthropic Debate Societies (DiPhi) and held in the Phi debating chambers.

Laura Lilly introduced the program as part of the Honor System's Honor and Integrity week. Andrew Pham, a member of DiPhi, set the structure for the debate. The two starting speakers were allowed seven minutes followed by two minutes of opening questions. The second set of speakers was allowed five minutes along with two minutes of open questioning. After the Young Democrats and College Republicans had a chance to voice their opinions, the floor was opened up for anyone to address the audience.

The 67 guests listened attentively as the two organizations gave their initial remarks. Two things quickly became apparent. First, both sides made it clear that they didn't see the debate as a platform to point fingers at the opposite party. Republicans and Democrats agreed that both parties had their share of ethical misconduct and scandal.

Secondly, everyone took a very distinct and separate approach to the topic. Instead of a formal resolution, the contenders only had a topic – honor and integrity. Though each person's approach was unique, all four debaters did take time to address the arguments construct-



ed by the opposing side.

Tyson Grinstead was the first speaker, representing the College Republicans. Grinstead took the most philosophical perspective on the topic. He explained that humans are influenced based on 'learned needs' that they develop through their experiences. One can become accustomed to success or power and soon believe that success and power are essential to their being. Breaches of ethics occur when politicians develop this mindset and illegitimately preserve or acquire power at the expense of others.

Grinstead argued that polarization of political parties helped form the maliciousness characteristic of today's politics. Both parties need to understand that Democrats and Republicans wish to do what's best for the country. Just because beliefs differ does not mean that one party should try to undermine the other.

Dustin Ingalls gave a speech based more on concrete examples than Grinstead. Ingalls, speaking for the Young Democrats, laid out his argument by connecting policy choices with ethics. The greatest ethical obligation that politicians have is to remain true to the wishes and values of their constituents.

Ingalls presented the war in Iraq as an example of policy-making in which the president's ethical obligation was ignored. He argued that the administration actively 'cherry-picked' intelligence

to form a case for invading Iraq. Ingalls contended that the administration failed its ethical obligation to use truly objective intelligence. Planning in such a fashion is not just a waste of resources, but a failure of integrity.

Tyler Younts opened up the rebuttal for the College Republican team. He began by saying that all wars are terrible occurrences, but that leaders should not be blamed for the entirety of a conflict. Younts saw Iraq as the failure of multiple administrations. Hinting at the recent changes in Congress, he went on to posit that because concentrated power corrupts so easily, single party control is undesirable. Furthermore, we should be seeking solutions to failures in ethics rather than simply establishing blame.

Younts listed a few of the ways that the political system allows integrity to be undermined. He felt that pork-barrel earmarks and entitlement spending were ethically irresponsible. The lack of term limits also allows for politicians who are far too comfortable in their positions of power.

The final speaker of the debate was Cindy Plante. Plante, who has spoken for the Democrats in previous debates, put the topic in perspective.

"No one's a saint in the political world," she said.

Plante was disgusted by the way that ethical (Continued on page 15)

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Is Conservatism Dead?

By Brian Sopp

Even before the midterm election, some conservatives were concerned about an impending crisis in the conservative coalition. In the Nov. 6 edition of *The American Conservative*, a publication founded in 2002 by Pat Buchanan and Scott McConnell, Daniel McCarthy wrote a piece entitled, "GOP and Man at Yale: The intellectual dexterity that once distinguished campus conservatives has given way to mindless Republican boosterism."

The title says it all. Young Republicans have become cheerleaders for something they don't even understand.

"The campus Right has almost always been more activist than intellectual, just as the wider movement has been more political than cultural," he wrote. "But where once students were at least familiar with the names Kirk and Weaver, or Mises and Nock, today they look to Sean Hannity and Ann Coulter for guidance. They're little acquainted with the wisdom of the contemporary Right's founding generation, and it shows."

McCarthy observed a crisis within the conservative coalition that he claims goes all the way from Republican politicians in Washington to the Republican foot soldiers on campuses. But with the Democrats capturing the Senate and picking up more than 30 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives, many conservatives as well as liberals have claimed that rather than simply being a crisis, the conservative coalition is on its last leg.

The cover of the Nov. 20 edition of *The American Conservative* asked "Who killed Conservatism?", and Austin W. Bramwell tried to answer that question in his article, "Good-bye to all that: a former *National Review* trustee surveys the wreckage of contemporary conservatism." According to Bramwell, the prob-

lem with the conservative movement is not that it has been hijacked by a faulty ideology, but rather that it has nothing to offer.

"For all their philippics, disgruntled conservatives remain decidedly of the movement, if not in it, for they share with the mainstream the fundamental conceit that conservatism exists to advance some core set of beliefs or principles," he wrote. "Whatever its past accomplishments, the conservative movement no longer kindles any 'ironic points of light'...The movement remains a fine place to make a career, but for wisdom one must look elsewhere."

In that same edition, Jeffrey Hart, a senior editor at *National Review*, accurately pointed out that Bush is not a conservative. His Wilsonian foreign policy and big government policies colored by evangelical Christianity are not conservative and have never been a part of the conservative movement in its short but celebrated history.

Hart is not alone in his analysis. But is this analysis really new? Why are all these criticisms coming out right now?

In an article in the Nov. 20 edition of *National Review* Ramesh Ponnuru wrote an article entitled "Conservatives on the Couch: A diagnosis" in which he argued that the supposed conservative crack-up is not as bad as it has been made out to be. He argues that blaming neoconservatives or social conservatives for the problems within the coalition is not helping matters.

The real problem, according to Ponnuru is that "there is no imaginable political coalition in America capable of sustaining a majority that takes a reduction of the scope of the federal government as one of its central tasks" and that "modern American conservatism is incapable of organizing itself without taking that as a central mission."

While many of the criticisms of the conservative coalition that are flying around right now have a great deal of

truth in them, the underlying premise is faulty. Yes, Bush is not a conservative. Yes, college conservatives don't know anything about the conservative intellectual movement. And yes, "big-government conservatism" is an oxymoron. But do any of these arguments show that conservatism is in decline? No not really.

For conservatism to be in decline, it would have to have been at one time dominant. And for the recent midterm election to illustrate the decline of conservatism, one would have to accept the view that at some point in history Republican control was synonymous with conservative control. Neither view is accurate.

The only president that conservatives point to and identify as one of their own is Ronald Reagan. If there has only been one conservative president, why should we be surprised to find out that Bush is not conservative? Furthermore, at no point in our history were all Republicans conservative. And only for a short period in the mid 1990s was the Republican Party focused on conservative principles, such as limiting the size of the government and reforming government programs. At least since 2000, Republicans have mainly been concerned with big government programs such as farm subsidies, the failed steel tariff, the colossal prescription drug benefit, and pork-barrel spending.

If anything the Republican loss in the midterm election is a sign that conservatism is alive and well among voters. It sent a message to the Republican Party that if they act like Democrats, the base will stay home.

Ponnuru's diagnosis is correct. The problem with the conservative coalition is not that one strain has gained too much control. The reason it has struggled to gain dominance and will continue to do so is that it is held together by a limited government sentiment. And this is a policy that is very difficult to put into practice. Just look

(Continued on page 15)

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KWANZAA'S MARXIST ROOTS

On Wednesday, Dec. 6, 2006, members of the Black Student Movement will gather for the traditional libation ceremony - a ritual that pays tribute to the contributions of deceased black Americans. One by one, each member will spill water from a ceremonial bowl on behalf of one of the night's honorees. The service, accompanied by a brief history lesson and feast, will mark the club's annual observance of the pan-African holiday of Kwanzaa during their final meeting of the 2006 calendar year.

But while the majority of its members know the basics surrounding the holiday, like most Americans they remain unaware of the specifics behind the annual seven day feast. While the ceremony will pay tribute to American heroes like Martin Luther King, Jr., Fredrick Douglass and Rosa Parks, the holiday itself has a darker history that strays considerably from simple reverence for past pioneers.

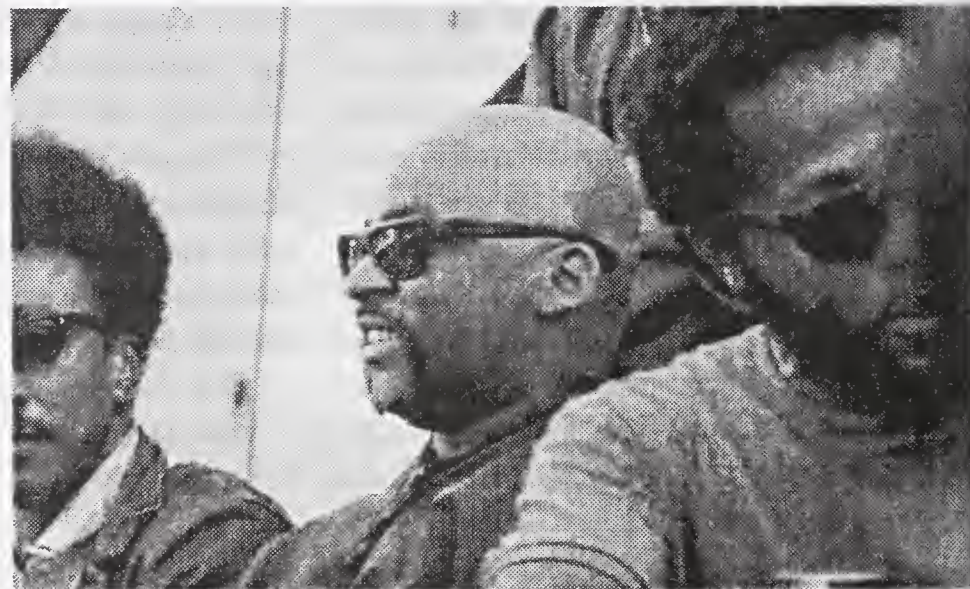
Society's perception of Kwanzaa as one centered on honoring black heritage and culture is accurate in that many of the people who celebrate Kwanzaa, celebrate it in this way, including the BSM. The origin and truth of the holiday, however, have been lost in a myriad of politically correct myths and ignorant omissions surrounding an institution that at its core is fundamentally against the American ideals of racial integration and capitalism and is tainted by the violent past of its founder, Dr. Maulana Ron Karenga. A professor of Black Studies at California State University, Long Beach, Karenga is a convicted felon. Developing his views on humanity, politics, and religion while serving his prison sentence, his views leave him stranded far out of the mainstream, and that can be seen in the foundational principles of his crowning achievement: Kwanzaa.

Despite its reputation as a cultural appreciating, uplifting holiday celebration, Kwanzaa, as Karenga created it, is a proactive political institution seeking rectification and restitution for the exploitations and injustices perpetrated against blacks throughout history until the 1960s. Hidden in Karenga's Seven Principles, each of which is masked by a Swahili label, are his blatantly Marxist and secular views.

The Seven Principles, celebrated individually during the seven days of Kwanzaa, consist, among others, of the principles of Ujima and Ujamaa. Swahili for "Collective Work" and "Responsibility and Cooperative Economics," respectively, both principles are nothing more than heart-warming euphemisms for his call for a separate, communist black society. The second of the two principles, for example, aims "to build and maintain our own stores, shops and other businesses and to profit together from them."

When asked to refute the criticisms of the holiday's Marxist undertones, Tulivu Jadi, the Assistant Director of the African-American Cultural Center, of which Karenga is the director, was unwilling to address criticisms of the holiday's ideology, but presented an apparent inconsistency when he added, "We stress the philosophy of the holiday. We don't respond to [criticisms]. Those are diversionary questions that don't give merit to the holiday."

Karenga's final principle of Imani, or faith, advises the black community to place faith in their race. Faith in God, however, is noticeably absent from his definition, further evidencing his well-chronicled secular worldview.



Ron Karenga, a convicted felon and Marxist sympathizer founded Kwanzaa in the 1960s.

Karenga's journey as a prominent black leader began in 1965 with the founding of the United Slaves, a Black Nationalist organization meant to rival the famously radical Black Panthers, which remains in existence today. When in 1971 he was convicted for the torture and assault of two of the organization's female members he found himself residing in the California State Prison, and upon his release he assumed his current post at Long Beach.

This disturbingly violent past would be more easily forgotten if not for its reflection in the stated goals of Kwanzaa, which appear in the description of the symbolic flag of Black Nationalism. The red, black, and green color scheme originated in Africa, but was first introduced in the United States in 1920 by Marcus Garvey to represent the Nationalistic movement. The red was chosen to symbolize the shedding of blood in pursuit of Black Nationalism, the black was to symbolize the color of their skin, and the green the land that they seek to obtain for the black race.

The Kwanzaa Information Center characterizes the black struggle in this way: "We lost our land through blood; and we cannot gain it except through blood. We must redeem our lives through the blood. Without the shedding of blood there can be no redemption of this race," and later calls the flag a "symbol of devotion for African people in America to establish an independent African nation on the North American Continent."

Jadi attempted to distance Kwanzaa as a holiday from these goals, calling them instead "organizational aspirations," but he stopped short of refuting them, simply refusing, as he did with the Seven Principles, to discuss them in the context of the holiday. The fact remains that the institution of Kwanzaa and the organization founded and directed by Karenga share leadership and resources. To separate their ideologies would be to distort the intent of the holiday.

Perhaps most interestingly was that Jadi denied Karenga's role as founder of the United Slaves, saying that he was "never" involved, and stressing that "U.S. doesn't stand for United Slaves." This denial of what is historically accepted as common knowledge leaves in doubt the African-American Cultural Center and any of Karenga's other affiliates' ability to accurately portray the controversial holiday they created.

The Information Center's description of the flag draws explicit parallels to that which many believe the Confederate flag represents: racism and disunity. It is then ironic that the display of the latter is not tolerated by many in this country, yet the former finds itself openly exhibited. One of the places this is especially true is on the Web site of UNC's Black Student Movement, which shares the color scheme and displays the flag as its background.

That being said, no one is suggesting that the Black Student Movement shares Karenga's or Kwanzaa's sentiments. Their courage in standing against societal persecution has been an invaluable asset of UNC for decades, and to condemn the BSM for their annual celebration would be ignorant and foolish. Despite Kwanzaa's less than admirable past, the watered-down propaganda presented by the media is admirable. Reverence for history is increasingly rare in American society, and the intentions behind the BSM's planned libation ceremony are nothing but honorable and heartfelt.

"As the BSM, we want to represent everyone on campus especially African-Americans," said BSM president Renae McPherson. "Since many do celebrate it, the BSM acknowledges it as well."

But, BSM education chairman Juanita Tolliver who is helping plan this year's event was emphatic that the presentation

KWANZAA'S SEVEN PRINCIPLES

1. **Unity:** maintain unity within the black population.
2. **Self-determination:** Black people should define themselves.
3. **Collective Responsibility:** Work together to solve problems.
4. **Cooperative Economics:** Use collective economic principles for the good of all African Americans.
5. **Purpose:** Restore the black race's traditional glory.
6. **Creativity:** Use skills to improve the black community.
7. **Faith:** Believe in the righteousness of the struggle.

Source: Wikipedia.org

should not be viewed as an open endorsement of the holiday.

"[The libation ceremony on December 6] is not a celebration of Kwanzaa, but an educational meeting for our members." She further emphasized that while in the past, the educational aspects of the club's annual observance has focused only on the basics, this year she hoped to incorporate more history on the holiday's origins and evolution.

"Clearly," she admitted, "I'm a bit more ignorant on this matter and the professor's personal history than I previously thought."

While education is the first step towards any change, in the future, neutrality will not be enough. Like the confederate battle flag, Kwanzaa is the byproduct of our nation's racist and divisive past. If we are to ever truly realize Martin Luther King's dream, we must confront these engrained prejudices wherever they appear, whether it be the KKK or the United Slaves.

It won't be easy. Our Constitution protects the speech of both the ignorant and the Ph. D, and decades of identity politics have produced dozens of untouchable subjects in the political arena. But Tar Heels have never been afraid to tackle the impossible, and the activists of tomorrow must now confront an enemy far more daunting than the institutional racism of the past: individual prejudices held by individual people of all races, nationalities and ethnicities, minorities included. As the self-proclaimed voice of the black population here on campus, the BSM has a choice to make this holiday season: openly confront all forms of racial intolerance, Kwanzaa included, or avoid the subject entirely. CR

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Motherhood

Why society needs to reevaluate its views towards life's most loving relationship.

By Nancy DeMaria

Last year on the front page of the New York Times, an article appeared that ruffled a few university feminist feathers. "Many Women at Elite Colleges Set Career Path to Motherhood," by Louise Story, summarized a survey of 183 Yale undergraduates and found that many women that were prepped precisely for high-powered jobs were instead turning towards careers as homemakers.

There is no doubt there were several flaws in the study. Participants were not randomly selected, experimental method was not exact, and one could easily gather that the survey was being conducted by a journalist, not by a scientist. Nevertheless, the cases presented in this article are interesting enough to lead one to wonder similarly, "What is the outlook towards motherhood among our peers here at UNC?" Do the views of our younger generation indicate a promising future for the preservation of healthy women, children, and families? Or instead, has a culture of death pervaded society so deeply that the least we can hope for is that children who escape the abortionist's forceps will be only sentenced to the daycare?

Megan Rolfe, an executive member of UNC's chapter of Choice USA, feels that motherhood is not valued enough in American society.

"I don't know of a more difficult job than motherhood, but nor can I think of one more deeply rewarding," Rolfe said. "My mother felt it was very important to stay at home when my sister and I were younger, and I credit her feminism as the primary inspiration for my feminist activism now."

This opinion is also echoed by leaders on the more conservative side of women's issues. Ashley Tyndall, current president of the pro-life student group, Carolina Students for Life, commented that we should recognize motherhood as an extremely important job, but one that is unfortunately devalued in society.

Jenny Stevens, president of Conservative Women's Voice, believes that, "A child's mother is meant to be the pillar of that child's progression through life. She is supposed to teach and care for that child and it takes a great deal to be a good mother."

All three of these student leaders agreed that if forced to choose between having a family and having a career, they would choose their families. They also felt that, ideally, a woman should be able to balance both of these aspirations.

These women are educated in a premier university and have

made excellent decisions in life that contribute to well thought-out plans for family. However, as another student leader pointed out, not all women are in such a fortunate situation or have made such smart decisions. Nora Anderson, co-chair of Choice USA, objected to the very premise of the question when asked, "Would you plan to become a mother if it meant sacrificing your career?"

"The question assumes that a woman has the ability to plan when and if she will become pregnant," Anderson said.

Yet it seems that most women do indeed make plans to become or not become pregnant, by virtue of the widespread

“By and large, mothers and housewives are the only workers who do not have regular time off. They are the great vacationless class.”

ANN MORROW LINDBERGH

availability of birth control, abortion, and abortifacients, although members of Choice USA may disagree. In America, over 93 % of all abortions are performed as a form of birth control, and one-third of our generation was aborted. Furthermore, the aborted child is not the only victim; the mother is forever changed by the awful experience.

For example, according to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, child abuse has increased a whopping 6,000 percent since the legalization of abortion. It is noted that feelings of guilt and loss of self-esteem after an abortion contribute to the severe emotional distress that can lead to child abuse. In essence, the legalization of abortion is one aspect of American society that has led to the denigration of motherhood.

Nevertheless, the blame for the atrocity of abortion and devaluing of motherhood does not fall solely on the woman. As Anderson noted, "The millions of single mothers in the world do not have the choice to 'sacrifice' their careers for the sake of their children."

In 2004, 1.5 million babies were born out of wedlock. For many, but not all, of these births, the father has neglected his responsibility to father the child. The path to abortion is evidence of irresponsibility that also leads to the degradation of motherhood.

However, the cause and origin of irresponsibility among parents is debatable. In a letter to the editor in The Daily Tar Heel on Oct. 11, Elizabeth Freeman claimed that instead of

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real genetic differences between the sexes, it is the attitudes instilled in men by society that cause them to feel a sense of entitlement. According to Freeman, these illusions of grandeur negatively impact their interactions with others in business, education, and even in relationships. In an attempt to elaborate on this issue, Travis Starkey stated in a letter to the editor, "Men, trained to be dominant leaders, and women, trained to be submissive caretakers, will never see eye-to-eye until our society begins to expect equal levels of success and respect for both groups."

Arguments that point to purely sociological reasons of inequality do not grasp the deeper nature of motherhood. Concerning roles for women and men, "different" does not necessarily mean "unequal". Starkey laments that some overachieving women are made to "ultimately give up promising careers in favor of becoming homemakers, while their husbands never experience such an expectation." Whether we like it or not, intrinsic in female biology is the ability to have children. Because of this fact, it is impossible to compare the joys of raising children to achievements in the business world.

Motherhood is an integral part of true feminism. As Ashley Tyndall points out, "Feminism is supposed to be about equal rights and choice. However, modern feminism seems to have been high-jacked and is operating under the assumption that women can only achieve equality by acting like men."

Instead, women should be proud of the ability to have children.

Motherhood does not impede feminist progress, and there are men at UNC who agree.

“Youth fades; love droops; the leaves of friendship fall. A mother’s secret hope outlives them all.”

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

"Some feminists complain of the restrictive nature of society, which coerces women into certain roles in society," said senior Norbie Schickel. "Their disdain for motherhood however, has had the exact same effect, only from a different direction. Those who seek to denigrate the importance of motherhood to fit their political agenda are the true hindrance to progress."

The good news is that many UNC women and men still



sincerely and freely appreciate a woman's choice to become a mother. Kelly Cranford is a second year dental hygiene student, ready to start her first year next fall. When asked how her career might interfere with having children she responded, "I don't feel like I would have to sacrifice my career to be a mother. I think that women can adequately balance both being a mother and having a career."

Heather Rush, a senior planning to get her Master's in counseling, agreed with these statements.

"For me, motherhood has always been part of my plan for the future, so I think that has prompted me to choose a career that I know will be conducive to motherhood in the future," Rush said. She emphasized that although ingenuity and hard work are necessary in order to be successful in both these endeavors, motherhood is a respectable and valuable goal.

Seniors Nate MacCosbe and Roger Horowitz both agreed they would support the woman in her decisions, if she were forced to choose between her family and career. MacCosbe replied, "I would let my wife decide and I would definitely support her decision to give up her career to have children if that was what was important to her." Similarly, Horowitz stated, "I think that the decision to have children is up to both of the parents in the relationship and that it is a woman's decision whether she would like to keep working or just stay home and take care of the kids. As a father I would have no right to tell the mother what to do."

Women who are able to stay at home with their children should feel blessed. Educated women of society with a high potential for successful careers should never be made to feel inadequate by their choice to raise a family instead, as if somehow that choice was simply imposed upon them. Reflecting an appreciation for women, senior Will Harrison aptly summarizes this point: "The acceptance of women's roles and choices, regardless of what those are, is important. The women's movement was meant to open new doors, not close old traditional ones that may still be extremely important in our society."

The role of the mother as the caretaker of her children is an irreplaceable component of American society. CR

The Price of Admission

By Fitz E. Barringer

A Master Card commercial for college admissions might read something like this: "SAT Prep book: \$24. Private English tutor for a better application essay: \$490. Getting into the college of your dreams: Priceless." Right?

Wrong.

According to Daniel Golden's *The Price of Admission*, if your dream college is a prestigious private institution like Harvard, Yale, or even Duke, a more appropriate tagline might list a very hefty price, in some cases north of \$3 million. America's elite universities, Golden says, are showing favoritism towards the country's most wealthy sons and daughters, many of whom are not academically qualified to attend some of America's worst colleges – let alone leading institutions in the Ivy League.

Indeed, if we accept Golden's account of the situation, wealthy students in our Master Card commercial might not want to waste their money on efforts to improve their SAT scores or application essays. Increasingly, a parent's substantial donation to a private university's endowment fund or building campaign – not a student's academic merit – is the determining factor of admission to the country's top private universities.

Golden, an investigative reporter for the *Wall Street Journal* who covers education, documents dozens of cases where prestigious universities passed over exceptionally qualified students in favor of students whose parents are wealthy alumni or generous donors. Using his journalistic flair, Golden employs a wide range of literary tactics to take the reader behind the scenes of the college admissions process. And in so doing, he effectively weaves interviews, admission statistics, and narratives into

a readable and noteworthy exposé of elite universities' sordid admissions processes.

Each of *The Price of Admission's* chapters focuses on a different university and points out how that college's fundraising department tweaks – or simply overrides – the admissions process to allow the most wealthy, connected, or famous students to enroll at the school at the expense of more qualified students.

One chapter, for instance, focuses on how Harvard admits under-qualified students through creative admissions practices. Wealthy parents with academically weak children, Golden writes, are encouraged to join Harvard's advisory group, the Committee on University Resources (COUR). COUR members, many of whom are alumni, must give a minimum of \$1 million to join the group. In return for their substantial contributions, however, parents buy their children something that even hard work will not guarantee: admission to Harvard University.

While Harvard regularly turns away nine out of ten applicants, Golden reports that over half of COUR members have had at least one child enrolled at Harvard. And because some COUR members do not have children that apply to Harvard, while others have no children at all, Golden estimates that over the past ten years Harvard has admitted one child for every major donor – a figure he calls "astonishing." Based on Golden's calculations, therefore, having a parent in COUR is statistically more important than having a perfect score on the SAT.

Other chapters of *The Price of Admission*, meanwhile, explore how colleges use athletics, special waitlists, legacy privileges, and deferred enrollments to allow wealthy students to enter their freshman classes. But while Harvard, Yale, and some of the other Ivy League schools receive a good portion of *The Price of Admission's* criticism,

THE PRICE OF ADMISSION



How America's Ruling Class
Buys Its Way Into Elite Colleges—
and Who Gets Left Outside the Gates

DANIEL GOLDEN

Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter for *The Wall Street Journal*

Golden saves some of his most forceful evidence for his discussion of Duke University's admissions process. He details how former Duke presidents Terry Sanford and Nannerl Koehane targeted wealthy applicants by sending university recruiters to the nation's elite prep schools – often for private visits with wealthy applicants and their families.

Although many of these applicants came from successful families, Golden states that the would-be students were often well below average when compared to typical Duke applicants. Some wealthy applicants had poor SAT scores while others were struggling through high school – yet all were recruited to attend Duke. Indeed, according to a former Duke admissions director, Sanford insisted that he receive final say on the fate of wealthy applicants. Whenever the admissions department intended to reject an applicant flagged by the fund-raising department as the relative of a potential donor, Sanford himself personally reviewed the application, and often chose to override the admissions department's rejection.

If such tactics are morally questionable, Duke's strategy has been enormously successful from a financial perspective. Using their creative admissions process, presidents Sanford and Koehane helped boost Duke's

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endowment from just \$135 million in 1980 to a staggering \$3.8 billion by 2006. While most universities have prospered in the years since 1980, Golden points out that Duke has been more successful than some of its peer institutions whose admissions rely more heavily – although by no means exclusively – on merit. Since 1980, after all, Duke's endowment has risen from 25th in the nation to 16th today.

Money aside, Golden effectively weaves an important question throughout his book: "What is the cost of this financial favoritism to America's academic system and the 'American Dream'?" America, after all, has for a long time seen itself as a meritocracy. As a culture we expect those who work hard will be rewarded for their efforts. But as elite colleges increasingly opt for the richest – rather than the most qualified – applicants, the United States risks losing a piece of its valuable heritage and its emphasis on hard work.

Golden also points out that the decision to favor wealthy students has

come at the expense of those students who strive for academic success. For every wealthy student admitted to the likes of Harvard and Yale, Golden gives examples of countless students who are rejected from the same schools – often for no other reason than that they do not possess that asset which elite universities so covet: money.

The true lesson that America's elite universities are teaching the nation, therefore, is that money, status, and connection are the new determinants of success. A person's wallet, not his effort, is the great distinguisher of the twenty-first century.

Golden rightly sees this result as a great danger to America's continued success. While many rejected applicants often find success at other wonderful universities, Golden points out that the wealthy students accepted to Harvard or Yale are the ones who get the first crack at the best jobs and internships. When elite universities favor those who do not deserve to be at the school, therefore, they undermine the merit based system

that has made America great.

In his conclusion, Golden points out some possible solutions to the problem. He argues that Universities should end legacy preferences and create barriers between a university's fund-raising and admission departments, for example. Unfortunately, after reading Golden's 280-page exposition on the rampant greed and favoritism present in the nation's top academic institutions, it is difficult to find his recommendations to be anything less than utopian.

Given time, of course, even the likes of Harvard and Duke could reform their admissions practices. But for that to happen, such universities will have to break their addictions to big donations and return their focus to instructing America's most worthy students. Until then, fair admissions practices will exist only at the elite universities of our dreams. **CR**

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On the Bench, Beyond the Law

By Rajiv Lalla

Conservatives have long argued that "judicial activism," or judges effectively legislating from the bench, is undesirable and a dangerous precedent. But why? Much of what judges have legislated as per the doctrine of judicial activism is interpreted as desirable social policy; doing away with laws that have become seemingly irrelevant and unnecessarily restrictive over time. The problem is that judicial activism allows judges to overstep their authority. The danger in this development is evident when one looks at certain cases in U.S. Supreme Court history, exemplified in the 1965 case *Griswold v. Connecticut*, an important precedent to one of the most controversial cases of our time, *Roe*

v. Wade.

Griswold v. Connecticut revolved around an utterly ridiculous (and largely un-enforced) 1879 Connecticut law that prohibited the use of "any drug, medicinal article or instrument for the purpose of preventing conception." When Estelle Griswold, executive director of Planned Parenthood in Connecticut, opened a birth control clinic in New Haven, Connecticut, to effectively test the constitutionality of the law, she was arrested, tried, and fined \$100. Griswold appealed the conviction, which was upheld by both the Appellate Division of the U.S. Circuit Court and the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors. She then appealed the decision to the United States Supreme Court, where the decision was overturned. The Supreme Court's decision came almost without precedent. To understand the long-term significance of

the decision, one must look at the respective opinions of the justices, and how that plays into the doctrine of substantive due process.

Associate Justice William Douglas wrote the majority opinion, which declares a "zone of privacy created by several constitutional guarantees," which in turn are created by "specific guarantees in the Bill of Rights," which "have penumbras, formed by emanations from those guarantees that help give them life and substance." Specifically, rights guaranteed in the First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Ninth Amendments. Douglas argues that the Connecticut Law cannot stand in light of this zone. Thus, the majority opinion argues that *Griswold v. Connecticut* "concerns a relationship lying within the *zone of privacy* created by several fundamental constitutional guarantees."

These rights, the majority opinion ar-

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gues, are protected from abuse by states by the application of the Fourteenth Amendment, which says that no State shall “deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.” By looking at precedent, (*Pierce v. Society of Sisters*, *Meyer v. Nebraska*), we find that emphasis is placed on the alleged deprivation of liberty by states. Douglas argues that the first eight amendments of the Bill of Rights, as “fundamental liberties,” are protected from abuse by states, as well as such “fundamental rights” as the “Right to Privacy,” essentially *created* in *Griswold v. Connecticut*.

Associate Justice Arthur Goldberg, in his concurrence, finds merit in Douglas’s penumbra argument, but, in addition, attempts to give it a more solid constitutional underpinning by resting it to a greater degree on the open-ended shoulders of the Ninth Amendment. Goldberg argues that to hold that a right to privacy in marriage is not constitutionally protected because it is not listed in the first eight amendments is to ignore the Ninth, that “the enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.” However, adjudicating on the basis that the Ninth Amendment does not “disparage [other rights] retained by the people” carries the implication that Government thus has the right to determine what fundamental rights people do and do not have—disparaging the very essence of our democratic principles.

Perhaps you are asking why we are discussing these majority and concurring opinions? More so, what is the problem with these arguments? This right to privacy, created by penumbras, is just that, *created*. Nowhere in the constitution is it detailed that there is a right to privacy. As Associate Justice Hugo Black argues in his dissent, “Strongly as I desire to protect all First Amendment freedoms, I am unable to stretch the Amendment so as to afford protection to the conduct of these defendants in violating the Connecticut law.” While the constitution, indeed, guarantees privacy in certain situations (assembly, speech, from soldiers entering ones home, etc.), it never explicitly guarantees privacy in general. The Bill

of Rights cannot be stretched so far as to create a brand new fundamental right that never before existed.

Why not? Nowhere in the constitution does it say that there exist fundamental rights to begin with. The Fourteenth Amendment states that “...nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, *without due process of law*.” With due process, a person can be deprived of any of these rights. This is where we enter the realm of judicial activism—this creation of a “fundamental right” represents the overall trend in judicial philosophy toward substantive



due process—the *granting* of irrevocable “fundamental” rights with little to no textual basis in the Constitution itself. In the future, justices may read whatever they choose as “penumbras,” or constitutionally-guaranteed “fundamental rights.” Substantive due process may not lead to good social policy (whether or not it did in *Roe v. Wade*, which used *Griswold v. Connecticut*’s “Right to Privacy” as a precedent, is not within the scope of this argument).

I personally would support a right to privacy, but not in a way that gifts such a vast grant of power to so few people. The concept of substantive due process is not only illegitimate but also dangerous. If judges want to grant certain “fundamental rights” that happen to adversely affect the well being of the population, they will be able to do so, and, because such *fundamental rights* cannot be applied or denied with the procedure of “due process,” these fundamental rights will be irrevocable. The Supreme Court is the arm

of government with the fewest checks and balances; granting it such unchecked power to decide what a “fundamental right” consists of (without a textual basis in the constitution) is dangerous. The granting of a “right to privacy” upholds a dangerous precedent—a precedent begun in *Dred Scott v. Sanford* (in *Dred Scott*, the Supreme Court suggested that Dred Scott was constitutionally protected “property” because of constitutional implications)—that the Supreme Court may determine certain fundamental rights, which, in our system of government, is not subject to review by other governmental bodies. The doctrine of substantive due process, and judicial activism, is simply a way to bypass democracy and impose the tyranny of the Court’s opinion by referring to rights “found” in the Constitution. The doctrines of substantive due process and judicial activism are truly that of 300 million United States residents being governed by the political persuasions of nine justices, with the power to decide what is and is not a “fundamental right.” Instead of judges creating such rights, they should be created the way the founders intended—by constitutional amendment, ensuring that the majority of the 300 million residents of the 50 states truly support the creation of a right that they must all live by.

This is especially relevant today, in an era where the constitutional “Right to Privacy,” has been used to adjudicate such important cases as *Roe v. Wade* and *Lawrence v. Texas*, in which the Supreme Court struck down the criminal prohibition of homosexual sodomy. Similarly, until the 1987 Supreme Court confirmation hearing of Robert Bork, judges’ political views (as opposed to legal credentials) were largely irrelevant to their appointments. But, as we saw in the lead up to November’s elections, recent candidates for local and state level judiciaries have campaigned based more on their political persuasion. Judicial activism has changed modern legal doctrine. Now, legislating from the bench is common procedure in both right and left-wing camps: a procedure that endangers the democratic values we hold so dear. CR

Feminists for Life, pg. 6

problem. By making the appropriate resources and support systems available, abortion would cease to be the primary option for the vast majority of women coping with an unplanned pregnancy. And focusing on the problems that mothers face certainly seems more proactive and progress-oriented to people than yelling "baby killer!" at pro-choicers and vulnerable women. CR

Polite Politics, pg. 6

violations undermine the office of the politician that committed the offense. The people's voice should be a check on the personal interests of politicians, she said. If it weren't for an ever-vigilant public, our leaders would get away with far too much.

Plante spoke to the trouble of political friendships. Through appointments and contracts, government officials can bestow unearned benefits on those that are close to them. Nominations and military contracts in Iraq are two examples of blatant favoritism that are occurring more frequently, she said.

Young Democrats and College Republicans painted a grim picture of the lack of integrity in the Washington political system. Mounts was right, the evening provided a view of the problem, but we need to hear more discussion on solutions. How can we uphold accountability? Certainly much of the burden rests on the politicians themselves, but we, as Plante reminds us, should make demands of our leaders. We should continue to strive for honor, integrity, and ethics, both on Capitol Hill and in Chapel Hill. CR

Conservatism, pg. 6

the political storm that arose when Bush tried to reform social security.

No, conservatism is by no means dead. It will continue to live on in the hearts of its advocates, between the walls of its think tanks and grass roots organizations, and in the pages of books written by its founders. And it will continue to influence the political landscape by standing athwart the liberal drift of society. But it is unrealistic to expect a coalition centered on a philosophy of limited government to become the single dominant force in American politics. We can always hope, but we can't get discouraged. As Ronald Reagan once quipped, the closest thing to eternal life on this earth is a federal government program. CR

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Carolina Review

POETRY KWANZAA

"People think it's African, but it's not. I came up with Kwanzaa because black people wouldn't celebrate it if they knew it was American. Also, I put it around Christmas because I knew that's when a lot of Blacks were partying." Also, "Jesus was psychotic."

— Ron Karenga, Marxist founder of Kwanzaa

K is for Ron Karenga, black American noble.
Father of Kwanzaa,
American and educated.

W is for where it's at—
The seven principles,
The red, black and green,
The candles and the kinaras.
Black roots.

A is for alternative holiday.
A celebration of ourselves,
Of a history of struggle,
Of freedom and belief.

N is for names:
Proud and distinct,
The Imani and the Umoja.
Sounds strong like rivers
And deep like deserts.

Z is for Zulu, Swahili,
Ibo and Somali,
The people we remember,
Who we come from,
The future we shape.

A is for the ashes of slavery.
Now is the new harvest,
A time for first fruits
And new years.

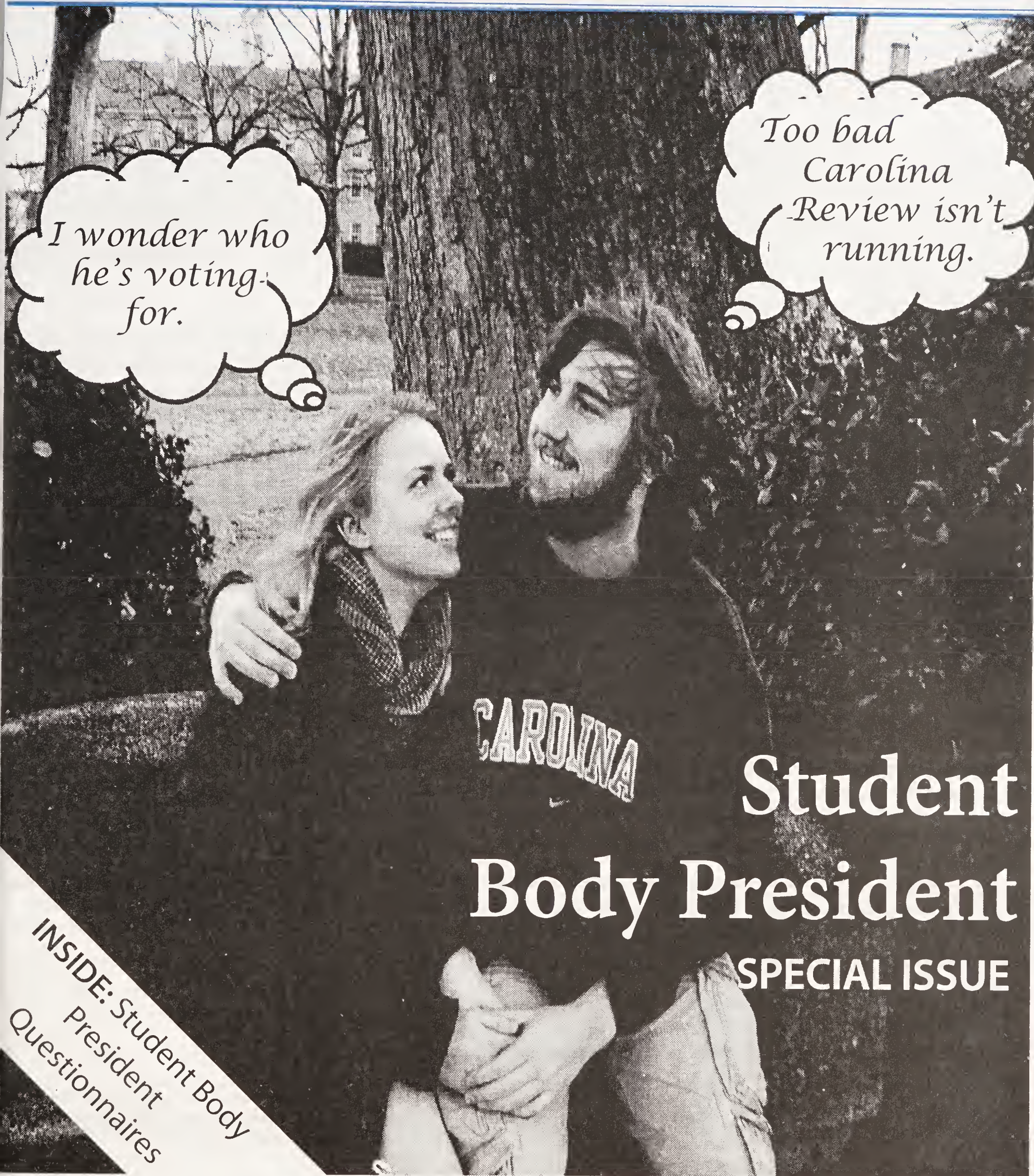
A is for Africa, where no one
Has ever heard
Of Kwanzaa.



A woman prepares to celebrate Kwanzaa.

Laura DeMaria is a sophomore English major from Greensboro, North Carolina. Contact her at ldemaria@email.unc.edu

Carolina Review



*I wonder who
he's voting
for.*

*Too bad
Carolina
Review isn't
running.*

**Student
Body President**
SPECIAL ISSUE

**INSIDE: Student Body
President
Questionnaires**

FROM THE EDITORS

Dear Readers,

The University of North Carolina prides itself on tolerance. From study abroad opportunities to the academic diversity requirements, the University seeks to ensure that its students have access to a broad range of ideas and beliefs. Undoubtedly, such exposure expands students' perspectives and creates multiple learning opportunities both inside and outside the classroom.

Yet one viewpoint is often conspicuously absent from Carolina's wide array of tolerance: the voice of conservatism. Although the University rarely silences conservatives



outright, many of Carolina's policies, programs, and instructors work in unison to ridicule, diminish, and degrade conservative beliefs.

One recent example of this lack of acceptance can be found in the University's selection of Sister Helen Prejean's *The Death of Innocents* for the Summer Reading Program. Prejean's book follows the emotional journey of two men whom the author believes were wrongly executed. With each twist and turn, Prejean attacks the practice of putting prisoners to death. Indeed, according to *The Daily Tar Heel*, at least one committee member expects that, "Students who are for the death penalty will be forced to defend their position."

Of course, defending one's beliefs is a hallmark of the learning process, and academic institutions should present alternative positions to foster creative thinking. At the same time, however, the University rarely confronts the convictions of its liberal students. The Summer Reading Program, to take one small example, stands as a glaring testament to the fact that conservatives will be 'forced to defend their positions,' while liberal students can find reinforcement for their beliefs within Barbara Ehrenreich's *Nickel and Dimed* or Michael Sells's *Approaching the Qur'an*.

The 2007 selection promises to be no different. While not all conservatives advocate the death penalty, the vast majority of freshmen who will come under fire for supporting execution, will hold conservative beliefs. Their experience in the orientation book discussions will be baptism, so to speak, for the necessity of standing up for their views while students at Carolina.

Some will lose their way, but the truth is, regular confrontation only makes most people more certain of their beliefs – more adept at defending what they know is right. At Carolina, conservative students will learn to polish their arguments and exercise their minds, while liberals, overwhelmingly, will simply be able to regurgitate the beliefs of others.

Perhaps liberals hoping to make the most out of their collegiate experience, therefore, should advocate for a summer reading book that challenges their ideals. As philosopher John Stuart Mill so eloquently put it, "He who knows only his side of the case knows little of that."

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Taylor

CAROLINA REVIEW

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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COVER Liz Dagys and Will Harvey pose for a picture under the Davie Poplar in Polk Place. Like so many of the students at UNC, the upcoming Student Body President elections are on their minds.

PHOTO BY ALEX ORTIZ

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unc.edu/cr/

NEW DESIGN

Carolina Review has spent the summer redesigning its Web site. Now it is loaded with new features and content. Start exploring the Review's new Web site at unc.edu/cr/.

BOOK REVIEWS

Want more reading? Explore the Review's book reviews at unc.edu/cr/features/.

IMPROVED ARCHIVE

Now it is even easier to explore Carolina Review's back issues. Every issue from 1999 to 2006 is online and available for download at unc.edu/cr/archive/.

CHEERS & JEERS

Carolina Review



December 2006 *The December 2006 issue contained articles on feminism, Kwanzaa, and the future of conservatism. Guest writer Nancy DeMaria also treated readers to a discussion of motherhood in the twenty-first century. Carolina Review appreciates all your comments. As usual, you can read our old issues online at unc.edu/cr/archive/*

➔ Comment on February stories at carolinareviewblog.blogspot.com.

What Doesn't Offend Muslims?

Dear Sir:

Muslims are offended by:

- * Likenesses of Mohammed
- * Western music
- * Western movies
- * Western books
- * Television
- * Radio
- * The Internet
- * Women being educated
- * Women participating in sports
- * Women wearing pants or shorts
- * Women voting
- * Women holding political office
- * Stand-up comedy
- * Scientific inquiry
- * The existence of Israel
- * Acknowledgment of the Holocaust
- * Anyone questioning Islamic doctrine
- * Anyone converting from Islam
- * Anyone deemed an infidel
- * Anyone writing a letter such as this
- * about eight dozen more issues

So, in the interest of enhancing cross-cultural understanding, what does not offend Muslims?

JEFF DAVIDSON
Chapel Hill

Scary Statistic

Dear Sir:

Regardless of where you stand on the issue of the U.S. involvement in Iraq, here's a sobering statistic.

There has been a monthly average of 160,000 troops in the Iraq theatre of operations during the last 22 months, and a total of 2,112 deaths. That gives a firearm death rate of 60 per 100,000 soldiers per month.

The firearm death rate in Washington D.C. is 80.6 per 100,000 persons for the same period.

That means that you are about 25% more likely to be shot and killed in the U.S. Capital than you are in Iraq.

Conclusion: The U.S. should pull out of Washington.

ANONYMOUS
Via E-Mail

January 2006 Carolina Review

Dear Sir:

Is this the publication that published "Aborted Future" by Mary McPherson in the January 2006 issue? If so, I would like to read Ms. McPherson's article which was mentioned in the Washington Times. If it is

as good as the excerpt, I'll send it to all my pro-life cohorts. I was unable to locate it on your website.

It's nice to know that there is a conservative (right thinking) voice at UNC. Our granddaughters are being groomed to attend when they become of age which hasn't made Grandma and Pops very happy! Unisex bathrooms, indeed!

Sincerely,

MAREEN WHALEN
Leesburg, Virginia

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Include your name, year in school, major, and hometown. Professors should include their department.

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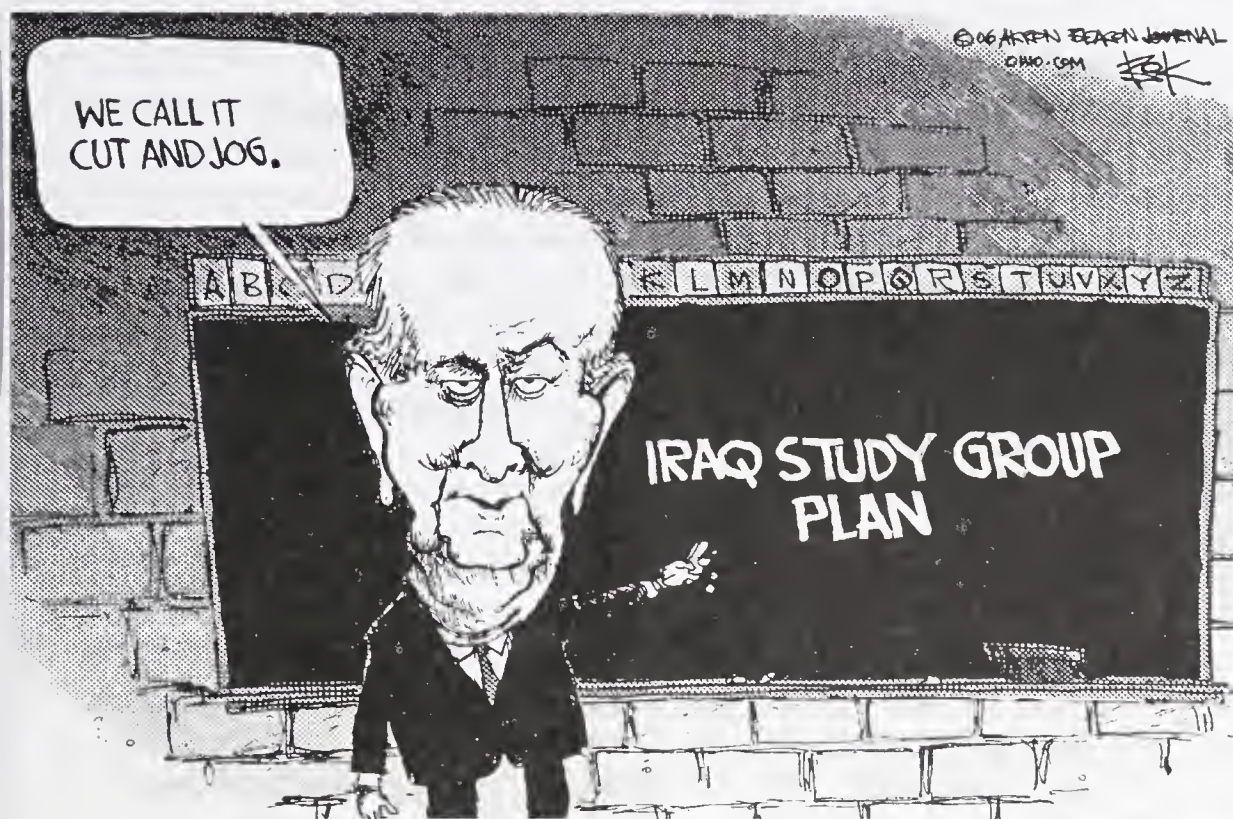
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and how you can become a part of the Review.

Online

The Carolina Review Web site includes staff information, our complete mission statement, and search tools. In addition, you can access our archives, special features, and blog. Just point your browser to www.unc.edu/cr/.

VIEWPOINTS



"Freedom is the open window through which pours the sunlight of the human spirit and human dignity."

— HERBERT HOOVER

"It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt, when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising their sovereignty."

— JAMES MONROE

"Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a man's character, give him power."

— ABRAHAM LINCOLN

"A lie told often enough becomes truth."

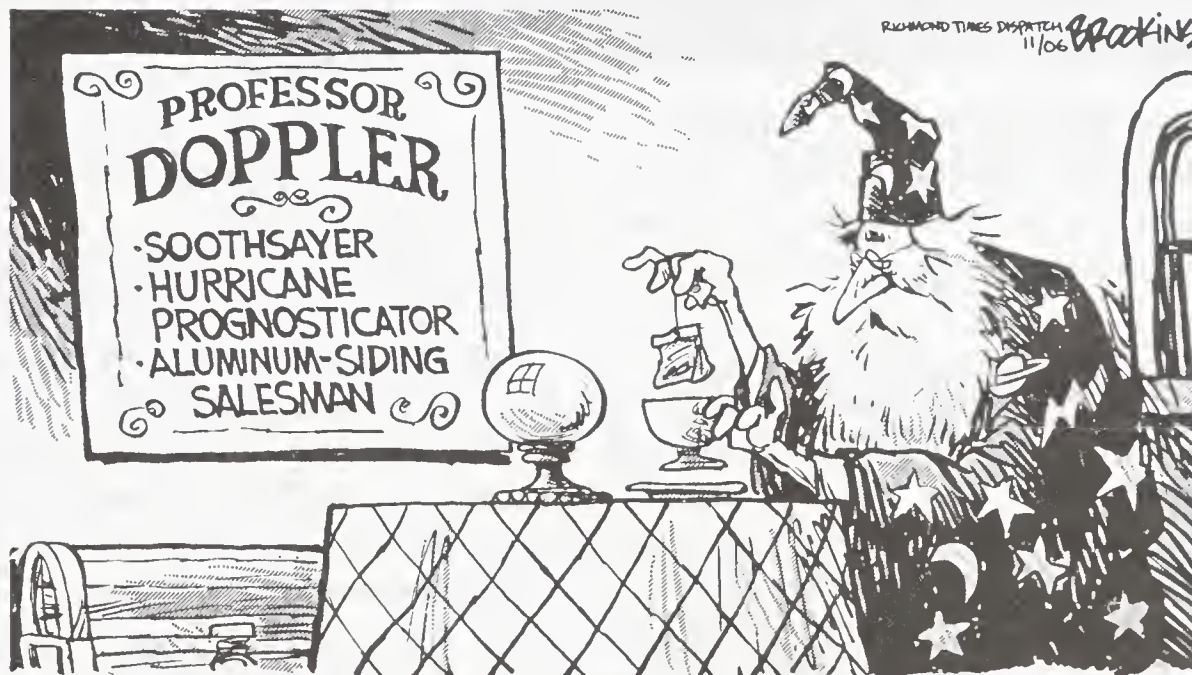
— VLADIMIR LENIN

"Power consists in one's capacity to link his will with the purpose of others, to lead by reason and a gift of cooperation."

— WOODROW WILSON

"Destiny is no matter of chance. It is a matter of choice. It is not a thing to be waited for, it is a thing to be achieved."

— WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN



"OK, OK...SO THE CRYSTAL BALL WAS A LITTLE OFF THIS YEAR...LET'S JUST SEE WHAT THE TEA LEAVES SAY ABOUT NEXT YEAR'S HURRICANE SEASON..."

MIKE LUCKOVICH
ATLANTA JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION
© JTC.COM 12-3-6



"Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind."

— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (I:i)

"The sad truth is that most evil is done by people who never make up their minds to be good or evil."

— HANNAH ARENDT

Student Body President Questionnaire

CAROLINE SPENCER



Basic Info:

Caroline Barksdale Spencer is a junior history and political science major born and raised in Wilson, North Carolina.

The University

How do you feel that the University and the Town of Chapel Hill should approach parking issues?

The parking in Chapel Hill is completely out of hand. I have talked with several individuals active in Chapel Hill town politics in order to mollify this issue. One step would be to push for a student rate in the Rams Head Deck. Rams Head is usually empty and a student parking rate would ease burden while providing more revenue for the university. Also, I would work with the town in order to set up partnerships w/ local businesses to open up lots after hours.

What is the one big change you would make to the University's long-term building plans?

One of my platform planks is to create a task force that would reduce inefficient energy use after hours. As a rule, I like to be proactive rather than reactive. Therefore, I would lobby for motion-sensor lighting in new buildings in order to save energy costs.

Favorite book: You can never go wrong with anything by the greatest doctor of all time—Dr. Seuss!

Favorite movie: One of my favorite things to do is watch movies, so I have lots of favorites. Right now my top is Napoleon Dynamite...I've watched it almost thirty times... and actually made a tally sheet for how many times I watched it.

Favorite student publication: The Carolina Review, of course!

What you did last summer: I was in Chapel Hill attending summer school in the morning and I babysat in the afternoons.

Future/Career plans: I plan to return home to teach high school history for Wilson County Public Schools. I believe that service to others is a high calling—whatever form it takes

What position do you take on the out-of-state admissions cap?

This is a hard issue to peg. As a native North Carolinian, I feel that UNC has a duty to educate the people of North Carolina. That said, I feel that the out-of-state cap creates healthy competition among out of state students, thereby ensuring that Carolina attracts the best nonresident students.

What approach would you take in dealing with tuition increases?

The Board of Trustees is focused on driving up tuition in order to match our peer institutions. This is the wrong approach. The BOT is raising tuition simply to get to an arbitrary percentile, not to better our education. Instead, we need to make sure that tuition only rises when there are specifically defined needs that absolutely demand more revenue. While faculty salaries and TA stipends should remain competitive with those of our peer institutions, the drastic increase on out-of-state students will only serve to pad the pockets of the university without any specific unmet needs.

What do you consider to be the most pressing issue facing UNC students?

What are your three most important traits? Humorous, compassionate, dedicated

Describe yourself with one word: Down-to-earth

Who is your favorite US president? Abe Lincoln

Who is your favorite philosopher? Borat Sagdiyev

What is your favorite class at UNC? Any class that I can get an A in.

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Queen Elizabeth I, my Grandmother Frances, whom I never met, and Annie Oakley—my mother says that my great-grandfather, affectionately known as "Papa Ed" out-shot Annie Oakley so I want to find out if this is true.

Who is your hero? My Grandfather.

Without a doubt the most pressing issue on campus is ticket distribution reform. While some would not consider this as important as something like tuition, students are pressing the issue. During my tenure in Student Congress, I received dozens of emails from constituents pleading for change. My goal is sit down with student leaders, average students, and administrators within the Athletics Department in order to hash out a viable plan. Possible changes that students have suggested are a hybrid system combining an online lottery for upper-level tickets and a manual distribution for lower-level and risers.

What steps would you take in reaching out to students across the political spectrum?

I have already taken many steps to reach across the aisle during my service in Student Congress, working with many conservative leaders to respond to student issues. I have also created a plan to set up a Campus Unity Grant available for projects run by two or more student groups with different purposes. This will be funded with my own stipend, and I will encourage others in my staff to donate also.

How do you view your role as a student representative to the Board of Trustees? What steps do you plan to take to increase their awareness and understanding of student issues?

I will make sure to publicize all BOT meetings over student group listservs and on Facebook. It is important that student voices are heard in these meetings. If students continue to stand together and have a strong presence, I believe we can actually encourage the BOT to listen to the majority of students.

How would you assess Chancellor Moeser's performance?

While I feel that Chancellor Moeser is dedicated and tries to do his best, he could be much more responsive to student issues. Many students feel that the non-discrimination policy does not accurately represent them. I feel that the Chancellor should attempt to gauge student opinion and join the growing number of institutions that are amending their policies.

How do you feel about the current policy governing the distribution of men's basketball tickets? Will you try to change that policy if elected?

As I stated before, I feel that this is the number one issue on campus. I know that it is not under my direct jurisdiction. However, the Student Body President is charged with representing the views of the students and this is something about which students are very passionate. After the election I will bring the campus together with the goal of reforming ticket distribution. The hybrid system is one option that is definitely on the table. Also, many students are calling for some type of "punishment" for those who do not use their tickets. I believe we also need to take a look at this as an option, possibly saying that if one fails to use his or her tickets three times then they're out of the distribution for a certain number of games. I feel that any SBP would be doing the students a disservice by failing to at least get all parties involved at the table to discuss the options.

Overall, in what ways do you feel that UNC is either succeeding or failing in its role as a public university?

I view Carolina as the University of the People, and we are constitutionally bound to remain so. It is therefore our duty by both tradition and law to make sure that the first public institution of higher learning remains the greatest. When it comes to issues like tuition and the nondiscrimination policy, we should strive to do better, but we are still the best university in America.

Less Serious Questions

What advice would you give to Coach Williams?

I would like to see Coach Williams take a stance on ticket distribution.

Which barbeque sauce is better – tomato or vinegar base?

Vinegar, of course! I'm from Wilson, home of Bill's and Parker's ... You can find either Bill's or Parker's at the tables of almost every political, social, or religious function in Eastern North Carolina.

What is your favorite (not necessarily most successful) pick-up line?

"Do you wash your clothes in Windex? Because I can see myself in your pants."

Tell us a joke: I don't know any jokes that are aren't dirty, but my friend, Sarah Finch told me awhile back that she is going to name her first child "Doctor" and then I said, "Why on earth would you name your child that?" She proceeded to tell me that she wanted to make sure there would always be a doctor in the family.

Why should students vote for you?

"I'm a uniter, not a divider." ~ George W. Bush.

Seriously, though, in my three years in Congress, I have been able to work to unite both liberal and conservative students to come up with common-sense solutions to some of the University's biggest problems.

➤ **On the Web** Visit Caroline Spencer's Web site at unc.edu/caroline

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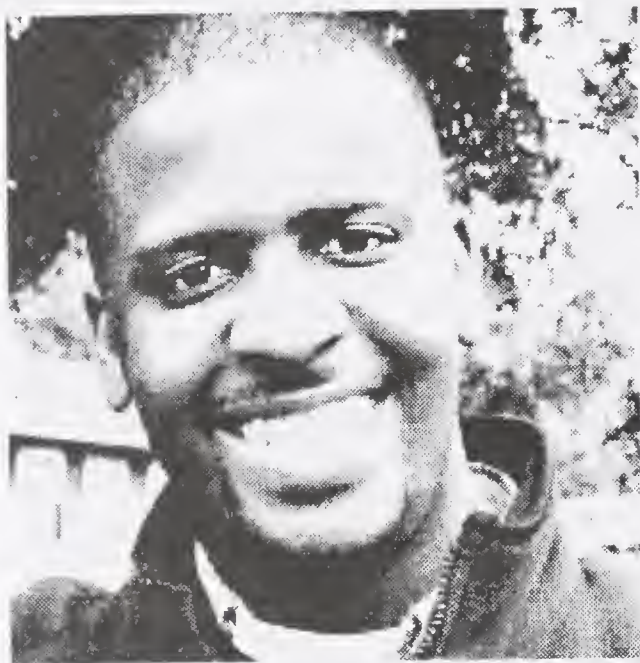
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NICK NEPTUNE



Basic Info:

Nicholaus Montgomery Neptune is a junior American studies major. Born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, he currently resides in Winston-Salem.

The University

How do you feel that the University and the Town of Chapel Hill should approach parking issues?

We should continue to explore opportunities to build parking decks, but it would be in the best interest of the Town, the University, and frankly, the environment, if we worked together toward the construction of a light rail system and a more efficient and environmentally-friendly public transportation system.

What is the one big change you would make to the University's long-term building plans?

The University's Master Plan had been in development for several years before being scrutinized by a number of building committees, public officials, students, and townspeople. Since its implementation, it has undergone a series of reviews and changes, which in my opinion have addressed any number of concerns that I could have raised as an individual. However, I do believe that the Student Body President has a responsibility to continue to lead and advocate for the same issues that the students have always cared about with regard to building on campus, including but not limited to: more performance space for student groups, more

Favorite book: Life of Pi by Yann Martel

Favorite movie: The Royal Tenenbaums

Favorite student publication: I like to pick up a number of student publications whenever I can, including (in no particular order) the Blue & White, The Cellar Door, The Hill, Bounce, and, of course, the Carolina Review.

What you did last summer: I worked on a UNC-system wide disability access project, and then traveled to San Diego, CA to present on the research at the Association for Higher Education and Disability Conference.

What you did last summer: Civil servant

intramural and recreational field space, and more programming space for student organizations.

What position do you take on the out-of-state admissions cap?

Honestly, I think that the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill has a responsibility, first, to the people of North Carolina, but, I also believe that out-of-state students make significant contributions to the University, whether it is through the introduction of new ideas, resources, or simply in the diversity they have to offer. There are definitely direct academic, economic, and social benefits to not having such a high cap on the out-of-state students.

What approach would you take in dealing with tuition increases?

First, we need to recognize the groundwork that has been laid over the past few years to move toward a predictable tuition increase process. There are a few board members that will still need persuasion next year, but it's a fight that we must have and that we must win. By working one-on-one with the BOT members, I believe that we can work together in making the final move toward predictable tuition increases. I would also make sure to keep students informed of the process the whole way through, because keeping them up-to-date will allow us to galvanize the students as James Allred did this year into showing up and expressing their concerns to the BOT.

What are your three most important traits? Determination, Integrity, Sincerity

Describe yourself with one word:

Passionate

Who is your favorite US president?

Theodore Roosevelt

Who is your favorite philosopher?

John Stuart Mill

What is your favorite class at UNC? AMST

294: The Role of the University in American Life

Three historical figures you'd like to

meet: Jesus of Nazareth, Abraham Lincoln, Martin Luther King Jr.

Who is your hero? Martin Luther King, Jr.

What do you consider to be the most pressing issue facing UNC students?

Well, this question depends on how you define what should be considered a "pressing issue." I believe that one issue that definitely impacts every student—no matter where they are from, or whatever their background may be—is tuition. Besides this perennial favorite campaign issue, for many students this year, the change in the basketball ticket distribution process spurred on quite an uproar. Honestly though, I think that much of that frustration derived from a much larger issue, which is the fact that students are not properly informed about changes in policy and are not included in the policy-making process.

What steps would you take in reaching out to students across the political spectrum?

I've personally enjoyed attending meetings of student groups whose interests may be divergent with my own. Speaking with people from different perspectives and viewpoints has allowed me to have a better understanding of our common goals and values, and how we can bridge the gap when it comes time to collaborate. As Student Body President, I would like to set aside a morning at the beginning of the year, where the leaders from a variety of campus organizations—YDs, CRs, Campus Y, RHA, CAA, CUAB, BSM, GLBTSA, ASA, MSA, SANGAM, CHisPA, etc—could come together for a breakfast, at which

we could discuss how we can collaborate on programs throughout the year. If the meeting goes well, then we could meet up every month for a leadership breakfast throughout the academic year.

How do you view your role as a student representative to the Board of Trustees?

What steps do you plan to take to increase their awareness and understanding of student issues? As the sole representative of the students to the Board of Trustees, I believe that it is my responsibility to work with each individual BOT member and help them understand the students' concerns about the rising cost of tuition. At the same time, I believe it is imperative to continue to rouse student interest in attending the BOT meetings, because only they can best illustrate their dissatisfaction with the drastic tuition increases.

How would you assess Chancellor Moeser's performance?

I believe he's been doing an exemplary job in that very difficult role. The Chancellor has to address the concerns of not only the students and faculty and all their various departments, but he is accountable to administrators, staff, the Board of Trustees, the Board of Visitors, the Athletic Department, parents and alumni. So far, he has taken his unique position to garner attention for the University from around the world by expanding our Study Abroad opportunities, extending our public service engagement and outreach in the community, and by working to make Carolina North, a satellite research campus, a reality. His steady guidance has led to a terrific growth period for the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Of course, the Chancellor hasn't always been quick to address the concerns of students over the past few years, including worker's rights with Aramark, health and safety concerns for facilities and maintenance workers of the university, and divestment from Sudan. Overall though, I believe that he has been receptive to the concerns of all those who hold him accountable.

How do you feel about the current policy governing the distribution of men's bas-

ketball tickets? Will you try to change that policy if elected?

For most students getting back from last summer, the ticket policy change came as a complete shock. So, for the first 5 months, we saw this overwhelmingly negative reaction to the new system. Fortunately, since the beginning of this semester we haven't heard nearly so much discontent regarding the ticket system as students have started to become more familiar with it. As Student Body President next year, I want to stress that I will do my best to represent the concerns of the student body, and will advocate for specific changes, if necessary, but outside of that, the SBP can only work with the CAA President and the Athletic Department to address any new policy and make any changes that are deemed necessary.

Overall, in what ways do you feel that UNC is either succeeding or failing in its role as a public university?

I believe that UNC is succeeding in its mission as a public University, but that doesn't mean we can't do better. We offer excellent academics, we provide terrific research opportunities, and our engagement with the community, both here in North Carolina and beyond is impressive.

However, we can continue working toward achieving more resources that allow for us to do more, and improve what we are currently doing. Academically, we need to continue to find ways to encourage and foster a place of open and respectful discourse. By holding more programs, forums, lectures, discussion panels, and etc., with the idea of open discourse in mind, we should be able to achieve that end. With regard to research, we also need to focus more attention on departments that are often left out of the research side of the University despite the fact that they too can greatly benefit from it, such as the Business school, Communications Department, English Department, and other such academic departments.

Less Serious Questions

What advice would you give to Coach Williams?

I would tell him to keep doing what he's doing. I believe Coach Williams knows EXACTLY how to run a winning program.

Which barbeque sauce is better – tomato or vinegar base?

Vinegar base.

What is your favorite (not necessarily most successful) pick-up line?

I don't actually have a pick-up line. But I have heard a friend use this one before:

Friend: "Fat penguin."

Beautiful Woman: "What?"

Friend: "Just thought I'd say something that would break the ice."

Tell us a joke:

Well, I don't really tell jokes, but I recently heard this joke and thought it was pretty funny:

Joker: "What's the closest planet to Neptune?"

Innocent participant: "What?"

Joker: "Uranus!"

Why should students vote for you? I believe they should vote for the candidate that is absolutely dedicated to representing their concerns, and advocating for their causes, and fighting for their beliefs. I believe the next Student Body President should be someone who believes in what we can do as students, someone willing to reach out to other organizations to create programming that brings our various communities together to form one whole Carolina community. When everything is said and done, I know that I have a platform based on concrete ideas that we can get done, and I know that I believe in serving the students of Chapel Hill first. After 3 years of advocacy work on committees and in organizations, I have had the opportunity to build relationships with students, faculty, staff and administrators across the campus that I believe would be exceptionally beneficial to the student body. For these reasons especially, I believe that I would serve best as the next Student Body President.

➤ **On the Web** Visit Nick Neptune's Web site online at unc.edu/neptune

JON KITE



Basic Info

Jonathan Emery Kite is a junior communication studies major. Born in Columbia, South Carolina, he currently resides in Charlotte.

The University

How do you feel that the University and the Town of Chapel Hill should approach parking issues?

They say you can't squeeze two pounds of sugar out of a one pound sack, and I think that appropriately relates to the parking issues we have at UNC. While on one hand, more parking could be squeezed into our tiny downtown, we don't want to risk jeopardizing the beauty of Franklin Street and the surrounding areas by further developing it for parking. That said, there are creative ways around parking, but their successes rely on the commitment of the individual. Park and ride options, as well as walking and bike riding are not only more ecologically sensible, but they also slow our hectic pace of life down so that we can truly appreciate the beauty of the place we are in. Our transportation options need to be further publicized and explained in full, because they are very confusing to incoming students and guests. If we can change the culture of how students transport themselves around campus at an early age, we have won half of the battle.

What is the one big change you would make to the University's long-term building plans?

I'd like to think that I could make a big change to the University's long-term

Favorite book: Catch 22

Favorite movie: The Big Lebowski

Favorite student publication: DTH

What you did last summer: Waited tables to gain spending money for the year.

Future/Career plans: I'm only 21, I have no idea right now!

What are your three most important traits? I act my age,

Describe yourself with one word: College

Who is your favorite US president?

Thomas Jefferson

Who is your favorite philosopher?

The Dude

building plans as Student Body President, but I cannot. Hypothetically, if I could, I would stress improving our transportation infrastructure as our campus expands north. We need to plan ahead with parking. We need to plan ahead with ways to travel between Carolina North and Carolina South. Most importantly, we need to ensure that the beauty of our campus expands with all of our construction. I think that starts with being ecologically sound in the way we construct things, and the way we utilize our space. We can't lose the small town charm that typifies this city and University.

What position do you take on the out-of-state admissions cap?

Out of state students help make this University the great place that is! I don't think it's wise to limit the number of out of state students attending our University, because of the tremendous contributions they make to our culture. As an instate student I see how instate students and out of state students can mutually benefit one another. A rising tide raises all ships, and the same is true here. Our University will only continue to grow and progress as we let out of state students in.

What approach would you take in dealing with tuition increases?

The Student Body President, and student government, should not overly concern themselves with tuition. Why? It doesn't matter what they recommend, think, or represent, because the Board of Trustees is going to make decisions which they think are wise regardless of whether they

What is your favorite class at UNC?
History of Sea Power
Three historical figures you'd like to meet: John Lennon, Tom Dooley, and Christopher Colombo
Who is your hero? My Father

correspond with what students want or not. This is an example of how administratively biased this University has become. Despite constant student requests, their voices have been silenced. While I cannot promise, a plan or stance that will be well received by the BOT, I can promise that I am student that stands behind an idea. I am a student who is unafraid to stand up to those who do not listen to students in a respectful but insightful way. A student with passion and an idea behind him.

What do you consider to be the most pressing issue facing UNC students?

I will be a little unconventional here and throw out an idea that is something very serious and pressing that most students don't take a lot of time to think about. The most pressing issue facing UNC students today is student culture. It's something that has grown increasingly stagnant in recent years, and is something that does not live up to the glorious past of UNC's student life. Most students don't care about student government, which is fair, because it is boring, and it is hard to see how it impacts student life in a significant fashion. This is because the majority of students have resigned themselves to silence. There is a lot of involvement, and energy on campus, it is unfortunately never tapped into. The same 100 or so student leaders do all the talking, and they don't best represent students because students are not active enough to go out and demand true representation out of their leaders. The reason why is because they have been disenfranchised. Students

at UNC are smart, and they realize student government does not have as much power as they make out. They know that administrators call the shots, and that actions taken by student government are frequently “guided” by the heavy hand of the University. My campaign slogan calls to help “make UNC more left hand friendly,” because in the same way that world is built for the right-handed, UNC is built for the administration and students who bow to their wishes. We regular students are the lefties, and current administration and student government would just rather not change their right handed way of doing things to accommodate us. Students need to engage themselves, care, ask questions, get involved, and begin exercising their rights as full students. This is our UNC, and we need to remember that, or we will be forever disconnected from this place.

What steps would you take in reaching out to students across the political spectrum?

A funny question considering the political undertones of my campaign slogan. While I am trying to strive to make UNC more left hand friendly, I am certainly not trying to make UNC more left leaning. I am liberal student who is a member of the Greek community, which is predominantly conservative. I have had no problem adapting myself to this political environment and I don’t foresee that being a problem for them in the future. I emphasize involvement and communication in my campaign. All students, regardless of political orientation are important in fighting to make UNC more left hand friendly, and we cannot win this fight to radically improve student culture without all parties on board!

How do you view your role as a student representative to the Board of Trustees? What steps do you plan to take to increase their awareness and understanding of student issues?

I feel that the original intention of the Student Body President’s seat on the Board of Trustees was to provide a sounding board for the BOT to listen to student interests and needs. That said, I

don’t think they always listen, or perhaps our student leaders have not always spoken loudly enough. I will not propose a change to tuition policy that I and every UNC student knows will not be enacted. I will certainly not waiver in continuing to open this University and its politics to students, and I will not remain silenced when asked to voice true and honest student opinion to the board. It takes a strong and resistant leader with a philosophical core to be honest with administrators and University “right-handers” and I will certainly not fall short of my beliefs here.

How would you assess Chancellor Moser’s performance?

Chancellor Moser has run a tight ship, and is a wise business man. UNC continually improves, and it certainly has under his leadership. I do not want to single out administrators in my call to improve accessibility in making UNC more left-hand friendly, but I will generalize. The administration needs to be more open and engaging with students, and students need to learn to take advantage of opportunities provided. Success ultimately comes from working together, but it will take a strong push from students to engage with the administrators like the Chancellor, to truly evaluate how successful his performance has been.

How do you feel about the current policy governing the distribution of men’s basketball tickets? Will you try to change that policy if elected?

Students really don’t like the current ticket policy, nor do I. Unfortunately what the University thinks students want, rarely correlates with what they actually want. I think we have the Carolina Athletic Association for a reason, and it is not the job of the SBP to overstep his or her role especially in relation to tickets. I think decisions regarding what will happen have almost certainly been made, and while there was student input, this was a decision made to ultimately benefit the University. That said, I would advocate for a plan that works best for students by working with Clint Gwaltney to create and publicize a system which promotes effi-

ciency and equality yet still rewards the most loyal fans. I do think it is important for us to be honest about what we can and can’t change as students.

Overall, in what ways do you feel that UNC is either succeeding or failing in its role as a public university?

Of course UNC is succeeding as a public university. There is a reason we are consistently rated so highly in nationwide in so many different categories. This is a great school that gives you a great education, and experience that you can’t quite replicate anywhere else. I don’t think it is always as responsive to the student voice as it should be. This is something I am working very intently on to change however.

Less Serious Questions

What advice would you give to Coach Williams?

Hard to advise a guy who has it all. Stay classy? Get a back massage? It’s hard to criticize. I mean, he’s called W: The Coach, for a reason.

Which barbeque sauce is better – tomato or vinegar base?

Vinegar base, ‘cause it’s all about the E-N.C.

What is your favorite (not necessarily most successful) pick-up line?

Are you from Tennessee? Because you’re the only ten I see!

Tell us a joke:

Student Self Governance

Why should students vote for you?

I am a student who passionately stands behind an idea. I think it is immoral for SBP candidates to pander to students by promising things they can’t change, or by tacking their names onto projects the administration has already worked on, just to gain credit. I think it is lame that candidates focus in on things like bringing new food venues to campus, because after all, I think my president in middle school promised pizza in the cafeteria every day! We (Continued on page 22)

EVE CARSON



Favorite book: Crime and Punishment
Favorite movie: of late—Little Miss Sunshine

Favorite student publication: Blue & White

What you did last summer: I interned with the Naval Medical Research Unit No. 3 in Cairo, Egypt, working with the World Health Organization and Egyptian Ministries of Health and Defense. I also studied Arabic and got certified in SCUBA diving, and traveled a little around Europe.

Future/Career plans: I'm interested in working with international public health or health policy... But I think I would also like to be a high school principal!

What are your three most important traits? Creativity, Practicality, Friendliness

Basic Info

Eve Marie Carson is a junior political science major with a concentration in pre-med. Born and raised in Athens, Georgia, her favorite cities are Washington, DC, and Havana, Cuba.

The University

How do you feel that the University and the Town of Chapel Hill should approach parking issues?

In my home town of Athens, Georgia, where the University of Georgia is located, there is a similar dearth of parking and the town and University have created a number of initiatives to address these parking issues. With the success of these measures in mind, I have a few suggestions.

First of all, I would look into striking deals with local businesses in order to allow students to rent or sell their parking spaces outside of business hours. Companies that close their parking garages after leaving work for the day are costing themselves money as well as costing students a place to park at night. Secondly, I would encourage the town to create incentives for businesses to build multi-level parking decks when they are creating parking areas, instead of building only ground-level lots. Thirdly, I would make public transportation more user-friendly and better-publicized. The Chapel Hill bus system is great, but many more students would use it if they were able to

understand the routes. Also, the GPS bus trackers (implemented by James Allred) offer great convenience, but many students don't know how to find this information. I would link this information to a main UNC webpage so that students don't have to undergo multiple searches to learn how long they have until the next bus comes. Greater use of public transportation would not only relax the need for parking spots indirectly, but would offer numerous environmental and health benefits to the community.

What is the one big change you would make to the University's long-term building plans?

I think that above all, the University needs to make sure that convenience and safety is kept foremost in mind as officials decide upon and design new UNC construction projects. This means 2 things: 1) ensuring that the buildings have been designed for use by all kinds of students and professors and that they are completely handicap and wheelchair-accessible, and 2) that the area around the construction site (as building is occurring) is maintained as a safe, convenient passageway for students: that the areas are well-lit, that they provide safe alternatives for crossing roads, and that they do not unexpectedly block off paths to get to other areas of campus. As the number of construction projects has exploded in the past couple of years, I think

Describe yourself with one word:

Thoughtful

Who are your favorite US presidents?

Franklin D. Roosevelt and George Washington

Who are your favorite philosophers?

Abraham Lincoln, St. Thomas Aquinas, Ernesto "Che" Guevara

What have been your favorite classes at UNC? Elements of Politics with Dr. Larry Goldberg, EATS 101 with Dr. Jim Ferguson

Three historical figures you'd like to meet: Martin Luther King, Jr., Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein

Who is your hero? Darius Weems—please check out www.dariusgoeswest.com to hear his story and support his cause!

that sometimes these basic measures have been neglected.

I would also work to make sure that all of the building is purposeful to UNC's long-term goals, and that each construction project is meaningful in serving some portion of the University community. A corollary of this is making sure that each building fits into the physical UNC campus, and that aesthetically and architecturally, a measure of continuity is maintained between the old buildings and the new.

And finally, I would work to prevent the 'cluttering-up' of campus. I believe that much of UNC's beauty, on the lower and upper quads in particular, is related to the spaciousness of campus; and I would work to preserve these graceful areas.

What position do you take on the out-of-state admissions cap?

I support the University of North Carolina's commitment, first and foremost, to serving and educating the people of this state. However, I have also heard from both students and administrators that they believe that the state could really benefit by raising its out-of-state admissions cap. As a result of accepting more out-of-state students, they say, the University of North Carolina system would be able to raise more money, and North Carolina residents would be channeled into other NC universities, such as UNC-Charlotte or UNC-Asheville. In this

way, the state of North Carolina would be able to build a nationally-recognized University System, similar to the California state schools.

Regarding both of these sides, I believe that it is North Carolinians who should be deciding what it means for UNC to 'best serve' their state. Whether they decide to raise the cap to collect money and talent, or they decide lower it to educate as many North Carolinians as possible, I support the people's decision. As Student Body President, my job would be to protect the interests of all UNC-Chapel Hill students by listening to the arguments on both sides and involving other students in this discussion.

What approach would you take in dealing with tuition increases?

There are two sides to how I would deal with tuition decisions and increases: interacting with the Board of Trustees (BOT), and interacting with the student body. In interacting with the BOT, I realize that most of my power—as one voter among thirteen—is the power to persuade. Persuasion is only possible if you can be credible and practical. I will attempt to maintain both by stressing continuity with James Allred and advocating his '5 year plan' for predictability. Storming in and demanding no tuition increases would be the least effective action I could take. At the same time, I am committed to the just treatment of students who are already attending UNC. I think it is unacceptable for someone to decide as a high school senior that UNC is in their financial capabilities, and then be blindsided with tuition increases that may be unaffordable. Therefore, I will advocate for the student body by asking that all tuition decisions protect students who have already made the commitment to Carolina. I will also demand of the Board of Trustees an "Expense Report." In this report, the BOT will itemize and account for every single dollar of a tuition increase. I'll use this analogy to explain the idea: when your electricity bills go up, most power companies issue a statement describing the need for the increase: for example, "We had to build a power plant in South Carolina, therefore

we are charging you 4 dollars more this month." In this way, consumers recognize that the increases were absolutely necessary for the operation of their services. It should be the same when paying for college. Students should be allowed to know how their tuition is being spent, and I will publicize this information through prominent campus media.

As for interacting with students, I will continue to reach out to involve students in the tuition process. I will publicize our meetings and ask that they be held at times when students are more likely to come (not at 8 am). I will also use media outlets to summarize the action of the meetings to keep students informed.

In short, a practical president and a better informed and mobilized student body will maximize the influence we have in determining our yearly tuition.

What do you consider to be the most pressing issue facing UNC students?

Unrelated to the SBP, I think that one of the most pressing issue facing most UNC students is: "what will I do after college? Will I be able to 'make it' after college?" But these questions are actually very tied to the role of the Student Body President in his or her responsibility of ensuring the quality of UNC's academic and social services and intellectual environment. I believe that I answer this largely in my answer to the question, "do you feel that UNC is failing or succeeding as a public university?," but more than anything else I believe that UNC must take a critical look at its own services and culture to make sure it is creating the sort of education that is necessary for students to succeed after college.

What steps would you take in reaching out to students across the political spectrum?

Reaching out to students entirely across the political spectrum—as well as across every other spectrum represented on our campus—and getting their voice involved in student government affairs will be a focus of my Presidency. In the first months of my Presidency, I plan on attending as many student organization meetings as possible and personally in-

viting students to become involved in student government. I will also use my executive cabinet-level appointments to appoint students who represent diverse political designations, so that all students can feel like they have a representative responsive to their beliefs in student government. I will also continue to support academic freedom across all areas of campus.

How do you view your role as a student representative to the Board of Trustees? What steps do you plan to take to increase their awareness and understanding of student issues?

I believe that working effectively with the Board of Trustees boils down to communication and a sincere desire to collaborate with them. I've been able to speak with some of them over the past semester, and I touching base with the

How would you assess Chancellor Moeser's performance?

I think that Chancellor Moeser has been a good leader for the school. He has begun a number of initiatives which will truly impact campus over the next few years, and with his establishment of the Carolina Covenant (now emulated by dozens of other universities around the country) and his focus on diversity, he will certainly leave a great legacy.

In other ways, however, I feel like the Chancellor's reluctance to take a stance or pursue certain issues has let students down. Regarding the expansion of the nondiscrimination policy, for example, the Chancellor has said that this University is fully behind it, but hasn't made the commitment to making the necessary legal changes required to implement this policy. I will certainly continue to push for the Chancellor to address these issues, and I know that he is the kind of administrator who will take well-created student initiatives seriously. I look forward to having the chance to work with him to continue to further student interests.

How do you feel about the current policy governing the distribution of men's basketball tickets? Will you try to change that policy if (Continued on page 23)

Carolina Review's 22 Demands

The pledge of allegiance shall be recited at the beginning of every class and basketball game, and the national anthem shall be sung at the beginning of large lecture classes.

Hamilton Hall shall be torn down and the history department's budget doubled.

Three basketball scholarships and 20 football scholarships shall be left for Carolina Review to bestow on worthy players.

A department for men's studies shall be established in which students learn about white middle-class males and beer.

Conservatives shall have a special (early) minority drawing for parking and basketball tickets.

Carolina Review members shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the University. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at meetings of the Publication, and in going to and returning from the same (see Article I, Section 6).



A statue of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Savior, shall be erected in McCorkle Place. Amen.

Gary the Pit Preacher will be put in charge of the Religious Studies department.

The BSM's 22 Demands

Separate and Unequal

By Bryan Weynand

On one level, the Black Student Movement, UNC's second largest student organization, is seen as a bastion of cultural appreciation and understanding, a vehicle through which black students come together, honor their heritage and enjoy the fellowship of people who share some common ground.

"The purpose is just to have everyone come together as one and help out those who need it," said member Brittany Ballard. She even added that the reason she joined the organization was simply that she felt she was supposed to. Clearly her mission was not political in nature.

The Black Student Movement, however, like many organizations, has political motivations.

In 1968 the University, like most of the South, was mired in the evils of racism. The black population's noble response was to found the BSM. So on Dec. 11, 1968, the organization presented a list of 22 demands to the chancellor. This effort came at a time when change was needed at the University.

Thirty years later, on Nov. 14, 1998, the organization renewed its list of demands as a way of celebrating its anniversary. Today the BSM continues to pursue the enactment of these "new" demands. In the November 2006 issue of *The Black Ink*, the official publication of the BSM, the new demands were displayed prominently on several pages.

Unfortunately, the new demands

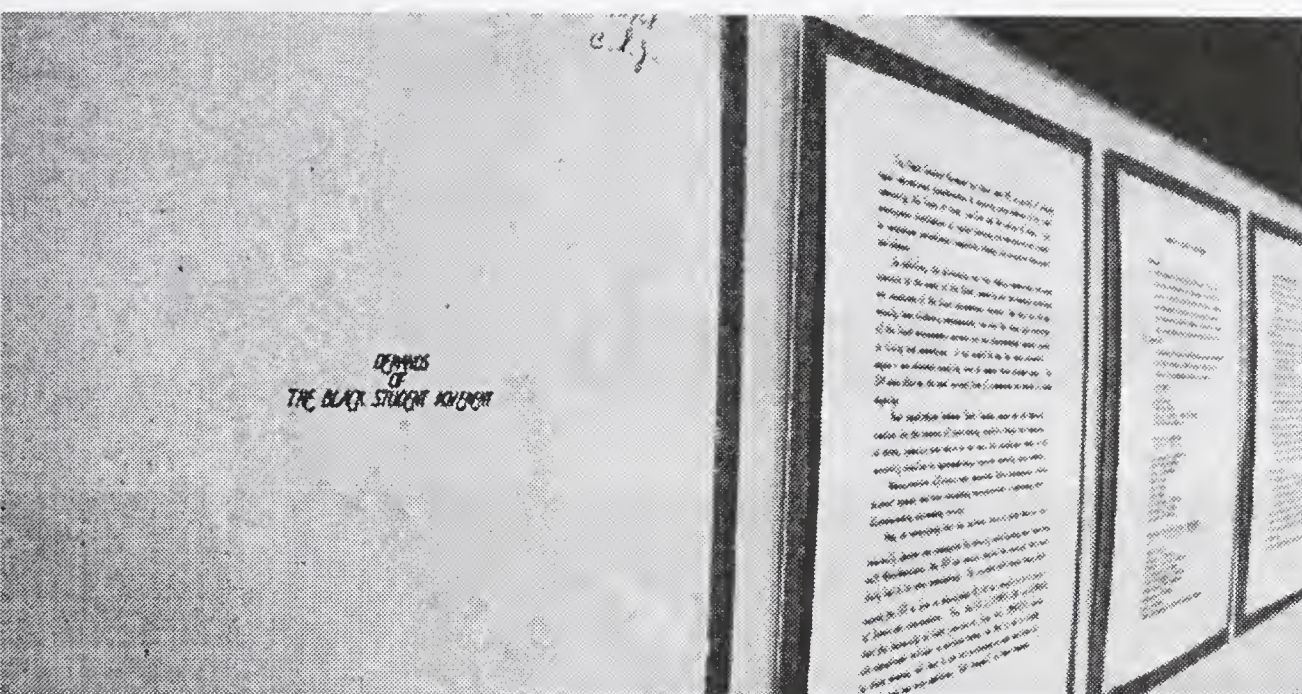
raise questions as to the organization's intellectual competence and demonstrate what can be viewed as a role reversal of sorts. Rather than reiterate a desire for racial integration, the BSM's new demands request separation.

The list demands exclusive authority on several university issues and the rigid separation of black students from the rest of the student population. All student fee money paid by blacks is to be put into one account, the budgeting of which is to be done by the BSM (demand 13). Both the Student Union director and Dean of Students are to be approved by the BSM (demands 11 & 12). They demand a Dean of Black Students (demand 7), and they desire that a separate student judiciary be established so that black students only are deciding the punishments for black students (demand 14).

And rather than promoting equality, the new list demands preferential standards.

Demand one insists that the University not use the SAT when considering black students for admission because it is "based upon white middle-class standards." This may not be justifiably racist, but ludicrous? Absolutely. What are these white middle-class standards? Math? The ability to read? People argue effectively all the time that the SAT is not a fair judge of a student's merit, but to propose that it lends itself to a particular race is nothing short of ignorance.

It takes only a basic knowledge of the



The Black Student Movement's original 22 demands, formed in 1968, are now displayed in Wilson Library.

history of United States politics to know and understand the phrases “separate but equal” and “separate is inherently unequal.” The two split time over the past century, the latter coming in the last half, as the federal judicial standard by which the government dealt with racially segregated entities. The first, of course, was a racist defense of the power to segregate whites and blacks, while the second was a revolutionary decision in a case argued by revered black civil rights leader Thurgood Marshall, one that made it unconstitutional to legally enforce segregation.

Today the BSM makes 22 demands of the University that leave one wondering whether Marshall would cringe at such blatant violations of his case’s famous tag-line.

The BSM failed to respond to an interview request, but President Renae McPherson told *The Black Ink* in their first issue that the organization “offers a voice that otherwise may not be heard. It forces the University to confront diversity and equality.”

It is evident, however, that their official stance does nothing but tear down the efforts toward equality by those black leaders that came before them. That “separate is inherently unequal” ought to apply not only to public facilities, but to public money, public judicial systems, and the rest. It ought to be unacceptable to even suggest that the University

have different people spend the money collected from different races, and different people punish offenders from different races.

These demands transcend affirmative action; they are no longer forcing equality of results using unequal standards to achieve it. They are demanding inequality of results; they are asking for the university to label them as a separate population, one that, by definition, would be “unequal.”

It is likely that many of the BSM do not share in this radicalism, but to have such ideals so openly espoused on campus is dangerous to the intellectual atmosphere, and easily hinders the goal of the university to move toward being race-blind. Even if the black population is not cooperatively actively seeking these goals, a population of students taught that these goals are legitimate instills the wrong attitude about race in our society. At a time when many black leaders are anxious to forget the doctrine of victimology, these demands do nothing but perpetuate it and have black students at this university eyeing nothing but special treatment and reparations, and it is for this reason the BSM needs to restart, refocus, and have them repealed.

Bryan Weynand is a freshman political science and religious studies major from Charlotte, North Carolina. Bryan’s most recent article explored Kwanzaa. Contact him at bweynand@email.unc.edu.

A foreign exchange program will be established in which students go to Canada and learn about the culture of average white males.

Summer reading will be determined by the Carolina Review. This summer’s reading: Here’s Where I Stand by Jesse Helms.

Mandatory freshmen attendance at a year-long seminar on conservative thought, taught by Review editor Brian Sopp, shall be enforced.

The Carolina Review wants a pet elephant.

Ann Coulter will be put in charge of the women’s studies department.

Money earned from selling condoms out of the vending machines will be used to distribute free barbecue sandwiches in the Pit on Wednesdays, celebrating hump day.

The Carolina Review would like its own executive office building with printing presses.

There shall be the original copy of the United States Constitution in the office; also facilities for keeping of the pet elephant.

The office shall have a refrigerator stocked with glass bottles of Coca-Cola Classic.

Nearby will be the Wayne LaPierre Outdoor Center in which students may practice target shooting.

Scholarships will be awarded to average, middle-class, 5’7”-5’11” males.

All student fees from average, white, middle-class students shall be redirected to the Carolina Review to be distributed and used at our discretion.

Carolina Review editor Fitz E. Barringer would like a private jet, at least a 757, with flying lessons, or John Travolta as the pilot.

The Carolina Review demands that there be more tolerance for all people, no matter their color, religion, or political affiliation.

The Ethics of Stem-Cell Research

By Ashley Wall

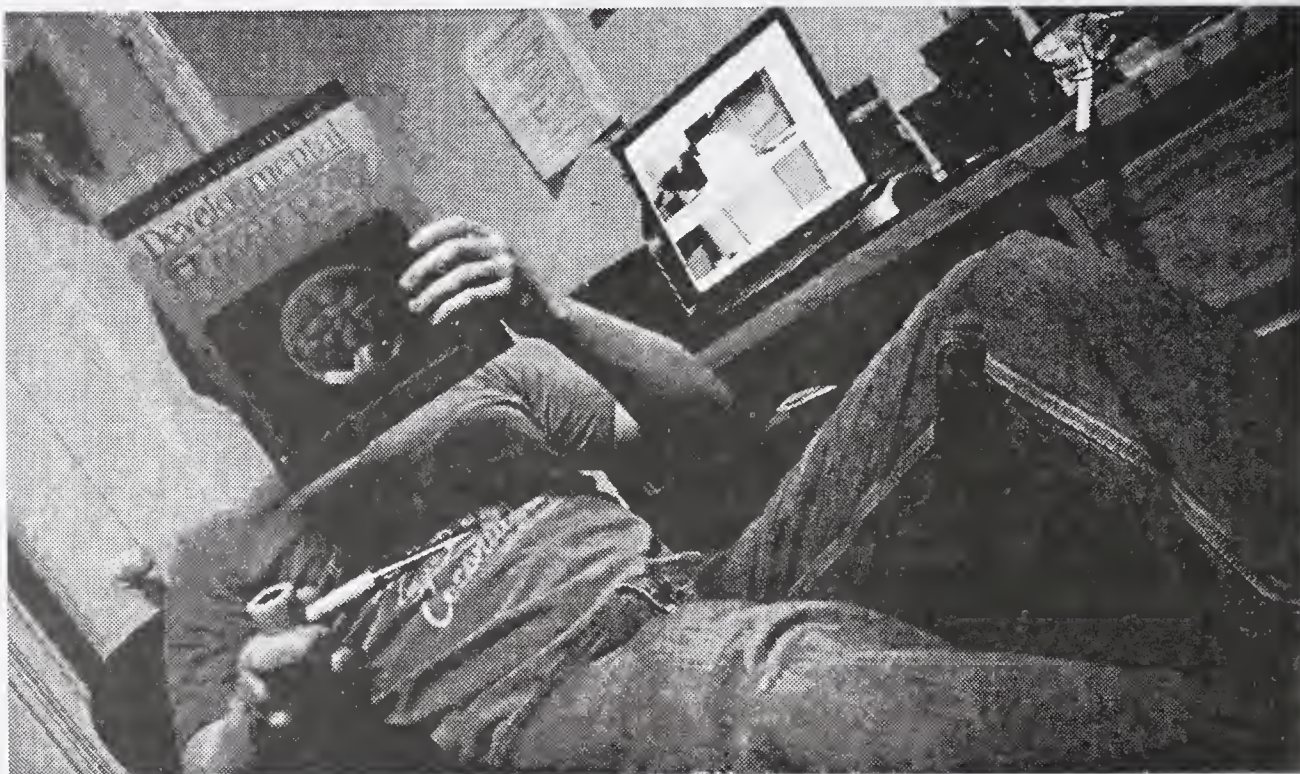
The rather sensitive subject of the ethics of embryonic stem cell research was discussed by a panel of experts on Monday Jan. 22 in the Student Union Auditorium. The seemingly diverse panel, which ranged in form from a research associate and Newman Catholic Center representative to a graduate student of philosophy, was what one can only assume to be an attempt to provide various viewpoints on the ethics of embryonic stem cell research by the sponsors—UNC Parr Center for Ethics, StemGroup and UNC Student Congress.

Yet the attempt at true variation failed—only two of the six panel members argued against human embryonic stem cell research, though most of the issues were generally covered by a wide variety of arguments, the premises of which ranged in subject from Nazi Germany to the war in Iraq.

The discussion was introduced by James Oh, the Chair of StemGroup (a student group founded in 2006 dedicated to providing a forum of discussion for the issues surrounding embryonic stem cell use), who claimed that discussion of the topic of stem cell research is an important learning experience as many people do not know the facts surrounding the issue.

"This event is for people of all walks of life," Oh said, noting the diverse audience, though a third left during the question-and-answer portion of the event.

Panel members were introduced by Colby Day, the moderator and co-chair of StemGroup, and asked to address the question of ethics in stem cell research. Emily Russell, a freshman at UNC with Type I diabetes, began the discussion by sharing her childhood illness experiences. Gaining the sympathy of the audience, she talked of her potential death by



Tyler Hood relaxes in his dorm room with his corncob pipe while he brushes up on stem cells. Stem-cell research is fast becoming a controversial topic in science.

kidney failure and other malfunctions associated with diabetes and explained her belief that stem cell research could one day bring a cure for her disease.

"I am a living, breathing person," she said. "I have thoughts...I have memories."

She then contrasted her own life with what she believes is an embryo.

"An embryo is a ball of cells," she concluded. "It can't think. It can't feel."

One might have cause to wonder if the placement of Russell's emotional story was at all strategic. A panelist certainly would not want to have to follow such an argument, if not for any other reason other than to avoid looking like a jerk.

Yet, who went next? Patrick O'Connell, a representative of the Newman Catholic Center and physician with Duke Health, who held one of the two conservative positions of the night. Coincidence? Probably not, considering the liberal attitude of UNC's campus in

general.

O'Connell's argument had three parts based on human dignity, human rights and love of others as opposed to the use of another a human as a tool. Human dignity, he started, is inherent to who we are as human beings. From a religious standpoint, we are made in a divine image, and human dignity is a stamp of that image. Our actions then, he said, must be in accord with that human dignity.

"I can never use you or another person to accommodate my ends," he said.

O'Connell concluded that obtaining human cells and thereby destroying potential for human life violates a right to exist and inherent human dignity. When an embryo is used as a tool for research, it is an action that O'Connell considers to be an "attitude of use, rather than of love."

Parr Center for Ethics Fellow and UNC Professor of Biology Larry Gilbert took a pro-embryonic stem cell research stance and used the sympathy elicited by

Emily's illness to assist his argument, saying stem cell research may cure many of the diseases she had mentioned.

He gave liberal advice as to how the issue might be solved.

"How do we resolve this?" he asked. "I think one way is to let the people speak, and I really think they spoke at the last election."

Gilbert pointed out that there is no substitute for embryonic stem cells in terms of their ability to manipulate any tissue in the body. He used an efficiency argument, saying that most blastocytes (a group of pluripotent cells of which the inner mass goes on to form an embryo) are wasted due to the destruction of large numbers of surplus embryos unused in vitro fertilization that could alternatively be used for stem cell research.

He also said the United States cannot compete with other researchers in other parts of the world because of the ban.

"What it means is that the great discoveries are going to be made elsewhere unless we change," he said.

David Six, a representative of the Newman Catholic Center and research associate at Duke Medical Center, disagreed. Because the ethical codes for human embryonic stem cell research are so complex, he said, other avenues of stem cell research such as adult stem cell and non-human embryonic stem cell research, both of which have made major gains in the medical field, should be pursued as alternatives.

Six insisted that this alternative research may prove to be safer than human embryonic stem cell research due to instances such as the tendency of embryonic stem cells to create tumors.

"Such research cannot ever be morally acceptable," he said.

But Suzanne Kirby, UNC professor

of pathology and laboratory medicine and member of UNC Stem Cell Interest Group, declared that adult stem cells do not have the potential that embryonic stem cells do.

Arguing specifically against the assertion that the cells used in embryonic stem cell research are representative of human life, Adam Cureton, a graduate student in philosophy at UNC, thought it difficult to understand how a group of 100-200 cells can possess moral standards.

He also posed a question asking if one would choose to save either an 8-year old-child or 100 embryonic cells in a fire.

"In my view," he said, "[embryonic stem cell research] is not only morally acceptable, but morally required as well."

Most of the heat of the discussion took place during the rebuttal over the question of where human life begins. O'Connell at one point referred to Cureton's argument as "specious," while Cureton related that he would get an "F" in his philosophy class if his argument were committed to slavery and Nazism, which were premises of O'Connell's argument.

The panelists agreed to disagree by the end of the discussion. Each panelist acknowledged that the central question involving the ethics of embryonic stem cell research is simply, or rather not-so-simply, 'where does human life begin?'

Despite the gravity of the question, everyone laughed when Gilbert answered, "when the children leave and the dog dies."

Ashley Wall is a junior English and political science major from Siloam, North Carolina. Ashley's most recent article investigated historical ignorance in the United States. Contact her at walla@email.unc.edu.

TIMELINE: STEM-CELL RESEARCH

Stem cells are unique among cells because they have the ability to regenerate themselves and transform into new forms. Scientists believe stem cells could be the key to unlocking cures for certain illnesses like Parkinson's Disease, leukemia, and other forms of cancer. Stem-cell research has sparked a backlash from some, however, who believe the destruction of human embryos violates human life.

1960s

The possibility of human stem-cell research grows out of the work of Canadian scientists Ernest McCulloch and James Till.

1963

Scientists discover self-renewing stem cells in mouse bone marrow.

1978

Stem cells are discovered in the blood of human umbilical cords. Later, scientists would store this blood to use in research.

1995

President Bill Clinton signs the Dickey Amendment into law. This bill prohibits federal money from funding stem-cell research in which human embryos would be created or destroyed.

2004

Voters in California approve Proposition 71, which provides \$3 billion in state funding for stem-cell research on human embryos.

2006

President George W. Bush vetoes a bill that would have reversed the Clinton-era ban on embryonic stem-cell research. It remains Bush's only veto.

The People's Ticket Policy

How UNC's New Ticket Distribution System Exhibits Echoes of Communism

By Bryan Weynand

It should have been no surprise when I opened the *Daily Tar Heel* for the first time in nearly a month and found another letter to the editor regarding the new basketball ticket distribution policy. I'm sure Clint Gwaltney and others in the office who created the fiasco thought a month off for Christmas would give the fury a chance to subside. Or, at the very least, students would start to get sick of it.

But not us. Our frustratingly obstinate zeal for what we believe in when it comes to basketball is what makes us Tar Heels, and we were not about to give up the fight, despite the repetitive arguments and persistent disinterest in serving us displayed by Gwaltney and friends.

And why would we? This particular forum letter was a fresh reminder of the still present problem in more ways than one in that it led with the deafening cry of the policy supporters: that the new distribution is "fairer for all students."

We've all heard this before, and we've also heard the standard rebuttals. But one question hasn't yet surfaced: Why are we surprised? The decision to

reconstruct the distribution system fits so perfectly within the prevalent ideologies on this campus that it's astounding it hasn't yet been brought sharply into focus.

The ideals behind the allegedly "fair" ticket policy reek of the egalitarian and utilitarian mindset that is brought to the decision-making table in academics across the country. Once upon a time, students had to be physically present to sign up to compete for the scarce resource that are men's basketball tickets. Now, it's done with the click of a mouse wherever one can find a computer. Naturally the consequence is that more people participate; those who prioritized being a basketball spectator below whatever else they were doing during the bracelet distributions are now in.

Sounds fairer. But is fair, in that sense of the word, really what we want? Karl Marx thought he was theorizing on a perfectly fair society, yet history showed him and his followers that sometimes "fair" just doesn't work, and both the ticket policy and its effects correspond closely with those of Marx's communism.

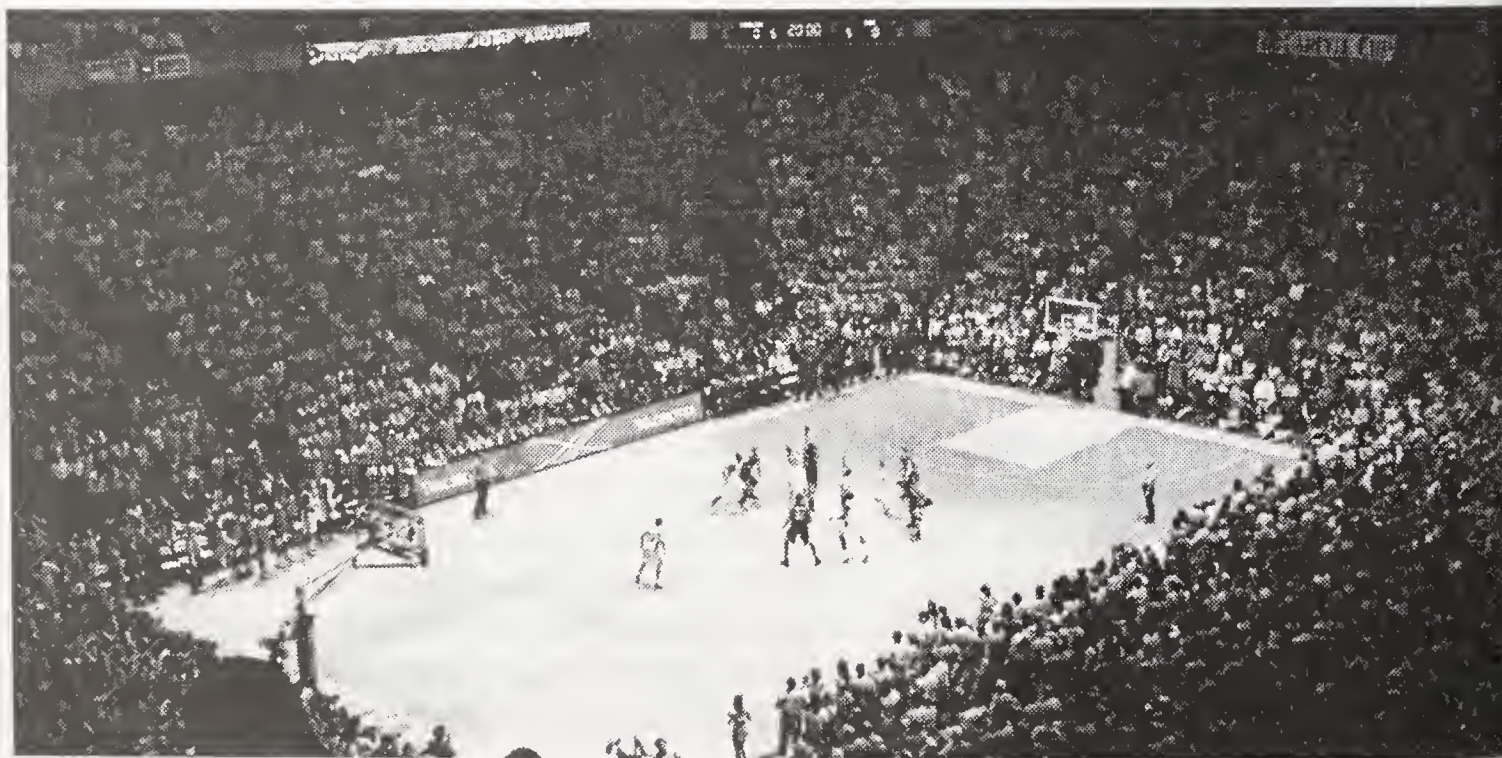
Communism is about punishing the few to accommodate the many, which is precisely what this new policy intends to do. Communism de-emphasizes the role of hard work in providing for an adequate lifestyle, while the ticket policy effectively removes any effort required in obtaining such as prized resource. Imagine if Roy Williams took the same approach to assembling our basketball team.

The success of our basketball program and the size of our University make attending basketball games nothing less than a privilege; it cannot be a right.

Moreover, the fact that the atmosphere at games can contribute to the success of our hard-working team demonstrates that the team *deserves* that the hardest-working fans be there to support them. Fair, therefore, isn't what spreads the benefits to the largest amount of people, and fair isn't what places all students on an inherent level playing field.

Fair is distributing basketball tickets on the merit system. Every student has the opportunity to make the time to prioritize basketball. It's unfortunate for those who choose not to.

The Carolina Tar Heels and Duke Blue Devils face off as a game between the basketball rivals gets underway at the Dean E. Smith Center. At Duke, students stand in line – and, occasionally sleep in tents – for the opportunity to see basketball games in Cameron Indoor Stadium. Carolina, meanwhile, has an online distribution system that awards tickets on a random basis.



Perhaps the worst result of the system is the effect of the infiltration of such ideologies into the fan base on the atmosphere at games and on the fan base itself. One shouldn't be shocked that we're starting to *regress*. Empty seats liberally dotted the student section behind the risers during the Jan. 10th game versus Virginia, and much of it was masked by students from the upper level moving down during the game. Upon hearing that it was a 9:00 p.m. game, many ticket-holding students stayed in and relaxed in front of the television.

Potentially damaging effects on the future remain to be seen, but it isn't difficult to comprehend that if students don't attach themselves to the program while at the University, they won't be attached when they are old enough to donate money.

Alumnus David Miller, a Ram's Club member and season ticket holder, cautioned that the future benefactors of the athletics program here at Carolina are the same ones that are currently only attending one or two basketball games a year. It becomes easy to envision a significantly smaller band of "die-hard" alumni willing to open their checkbooks for tickets in the future.

The new ticket policy is in much need of reconsideration, both in terms of how "fair" it truly is and the long-term malaise with which it might infect our basketball fans. Our fan base needs to be progressing, not regressing, and for that our students need the opportunity to pursue the tickets they desire with the fervor that their love for Carolina basketball instills in them.

It is now midseason, so the new ticket policy is no longer effectively new. It's in need of a name-change, and it seems to me a fitting one would be: The Marxist Ticket Policy.

Gwaltney's system is redistributing the honestly earned wealth that were the prized basketball seats, and enslaving our student body to a random chance lottery that rewards students for having done absolutely nothing.

I will therefore join just about every other passionate basketball fan on this campus, and demand that we need a change. And Mr. Gwaltney, let's have it now before it's too late.

Bryan Weynand is a freshman political science and religious studies major from Charlotte, North Carolina. Bryan's most recent article explored Kwanzaa. Contact him at bweynand@email.unc.edu.

GRAPHIC BY FITZ E. BARRINGER FOR CAROLINA REVIEW

blueheaven bluehell

the dean dome v. cameron

One solution to UNC's ticket woes would be to institute a merit-based system like the one employed at Duke University's Cameron Indoor Stadium. Duke does not give out tickets to its basketball games. Instead, students are allowed to queue for each game beginning one and a half hours before tip-off. In addition, Duke allows its students to camp outside Cameron for up to a month for tickets to the UNC game and another high profile match-up determined by the Student Government each year.

student tickets

For home ACC games, Duke and UNC both give just over 20% of their student bodies tickets to each game. While Duke students receive a similar allotment for non-conference games, Carolina students often end up with far fewer tickets when the Tar Heels take on a team outside the ACC.

Duke



21% Duke provides tickets for about 1 in 5 of its total student body including graduate students.

UNC



22% UNC's 6,000 student tickets for ACC basketball contests allows just over 1 in 5 students to attend the games.



11% When the Tar Heels take on non-conference opponents, less than 1 student in 10 is able to attend.

attendance

Despite grumbling towards UNC's new ticket policy, the bracelet system had problems as well. For the 2005-2006 season, for instance, UNC students filled over 90% of their allotted seats just twice in 17 games. Duke students, by contrast, regularly fill up the lower levels of Cameron Indoor Stadium.

UNC 2005-2006 Top Attendance...

UNC v. Duke
UNC v. Georgia Tech
UNC v. Boston College
UNC v. N.C. State
UNC v. Virginia

...and Bottom Attendance

UNC v. Santa Clara	73%
UNC v. Cleveland State	67%
UNC v. Davidson	54%
UNC v. UC Santa Barbara	47%
UNC v. UNC-Asheville	46%

Percentage based on number of students in attendance compared to student tickets allotted.

SOURCES: Carolina Athletic Association; Duke University; GoDuke.com; Wikipedia.org

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Women, Sex, and Feminism

By Taylor Stanford

The back cover says it all. We've been duped.

"The Politically Incorrect Guide to Women, Sex, and Feminism", by Carrie L. Lukas, is the latest in the Politically Incorrect Guide series and serves as a cultural myth-buster for the rhetoric pushed by women's studies courses and feminist organizations across the nation.

As college women, we've been taught to think that romance, men and motherhood are the shackles by which we are bound. And what's worse, it appears that the only key to these shackles lays in the feminist mantra that seems to seep from every crevice of campus.

The book starts with a brief explanation of one commonly overlooked fact: Men and women are different. Ambassador Faith Whittlesey put it nicely when she said "Remember, Ginger Rogers did everything Fred Astaire did, but backwards and in high heels." Though women are fully capable of doing the same things as men, there are certain biological differences, namely child-bearing, that separate men and women. Later in the book, Lukas makes the argument that women can't put off having children forever in exchange for a career.

She continues with a chapter called

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"Return to Romance." Lukas cites a study done by the Independent Women's Forum which sought to "study the attitudes and values of today's college women regarding sexuality, dating, courtship and marriage." The 18-month study came to what would appear to be culturally surprising conclusions. First, college women not only hold marriage as a high life

that in "rising above" this status, namely through casual sex, women have made it easier for men to disregard them afterward.

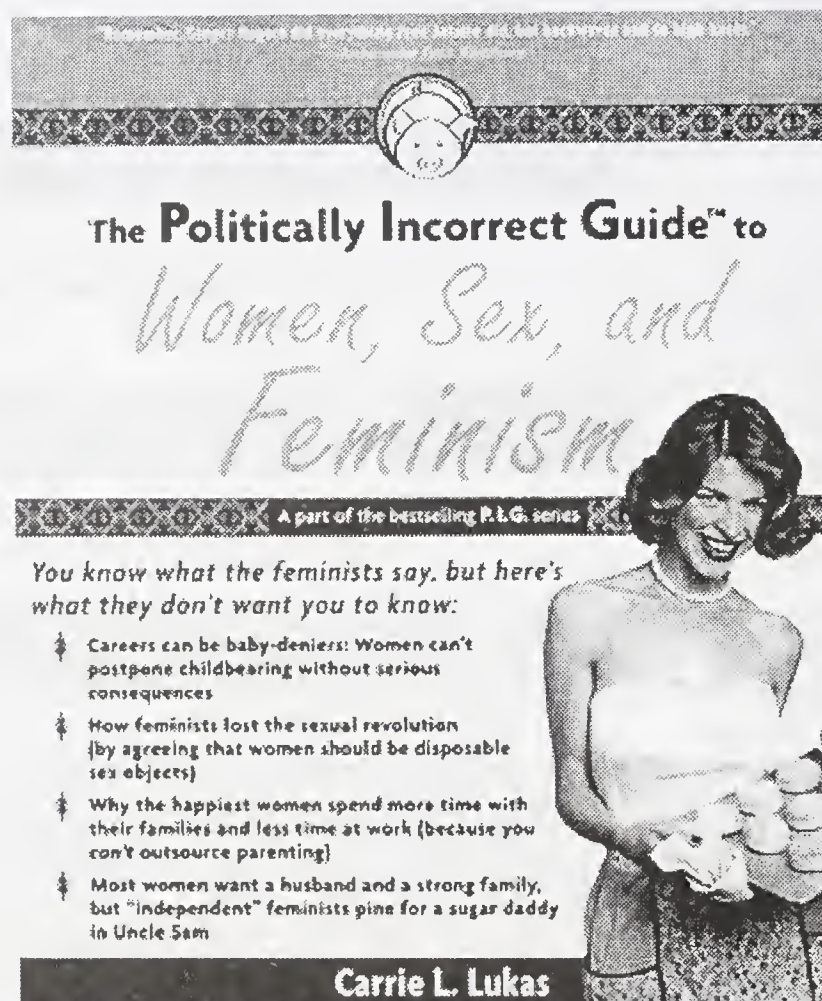
The study also found that the average college female on average had been asked on less than six actual dates during their college career. Instead, dating has been replaced with "hanging out and hooking up," which Lukas says reinforces the idea that men can simply use women for sex because the women's liberation movement has told them that casual sex is more acceptable than pursuing meaningful relationships.

The chapter "Marriage: Happier Ever After" delves into the effect media have on relationships in today's society. She argues that Hollywood's emphasis on weddings as opposed to lasting marriages facilitates the same mentality in real life. All too often, the glamour of the dress, extravagant reception and honeymoon overshadow the work that goes into making a marriage work. Though marriage takes a back burner to weddings, even Betty Friedan, famed feminist leader, Lukas shows that even she didn't buy into the idea that marriage is the enemy.

"I believe in marriage," Friedan says. "I think intimacy, bonding and families have values."

The hot-button issues of the feminist movement are undoubtedly women in the workplace and abortion. While the issue of abortion has been argued in every possible way, Lukas discusses working women and

(Continued on page 22)



goal, but 63 percent of the respondents to the survey said they would like to meet their future spouse in college.

But what's striking about this is the follow-up argument made in the chapter "Men Aren't the Enemy." The women's liberation movement, in seeking equality for women, also made men out to be the root of all inequality. Lukas argues

Conservatism Defined

By Brian Sopp

Conservatism is not a political party with a specific platform. Edwin Fuenner, president of the Heritage Foundation, wrote that "It is instead a broad social movement of diverse but reinforcing beliefs, gathering travelers on the same journey—pilgrims who argue over the topography of their promised land but move in the same direction."

The three strains of thought—libertarianism, traditionalism, and anti-communism—that made up the original coalition of conservative thought are represented by the trio of books that spawned the movement following WWII. It is these ideas that shape the movement still.

The Road to Serfdom, published in 1944 by Friedrich Hayek, was a warning against the risk at which liberty is put in socialistic democracies. It was an argument against the forces of collectivism. But it also defined an ideology. Hayek was one of a number of economists that made up "the Austrian School" of economics. For Ludwig von Mises, one of its founders, "the main issue is whether or not man should give away freedom, private initiative, and individual responsibility and surrender to the guardianship of a gigantic apparatus of compulsion and coercion, the socialist state." Hayek was a student of Mises. When Hayek moved to the University of Chicago in 1950, he helped establish "the Chicago school" at the University of Chicago. The Chicago school is an informal group of economists including Milton Friedman who believed that government spending should be limited to a small number of "public goods" and that everything else should be left to the market.

Although these limited government economists were mainly concerned about the economy, they wrote on other topics and established a broader philosophy that would now be called libertarianism; the idea that the primary function of government is to protect the freedom of the individual. In 1960 Hayek published an essay entitled, "Why I am not a Conservative," explaining how his free market ideology was really "liberal" because it advocated for liberty. Hayek claimed that it was only a matter of circumstance that libertarians and conservatives were allied at the time. While libertarians saw certain actions of the progressive movement as encroachments on liberty, conservatives saw them as undesirable changes. Hayek claimed that in a different time, conservatives could be an enemy to freedom as well.

While a doctoral student at St. Andrews University in Scotland in his late 20s, Russell Kirk began writing his dissertation on the great conservative British and American writers. This eventually turned into *The Conservative Mind*. By illustrating conservatism's lineage through thinkers such as Edmond Burke, John Adams, and John Calhoun, Kirk outlined principles that he believed would define the conservative credo. Among these principles was a belief in transcendent order, acknowledgment of the crucial link between liberty and private property, adherence to custom, and an awareness that change is not necessarily reform. Like libertarians, traditionalists saw freedom and limited government as central principles, but also believed that decisions should be guided by tradition and a belief in natural law, which is a belief that certain rights are inherent in



John Adams, the nation's second president, embodied conservative ideals.

human beings and are not granted by the government.

Finally, anti-communists were a major force in the rise of conservatism. In August 1948, Whittaker Chambers, an ex-communist and a senior editor at *Time*, told the House Un-American Activities Committee that one of his communist contacts in the 1930s had been a young State Department official named Alger Hiss. After liberal elites came to Hiss's defense and Hiss sued Chambers for libel, Chambers produced documentary proof that the two of them had spied for the Soviets in the 1930s. The Hiss affair deepened conservative hostility to the liberal establishment by forcing Americans to ask why Washington had turned so strongly against Chambers.

In *Witness*, Chambers wrote that "no feature of the Hiss Case is more obvious, or more troubling as history, than the jagged fissure, which it did not so much open as re- (Continued on page 22)

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their unique battle against time (and fertility) throughout much of her book. A little-known fact about having children: Women are at their most fertile in their early-to-mid twenties, which is typically the time right after college. However, according to Lukas, young women today have been conditioned to think that starting a family right after college is not only a bad personal decision, but the wrong decision for women everywhere.

Yet, as women spend more time in the workplace, they spend less time trying to start families, and when they finally decide to do so, many women have difficulty conceiving children.

"The fact is that a lot of women aren't aware of the facts of fertility," Lukas said in a recent interview. "They aren't aware that it declines after 27."

In another study by the Independent Women's Forum, researchers found that

over 40 percent of women who put off having children in exchange for careers regret it. Also, over half of these women said they struggled with conceiving.

Lukas also talks about the dangers of daycare as parents spend more time in the office than in the home. She recognizes the fact that many parents, especially single mothers, cannot afford to stay at home with children until they start school nor do they have family members who can watch children. But she also warns that turning responsibility of one's children over to those who are in the self-proclaimed "early childhood education" business. She cites studies that show children are at more of a risk for behavioral disorders, as well as attachment disorders the longer they stay in daycare.

Contrary to what many will say, Lukas is not advocating for women to stay at home, baby on the hip, slaving away

over a stove. Instead she gives women today the information they need to overcome the feminist agenda that has been deemed the "right way" for them to live.

Finally, someone is standing up and saying it's OK for women to be women instead of radical feminists. She's saying that it's OK for women to pursue romantic relationships instead of casual sex. She's saying that it's OK for women to start a family before starting a job. Instead of following the decisions made for them by women of the 1960s and 1970s, Lukas is simply saying that it's OK for women to make their own decisions – the decisions they feel are right for them.

➤ **On the Web** Carolina Review archives all of its book reviews. Read the staff's thoughts on conservative classics like *The Road to Serfdom* at our Web site. Its online at unc.edu/cr/archive/books/.

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need to be honest about what we can control, and not control, and remember our role as advocates, because hardly any literal power rests in our hands. I think students need to take student government seriously, and it is something that I am fighting for. I realize that this position can be used as a powerful symbol to reinvigorate student life, and it is something I am not afraid to try and do. I want to help make UNC more left hand friendly, and include all of those who have been alienated, silenced, disenfranchised, and ignored!

➤ **On the Web** Visit Jon Kite's Web site online at unc.edu/kite.

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veal, between the plain men and women of the nation, and those who affected to act, think and speak for them."

Not long after the founding of *National Review* in 1955, a magazine that tried to be a venue for all of these strains of conservatism, an idea called "fusionism" was developed by Frank S. Meyer. In 1962 Meyer, a contributor to *National Review* and an ex-communist who had been converted to conservative thinking after reading *The Road to Serfdom*, wrote *In Defense of Freedom*. In this book he argued that the differences between strains of conservatism could be reconciled and formed into a cohesive movement. Coined "fusionism" by his friend and philosophical adversary Brent Bozell, another contributor to *National Review*, Meyer's philosophy consisted of a wide range of individual liberty to choose (the paramount libertarian value) within an order that embodied reason and tradition (a traditional conservative value).

Within the *National Review* there were those such as Meyer and Buckley who supported the fusionist philosophy.

There were also strict traditionalists and strict libertarians who did not. But despite those who objected to fusionism, the *National Review* became a fusionist magazine. Within a single journal, all the conservative views were housed. They united around the common cause of protecting liberty—protecting liberty against the growth of government at home and the growth of communism abroad. And this is how the movement as a whole has been able to stay together, by finding a common cause. Years later, when neo-conservatism was born and the religious right became active, they found a home under the conservative umbrella because of a fusionist philosophy. Therefore, even today conservatism is not an ideology, but a principle of prudent politics centered around a belief in freedom, a reverence for tradition and virtue, and an irreverence towards the growth of government.

Brian Sopp is a senior journalism and political science major from Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

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elected?

Although basketball ticket policy does fall under the realm of the Carolina Athletic Association President, I have definite initiatives that I would bring to the CAA, Ticket Office and other interested parties to best represent student interests.

First of all, I would demonstrate student demand for group seating. I was really disappointed to not get to go to games this season with groups of my friends (or at all), as I had been able to do in the past. I will make this group seating an immediate priority in conversations with the Ticket Office in order to achieve this before the beginning of the next school year.

I would also institute a penalty system for students who waste their opportunities for attending games in the Dean Dome. I propose a strike system which will ensure that students are using their tickets or giving them away to other students who want to attend games. I also propose the creation of a ticket redistribution center, similar to the site which the CAA ran this year, so that all students can easily return their tickets or trade with other students—this is necessary if we are to have a penalty system. I will work to protect senior privilege in special UNC games. And finally, although I agree that all students “deserve” to see the Tar Heels play, it would be fair to ask students for a demonstration of minimal effort to show that they want to go to games. I propose a dual system through which students can demonstrate their intention of attending a game: first of all, through a flag system any student who wanted to see the Heels play would have to get a ‘flag’ removed at the beginning of the season, similar to how we all had to get a flag removed by our Advisors before registering for class (s freshman year). This is a minimally time-consuming activity that would not prevent anyone who wants to see the Tar Heels from attending a game. And secondly, I propose more frequent lottery registration—that is, that students should register for each game basketball game individually. In this way, students would be sure to only sign up for the games that

they would definitely be able to see.

Overall, in what ways do you feel that UNC is either succeeding or failing in its role as a public university?

I think that the University is succeeding in its role as a public university in most ways. It still provides a great education at a relatively affordable price, and beyond that, it offers a great experience to students. To me, UNC is the real deal—academics, athletics, school spirit and cool people and a fun atmosphere—and it serves the state exceptionally. I believe that UNC students are among the happiest in the nation.

But on other levels, there is much that UNC could and should do to improve in its role as a public U. Most importantly, it is absolutely critical that UNC continue to address and engage in dialogue about national phenomena which are mirrored on this proper campus. As a center for higher education, and an institution at which 28,000 students are spending some of their most socially and ideologically formative years—UNC is absolutely responsible for establishing respect towards all identities and for taking a stand on national or even international issues which affect our students and our communities. It is our moral duty to divest immediately from Sudan and to take a concrete stand against genocide. It is our responsibility to make sure that the UNC student body is as environmentally-savvy and -friendly as possible. And UNC must take a stand against violence and centralize resources for a sexual and relationship violence center on campus.

In order to be a top public university, UNC has to make several distinct changes and perhaps even embrace several paradigm shifts. We need to be on the cutting edge of technology and web-services, and we need to improve other services on campus (such as Career Services) to make sure that UNC students are absolutely prepared for life beyond college.

Less Serious Questions

What advice would you give to Coach Williams?

The only advice I would ever give to Coach Williams, is to keep doing his

thing! Man, I would like to get advice from Coach Williams!

Which barbeque sauce is better – tomato or vinegar base?

I like vinegar-based barbeque sauce, with a little bit of hot saucc—the way that the Barbeque Joint prepares their bbq.

What is your favorite (not necessarily most successful) pick-up line?

My favorite pick-up line is actually about a 10-minute story. So if you want to know, shoot me an email and I’d be happy to share it with you... haha!

Why should students vote for you?

I will serve students well this upcoming year. Above all, my strength is my platform. I have put HUNDREDS of hours into researching and compiling our platform, and my campaign team and I have come up with forty pages of ideas that we will bring to campus. I have met with administrators and student leaders, and gotten input and criticism of hundreds of students as we thought about what we would do to improve UNC, or how we would even approach the concept of ‘changing UNC.’ Please, please check out my website: www.unc.edu/evc, and let me know what you think of our ideas!

But besides this, I think that my personality and my diverse social networks have given me the capability of being your student body president. I have demonstrated leadership in many organizations on campus and I am familiar with what is going on across many communities—Greck, athletic, religious, cultural. I work well with both students and administrators, and I will make sure to constantly communicate my ideas to the student body so that they can offer their feedback and suggestions too. I love meeting people, I like making friends, I like bringing different groups together; I am enthusiastic about the job, and excited to work for and with all students across the entire campus.

Please get in touch with me if you have any comments or questions!

➤ **On the Web** Visit Eve Carson’s Web site online at unc.edu/eve.

(Fake) Interview with John Edwards

Since the founding of the Center on Poverty, Work and Opportunity, the former senator has been busy visiting major primary states to drum up support for his recently announced bid for the White House. He recently took time out of his schedule to “sit down” with the Carolina Review’s James Heilpern to talk about life, the campaign and what exactly he’s done to end poverty.



CR: Thanks so much for meeting with me Mr. Edwards. It's a real treat.

JE: The pleasure's all mine. And, please, call me John.

CR: Whatever you say, do you mind if we jump straight into the questions.

JE: Not at all. Fire away.

CR: 2004 must have been a tough year for you. You lost in the primaries, the general election, and as a result of your campaign, were unable to return to the Senate. Any regrets?

JE: Well, to be honest James, not really. I made some mistakes, but the 2004 election taught me a lot about presidential politics, and having been through this once before, my advice to anyone contemplating a run at the White House would be to focus less on being a good candidate and to think more about what you would actually do if elected to the Oval Office.

CR: I've heard you say that line a lot over the past few months. Isn't that kind of a risky strategy heading into the primaries?

JE: Well, let's face it. Compared to my competitors in both parties – I'm a pretty boring story. Hillary's a woman. Obama is black. Romney's a Mormon. They're underdogs – pioneers – and the media is going to eat that up. But, me? I'm just a white, Anglo-Saxon, protestant who went to law school and lives in the heart of suburbia. Somehow, I think that angle's already been done. Even McCain has a one-up on me . . . for some reason people think that POW status for five and a half years qualifies you as a “national hero.” Please . . .

CR: So do you even think you have a chance?

JE: Of course I have a chance. My party has worked

I have mounted an unsuccessful campaign for president and vice-president, and I gave up my seat in the Senate.

for decades to ensure that the intolerant character that has defined America for centuries doesn't just disappear. We're not ready for a black president. Pleeaaasse! And Hillary? Ewwww. Don't even get me started on the Mormons . . .

CR: So, basically, your strategy is to lie low?

JE: That's right. Lay low, stay out of the public eye, and allow my competitors' minority status to kill their campaigns. Come fall, I'll kiss a few babies, make a few speeches, and by New Hampshire, they'll be begging me to run.

CR: So what happens then? If elected, what would you do as president?

JE: How should I know? I'm just trying to make it through the primaries . . .

CR: *But I thought you said –*

JE: James, please, you didn't really buy that whole "Oval Office" line, did you? It's really just a heap jargon to fool the American public into thinking I'm more emotionally mature than my competition. My plan right now is to avoid specifics. If I don't make any campaign promises, I can't be held responsible down the road.

CR: *So your platform is . . . ?*

JE: Impressive diction, mostly, with strong appeals to reader's empathy, compassion and fear. I talk a good deal about poor people, too: They exist, and they sometimes struggle to buy food. Oh, and that I headed the impressive sounding Center on Poverty, Work and Opportunity at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

CR: *Let's talk about the Poverty Center for a moment. What all did you do there?*

JE: Made campaign speeches, of course. I traveled to key swing states like Iowa, Ohio and Nevada as an official representative of the university in order to reiterate my message of "Two Americas"

CR: *That's it?*

JE: ((slightly offended)) Of course not! On occasion, we also talked about the new and exciting research being done in the field.

CR: *Discover anything interesting?*

JE: You know what – I did. Studies in 2006 revealed that, on average, a poor person's standard of living is lower than members of the wealthy elite or even the middle class. We also found a strong correlation between poverty and a lack of monetary funds.

CR: ((momentarily stunned)) *So, what's the solution?*

JE: Easy, get out of Iraq!

CR: *I'm afraid I don't see the connection . . .*

JE: Of course you don't. You probably voted for Bush.

CR: *Well, yes but I hardly see how that is relevant at all.*

JE: Clearly you weren't paying attention during the mid-term elections. The war on Iraq affects everything and all of the world's problems can be blamed on two men: President Bush and Donald Rumsfeld.

CR: *All problems?*

JE: Yep . . . terrorism, turmoil in the Middle East, Hurricane Katrina –

CR: *Tooth decay?*

JE: Now you're thinking! The issue won us both houses of Congress, and I am firmly expecting it to stick us back in the White House as well.

CR: *So, going back to your long term plan (or lack thereof): If elected tomorrow, how many troops would you pull out of Iraq.*

JE: 40,000 to 50,000. Immediately.

CR: *You'd just pack up and leave? Isn't that giving up?*

JE: I like to think of it as a moral victory. Sure it may sound cowardly, but remember, it doesn't matter who wins or loses, it's how you play the game. We've given it four years now and, frankly, we've played pretty lousy. If Vietnam taught us anything, it was that some conflicts you just can't win. It's time to count our losses and head back home.

CR: *Yet your crusade for the poor – it's still legit?*

JE: I'm not sure I see your point . . .

CR: *Well, in his 1964 State of the Union address, President Lyndon B. Johnson*

declared war on poverty. Sixty-four years later, victory is still allusive. You've made it clear that class distinctions are still an issue in our country . . . a quagmire, if you will. But, after more than half a century isn't it time to count our losses and call it quits?

JE: ((uncomfortably silent)) Well we certainly need to change strategies. Get creative.

CR: *Care to offer some examples?*

JE: Well I think my life is a great example. I have already done the poor a great service during my tenure as a trial lawyer. I made a fortune suing doctors and surgeons for negligence and as a result –

CR: *Helped drive up health care costs?*

JE: EXACTLY! Without blood sucking lawyers like myself, most Americans would still be able to afford some form of health insurance. But, thanks to me, universal, government-sponsored health care is now a viable reality.

CR: *So all those lawsuits . . .*

JE: Were straight from my heart! My clients had to practically force me to take the millions. . . .

CR: *How generous . . . Shifting subjects a bit, how do you respond to criticisms that you lack the necessary political experience to serve in the Oval Office, particularly in this time of partisanship and war?*

JE: Well, personally, I think the criticism's unfounded. Let's be frank – we're going to lose the war in Iraq. You know it. I know it. Al Qaeda knows it. And when that day comes, America is going to need a leader well acquainted with defeat to teach our people how to handle failure with dignity and grace. Not to toot my own horn – but who's better qualified? In the past four years, I have mounted an unsuccessful campaign for president and vice president, and I gave up my seat in the Senate. Losing has become a way of life.

CR: *That's a talent few politicians are willing to claim. Where did you learn to fail with such class?*

JE: I went to State.

The Rub

BY JONATHAN TUGMAN

Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.

That's why it is my sincerest pleasure to introduce you, the conservative reader, to the Carolina Review's newest weapon to combat the rampant spread of liberalism.

I suppose first I should explain how this works.

First, you read the segment in the left column.

The blip in the right column is meant to support the point being made in the left column.

We make it a point only to make serious, legitimate arguments.

We're here to give you the official word.

Now, we at the CR recognize that there are lots of problems with today's world, starting with liberalism.

We would be doing the world a great injustice if we let this liberalism go unchecked, so we came up with this new weapon.

With it, we can rid the world of faulty thinking on issues like abortion and gun control.

We can also affect the flow of political thought on the UNC campus, since students are generally apathetic on political issues.

But it's not just American liberals who pose problems to the world. In fact, we have many, many far worse problems.

For instance, Fidel Castro has been a thorn in the side of the United States for nearly 50 years. That problem could soon be removed.

Denmark being a metaphor for UNC

The Blue Scare

By bashing liberals

Then the right column

Or contradict it, depending on how I'm feeling

And we use sarcasm

With no bias at all

And ending with liberalism

It's the ICBM of print media

OK with killing babies but not carrying guns

NOOOOOOOOOT

I'm lying, by the way

The CIA's latest assassination method: terminal cancer



This assumption is, of course, disregarding the New Year's Eve statement that Fidel's illness is "far from a lost battle."

But who will follow Fidel? Raul? We can't have that. He's communist too!

On a side note, why are communists considered red? They're extremist liberals, they should be blue too.

But it's not just the far left. The enraged maniacal dictators are worrisome, too. Like Kim Jong Il. I mean, the man asked Santa for nuclear weapons for Christmas.

It's a dangerous world out there, without a doubt. But whatever you do, don't panic. We're here to help.

With this new weapon, we can combat the spread of liberalism, the world's biggest enemy.

Ay, there's the rub.

"Far" = one month, tops

Note to self: Invade Cuba in one month

And asses as well

Instead, he got this other energy source called coal

See: Enraged maniacal dictators with nukes

The new McCarthyism

The Blue Scare

Paradigms & Principles

Miami to Celebrate Castro's Death

According to AP reports, the city of Miami is planning a celebration at the Orange Bowl whenever Fidel Castro dies. This may come as a surprise to some professors who laud Cuba's "leading" healthcare system and care for the poor, but the party will celebrate Castro's death, not his life. Ramon Saul Sanchez, leader of the Miami-based Democracy Movement organization, told the AP he is concerned about how the party will be perceived by people outside the Cuban exile community. "The notion of a big party, I think, should be removed from all this," Mr. Sanchez said. "Although everybody will be very happy that the dictator cannot continue to oppress us himself, I think everybody is still very sad because there are still prisons full of prisoners, many people executed, and families divided."

Bush, New Orleans, and the State of the Union

Senator Barack Obama was in New Orleans Jan. 29 participating in a field hearing on Katrina recovery efforts held by the Senate Homeland Security and Government Affairs Committee. He took the opportunity to criticize President Bush for not mentioning Katrina in the State of the Union Address. Maybe Obama was right. Maybe Bush should have exploited the tragedy for his own political ends. (See Obama, Edwards, et al.)

John Edwards Loves Real Estate

John Edwards finally sold his Georgetown mansion in late December, the night before he announced his presidential candidacy. He bought the house for \$3.8 million in 2002 and after 18 months on the market sold it for \$5.2 million. The Washington Post reported on Jan. 19 that Paul and Terry Klaassen were the new owners. The Klaassens, founders of Sunrise Senior Living, the nation's largest assisted-living housing chain for seniors, are under government inquiry in connection with accounting practices and stock options they exercised.

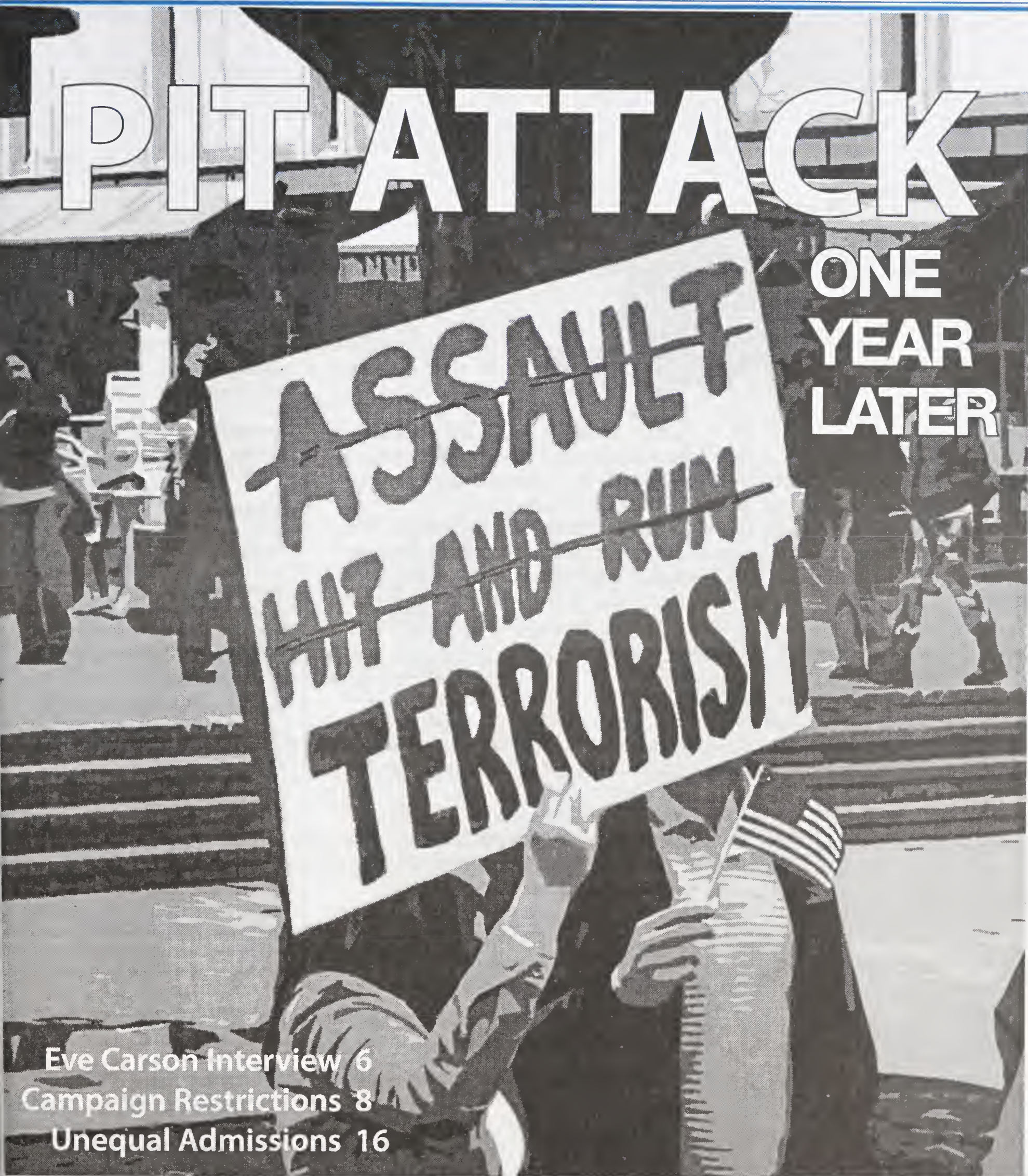
The money Edwards has made from this sale will cover the costs of his nearly-complete 100-acre estate outside Chapel Hill. The New York Post reported that the 10,700-square-foot main mansion will cost \$3.1 million. A two-story, 6,366-square-foot mini-mansion for his daughter will cost \$570,000, while a smaller, \$193,000 building will have 2,817 square feet. Edwards is also building a \$30,000 pool house.

Maybe there are three Americas.

Another Year with Roe

Jan. 22 marked the 34th anniversary of the Roe v. Wade decision. So that this date would not go unnoticed, we would like to put it into perspective for our readers: Since the Roe decision, 46 million babies have been legally aborted in the United States. About 1.5 million of those have occurred since Jan. 1, 2006. About 4,000 babies will be aborted in the US the day you read this.

Carolina Review



PIT ATTACK

ONE
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LATER

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FROM THE EDITORS

Dear Readers,

One year after Mohammed Taheri-Azar's attack on the Pit, it is sobering to think that Carolina's only physical protection from a similar act of terror are the metallic three-foot poles known as bollards that guard the entrances to campus. These retractable rods – small in size, unassuming in appearance – that dot the roads and pathways from Davis Library to the Bell Tower and Memorial Hall are the last line of defense for the thousands of students, faculty, and workers who come to the University each day.

Thankfully, a first line of defense is thousands of miles away in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other countries in the Middle East. Each day, over 150,000 American soldiers put their



lives at risk to defend American civilians at home by fighting in terror's breeding grounds abroad. These soldiers, whose mission is often criticized in the press and derided on television talk shows, are vital to America's safety and continued freedom.

As Carolina learned on March 3, 2006, terrorism is difficult to prevent. When a terrorist boards a plane, constructs a bomb, or, in Taheri-Azar's case, rents a car, it is essentially too late to avert the attack. Airborne U.S. Marshals, bomb-sniffing dogs, and bollards can only do so much to stop an enemy intent on killing. By seeking out the root of terror in the Middle East, however, the United States military can disrupt and destroy terrorist activity before it has the opportunity to reach American soil.

No doubt, taking the initiative against terror comes with a high price. American forces currently face chaos in Iraq, military expenditures have spiked, and some Middle Eastern governments have become increasingly reluctant to cooperate with the United States. Worse, the American military cannot prevent every terrorist from entering American soil. Taheri-Azar, for example, lived nearly his whole life in the United States before carrying out his attack.

Yet the War on Terror's cost cannot compare with the consequences of withdrawing American soldiers from the Middle East. Terrorists want to destroy the United States not because American forces occupy the Middle East, but because the United States – its freedoms, its culture, its values – represents a 'great Satan' in radical Muslim thought.

Pulling back from the front lines will not curb terrorist activity, Leftist arguments to the contrary. Instead, America will expose itself to an energized enemy, eager to exploit our vulnerabilities at home. Without a presence in the Middle East, America's margin for error will shrink from the streets of Baghdad to our shores, cities and hometowns. We will have invited the enemy to our gates.

And in Chapel Hill, at least, only bollards will stand in terror's way.

Sincerely,
Fitz, Brian, and Taylor

CAROLINA REVIEW

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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NEW BLOG DESIGN

Carolina Review's Blog is now new and improved. Featuring the same design as our Web site, the blog is now even easier to navigate. Check it out online at unc.edu/cr/.

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Now it is even easier to explore Carolina Review's back issues. Every issue from 1999 to 2006 is online and available for download at unc.edu/cr/archive/.

COVER Students stage a protest in the Pit three days after Mohammed Taheri-Azar struck nine people in what he claimed was an act of terrorism.

ARTIST'S CORNER

Ode to the Bollards

Oh, bollards!

Thine corroded steel exterior

And haphazard stance

Do thwart danger

Like Oedipus outwitting the sphinx.

Beacons of protection,

Standards of safety,

Your iron stare arresting intruders

In their tire tracks,

I see you 'round Lenoir,

Chillin' with the maintenance men,

Or standing sentinel

Beside fair Carroll.

Oh, but if you fall—never fear!

How quaintly affixed

To your bulky form,

A sticker, with an 800 number to call.

To you, oh bollards,

I give many erudite thanks,

For your fortitude and vigor

In the face of threat,

For your presence like a sentry

When chaos may erupt

And terror allow the passage

Of vehicles into the Pit.

— Laura DeMaria

Join UNC's Undergraduate Honor Court

Are you interested in promoting Honor and Integrity on our campus? Do you want to be part of an organization that makes a real difference in students' lives? If so, consider applying to become a member of the UNC Undergraduate Honor Court.

As an Honor Court member, you will be responsible for hearing cases of students accused of violating the Honor Code. You and your fellow members will make difficult decisions that can greatly affect an accused student's future. It is a large responsibility to bear, yet it is also a tremendously rewarding experience. You will be an integral part of one of the oldest, completely student-run Honor Systems in the country.

Info Session:

March 20th, Hanes Hall 02, 5:30-6:30 PM

March 21st, Hanes Hall 02, 5:30-6:30 PM

Open House for General Questions:

March 23rd, Honor Court Office Rm 3505 Union, 3:00-5:00 PM

Obtain Applications:

In Suite 3505 of the Student Union (Office of the Honor System)

Online at <http://honor.unc.edu>

Via e-mail request to Dan Cowan dtcowan@email.unc.edu

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Include your name, year in school, major, and hometown. Professors should include their department.

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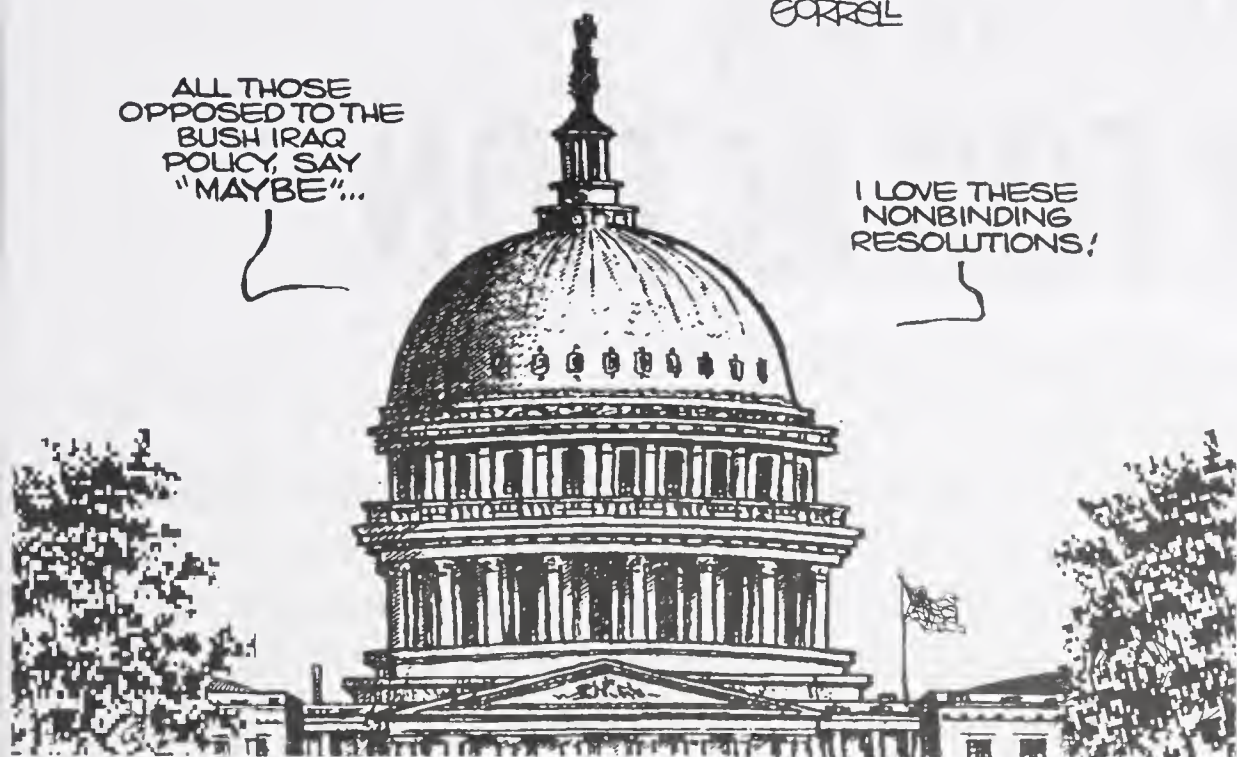
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VIEWPOINTS

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ALL THOSE
OPPOSED TO THE
BUSH IRAQ
POLICY, SAY
"MAYBE"...

I LOVE THESE
NONBINDING
RESOLUTIONS!



"A billion here and a billion there, and pretty soon you're talking real money."
— EVERETT DIRKSEN (R. ILL)

"When pride comes, then comes disgrace, but with humility comes wisdom."
— PROVERBS 11:2

"In my many years I have come to a conclusion that one useless man is a shame, two is a law firm, and three or more is a congress."
— JOHN ADAMS

"Death solves all problems. No man, no problem."
— JOSEPH STALIN

"A man without a vote is man without protection."
— LYNDON B. JOHNSON

"Don't go around saying the world owes you a living. The world owes you nothing. It was here first."
— MARK TWAIN

LARA LIBERAL, PROTECTING THE CHILDREN FROM EXPOSURE TO...



WHAT'S THIS ALL
ABOUT?

I'M ANNOUNCING
AN EXPLORATORY
COMMITTEE
FOR 2036.



"If the stars should appear but one night every thousand years how man would marvel and stare."
— RALPH WALDO EMERSON

"All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players. They have their exits and their entrances; And one man in his time plays many parts."
— WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S
AS YOU LIKE IT

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EVE CARSON READY FOR ACTION

By Bryan Weynand

The 2007 Student Body Presidential race witnessed a student government novice overcome two veterans in what was hardly a contested race for the campus's top student position. Even after a \$25 fine for illegally distributing her platform and being barred by the Black Student Movement from attending their forum threw two early roadblocks at her campaign, Eve Carson pressed forward and cruised to an easy victory, garnering 40 percent of the vote in a four-candidate race, and then carrying 55 percent in the runoff the following week. Her main competitor and opposition in the runoff, Nick Neptune, was a seasoned member of the Executive branch, and the third place finisher, Caroline Spencer had served in Student Congress, but the student body decidedly favored the self-proclaimed underdog Carson in granting her the opportunity to influence university policy at a time when salient issues such as tuition and the ticket policy are both taking turns against popular student opinion. Just two days after her victory I sat down with Eve to discuss these issues, her reflections on the election, and her vision for the upcoming year.

Q. What inspired you to run for Student Body President?

I guess my inspiration was a list of ideas I had been coming up with since freshman year and changes I was interested in making and also hearing my friends and acquaintances talk about things they would change if they could, and I always asked them the same question, "why don't you'll do that," and their answer was always, "I couldn't do it" or "It would never happen." I often respond to those things with a response of, "OK, you say we can't, we're going to do it right now. Let's get your stuff together; we're doing this right now." I put a lot of thought into it, and it was a huge decision to make, and it would obviously really affect my junior and potentially senior years. But I talk to some friends and thought about the team I would get together and thought about all the people I would like to see in student government, the sort of person who I think student government should be about, and should

be built around, and went from there.

Q. What was going through your mind right before the results of the runoff were announced?

I had no idea what was going to happen; it seemed like it was a pretty close race; there was a lot of support on either side. Mostly I just wanted it to be done with. I was like, "Let's fast-forward three minutes; I can't take this. It's too stressful."

Q. What do you think separated you from the other candidates, Nick Neptune in particular?

I think it really came down to preparation. He has many strengths, but I was very confident with the work we had put in before the campaign, and we really came into the campaign with a sense of purpose and a sense of focus of what we were going to do and what we were going to be all about. Also, we just had a team of great individuals. Mostly, though,

it just came down to our ideas. We approached the campaign with a different attitude, and I think from the outset we were the underdogs, so I think that might have made us work a little harder.

Q. Are there any planks from other candidate's platform that you will consider incorporating in to what you do as SBP?

In particular Jon Kite's focus on changing the feel of student government really affected me. I didn't really know what student government was about, and even through the campaign I learned a lot about how political student government is. It is student government, but it is [supposed to be] all about the students. It was funny how many things in Student Congress in particular are broken down along Democratic and Republican lines, and I don't really understand how the choices we are making at this level are partisan. I really want to incorporate some of his ideas as far as reaching out to students and

broadening the base of student government; that was very influential. And you know, as silly as I thought as it was during the campaign, Nick's focus on changing the top of End Zone into an Alpine [Bagel] type area, kind of a Jack Sprat type area, is a great idea; South Campus needs something like that. That's a perfect way of addressing late night dining options for students, for getting them a study area, and really bringing a social location to South Campus.

Q. What's the first thing you plan to work on in office?

The first thing I need to do is learn about the position completely with James; I had my first meeting with him today, and obviously filling cabinet positions is at the top of the list. From there I want to begin talking to the Board of Trustees about achieving a predictable tuition policy, hopefully in time for next year's students to make their commitment to UNC. Then I really want to get started on our technological and academic issues, which will take a lot of work and a lot of time, and fundraising for our big ideas.

Q. You mentioned the Board of Trustees; obviously most students are concerned about tuition and fairly disenchanting with the BOT. What makes you the right person to represent the student body in front of the Board, and how do you plan to approach tuition?

I think I have a very good understanding of the background of the tuition debate in terms of its history, and I am very pragmatic about tuition. I'm not for tuition decreases; if we lower tuition we are asking for a worse school. We have needs; we need to raise tuition. But I differ from the BOT in how the university can best meet those needs. So plan to approach it in a very pragmatic and research-oriented way, looking at how other schools with similar budgets and similar populations have approached the tuition debate in the past, looking at how southern private schools in particular have approached tuition because that's who we are losing students to. We are losing them to our peer institutions, and we are losing them to neighboring states.

I plan to approach with a tremendous focus on what UNC's long term needs are. Tuition is hard because everyone wants something very immediate, but this is not a light decision; it's probably the biggest decision that the BOT and SBP will be involved with in a year. It's going to take many meetings and many individual conversations, so I will be personally meeting with them, and I look forward to talking with them on an individual basis.

Q. How would you rate the effectiveness of the Allred administration, and is there any way in which you will specifically differ?

James' administration has done a great job; they are all so committed to what they've done, especially his cabinet; they've really put a lot of themselves into their jobs. However, my administration will definitely differ because all of his administration is student government people. I want the best of student government to stay around because we need their experience and we need their institutional knowledge, and I'm not saying I want all new people, but I want the best people on campus involved, whether or not they have been involved with student government. Hopefully we will get some creative, fresh people in there, so that will be one difference. Because of that we will have a lot of learning to do and a lot of catching up to do from the beginning. Also, my presidency will have a huge focus on outreach. James has started to do that with things like the tuition rally; he did a good job of reaching out to students, but we are going to try and take it one step further.

Q. About what plank on your platform do you personally feel most passionate?

Tuition is most important to deal with, but the ones I'm most excited about working on are the speaker series and the scholarship for juniors.

Q. What is the biggest perk to being Student Body President?

Well, parking space is nice, but I don't have a car, and basketball tickets are so awesome. But also, I'm doing

Dance Marathon tomorrow, which I'm scared about, but I will get to judge the athletics line dance, which is a definite perk. I'm afraid to say already the men's soccer team is going to win; I'm going to try and not be biased from the outset.

Q. Of course I have to ask about the ticket policy. What aspects of it you most concerned about, and what changes do you think are feasible?

The ticket policy will be totally revamped over the summer so it's possible to do a ton. Changing the group seating to achieve a better option is foremost on the ticket policy. After that there needs to be a penalty system for not using tickets, and there needs to be individual registration for games. We need to take a critical look at what other schools are doing for their ticket policies, and not even necessarily basketball schools. Football schools have experienced many difficulties satisfying the student need for tickets and satisfying it in a way that makes their alumni happy, too, which I think is at the root of a lot of UNC's ticket issues. So, I'm really looking forward to working with Clint Gwaltney and Colby Almond on this issue.

Q. You had several roadblocks on your campaign, a \$25 fine for distributing your platform early, not being allowed to participate in the BSM forum, what does it mean to come out victorious anyway?

Our campaign was really about staying positive, and as cheesy as that sounds, I'm really proud of how we ran our campaign. Except for an instance or two, we stayed so positive; I'm so thankful to my team for that. Those were major setbacks; we had two fines that were disappointing, and we got a lot of publicity for both of them. The BSM forum I really was disappointed with because I have BSM members on my campaign and that situation was handled in a way that I didn't really appreciate. But we tried to look at those as opportunities to get back on track and show people what our campaign was about. We were disappointed in not being able to do the BSM forum, so we had our own forum. *(Continued on page 19)*

Running in Chains

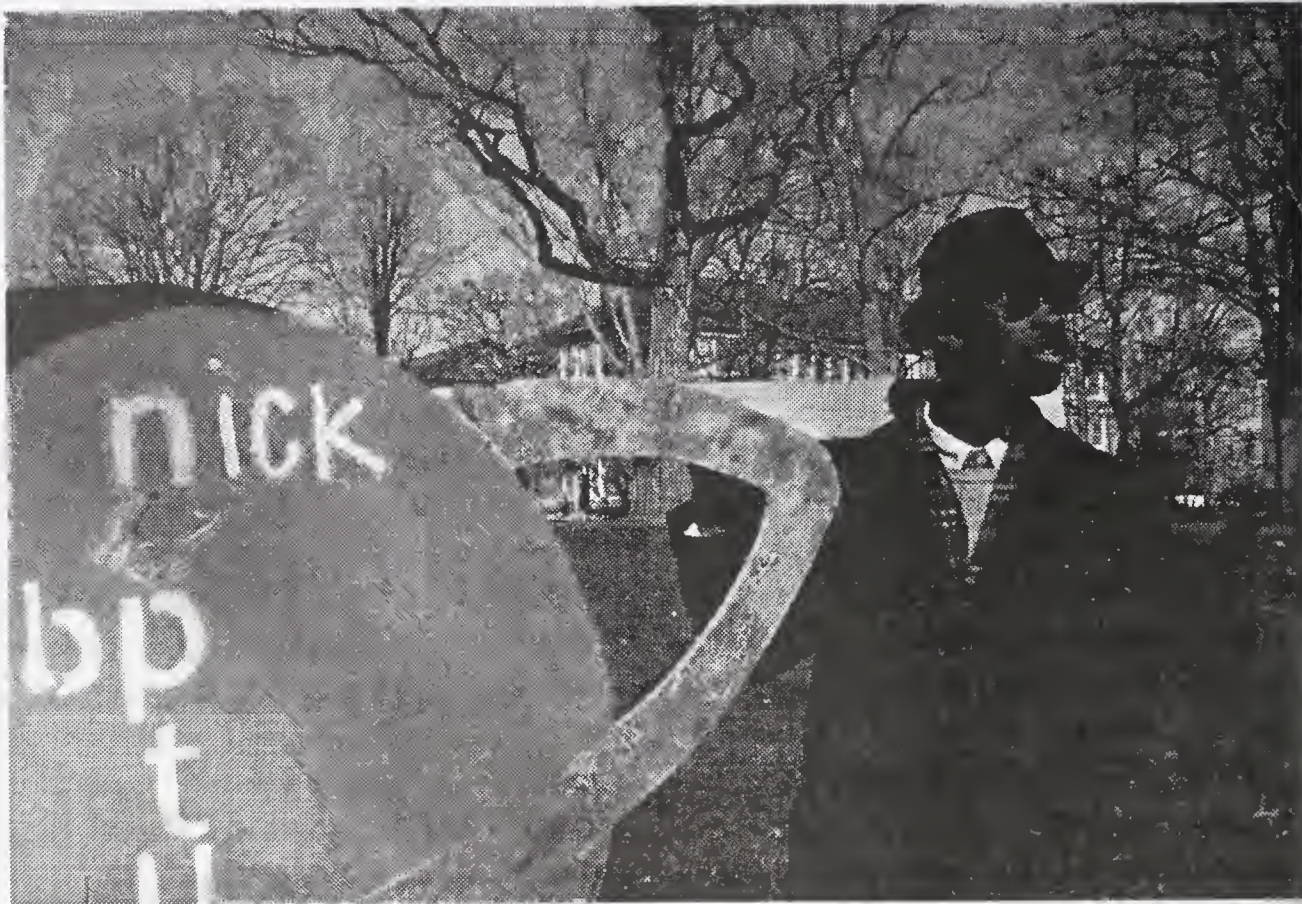
By Bryan Weynand

HOW CAMPAIGN RESTRICTIONS ARE CURBING CANDIDATES' CREATIVITY

With the student government campaign season at last concluded our student body can breathe a collective sigh of relief as we must no longer face the late night phone calls, door-knocking, campaign flyers, and A-frames that comprise the campus atmosphere every February. The candidates themselves, though, especially those who fell on the losing side of their races, are left to reflect on a month of strategizing and what could have been done differently to tilt the outcome in their favor. Thanks to guidelines provided by Student Congress, one of the trademarks of the experience has become ensuring that one's campaign does not get bogged down with convoluted campaign restrictions, violations of which could result in campaign fines.

"Things are outdated and complicated for the sake of being complicated," Student Body President elect Eve Carson said about the policies that provided her with two fines during her campaign, one of \$25. "Things don't have to be as difficult as they were."

Under the behemoth that is Title XI of the Student Code, candidates for office in student government find restrictions outlining precisely what, and importantly, when they can begin promoting their platforms. Wasting no time establishing the rigidity with which Congress regulates campaigns, the first line of the section dealing with candidate responsibilities strictly forbids any public promotion of a candidate prior to formally declaring candidacy, an action which cannot be



Former Student Body President candidate Nick Neptune stands with one of his campaign signs in Polk Place. While each candidate must design and build their own signs, the Student Code prevents candidates from spending their own money in the race.

made until 28 days before the election.

Several such baseline dates are enforced by the code, which vary, depending on the nature of the activity, from when private campaigning can begin (28 days prior to election) to public campaigning (21 days prior) to when materials can be used (14 days prior). Rep. Tyson Grinstead, a member of Student Congress from the off-campus district who also managed former Student Body President Candidate Caroline Spencer's campaign, said he supports the existence of such a baseline date so that everyone has the same starting point.

However, the barriers become burdensome in their specificity since the definition of private campaigning is 'informing students of their platform on a personal basis,' the interpretation being a

prohibition on speaking with more than one person at a time—a needless and impractical intrusion on free speech.

"I don't see where it gains or loses you votes; once you start using materials is when you start picking up votes," said Grinstead. "I support just having a date when everyone starts using materials, and if you want to tell five of your friends about you running for SBP, I don't think you should get fined."

Grinstead made a similar comment on the code's guidelines for how emails can be sent over listserves, including a ban on labeling them "urgent" in the subject line.

Such restrictions would never be tolerated on the federal level because they blatantly violate basic American freedoms. While Grinstead did not commit

Bryan Weynand is a freshman religious studies and political science major from Charlotte, North Carolina. Contact him at bweynand@email.unc.edu.

to an opinion on whether he felt the rules are a First Amendment breach, chairman of the Board of Elections Jim Brewer flatly asserted that they are not, and defended the policies for “leveling the playing field” in elections.

“I can understand how some people could think they could be inhibiting their desire to get their campaign strategy and ideas as soon as possible to the largest amount of people,” he said, “but I don’t think I would call them intrusive by any means.”

That inhibition of creativity is precisely what perturbs Grinstead about the policy. “It’s way too extreme. It doesn’t allow for creativity. There’s one thing to have a fair and balanced campaign, but to have one where you take away creativity hurts the electoral process.” Grinstead added that this hindrance on creativity limits candidates to certain types of campaigning and thus handicaps the election in favor of certain campaign skills.

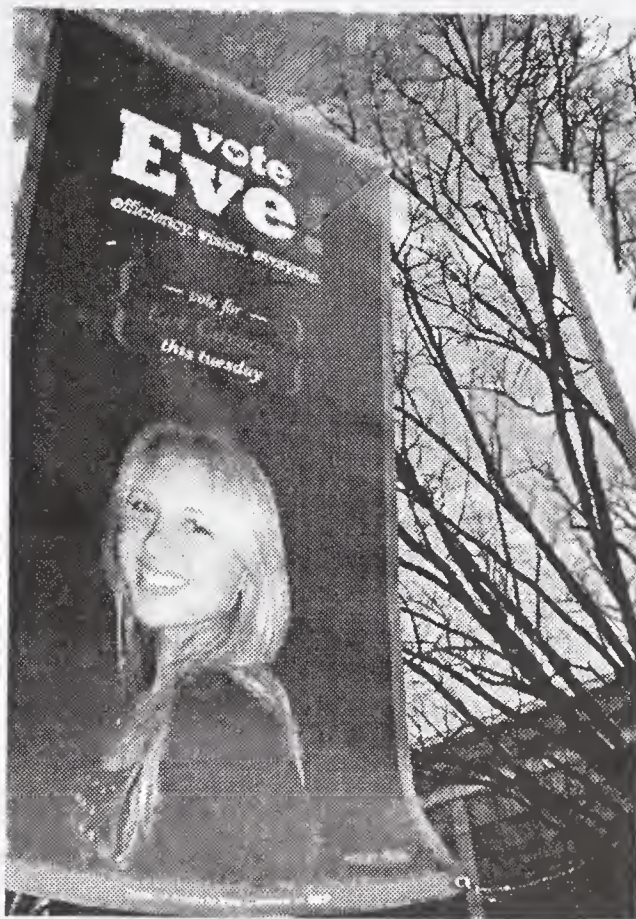
While the meticulous regulation of campaign tactics can at times seem trivial, the section of the code limiting campaign finance can have noticeable implications on the outcome of campaigns. Each office has a maximum dollar amount which they can legally spend on campaigning which will eventually be reimbursed to them with money from student fees—another attempt at making elections fair.

“The whole idea behind a financed election by student funds is that everyone can participate,” said Brewer. “It’s not somebody who maybe comes from an upper-income class to Carolina who has maybe \$2000 to spend on an SBP race against a Carolina Covenant student who’s just extremely happy to be here.”

For Grinstead one of the most problematic stipulations of the code is the requirement that funds donated to campaigns through endorsements from campus organizations count toward that personal spending limit. “When it comes to campaign finance reform like the McCain-Feingold Bill I think that’s intrusive on people being able to express their free speech and free will on who their candidates are,” he said. “If you take that down to a university level, say, a student gives \$5 to someone running for SBP, that has

negative effects, but it also has a lot of positive effects. It gets more people involved in the political process, which I think would increase turnout.”

Such instances could have dramatic influences on elections when instead of a personal donation of \$5 it is an organization such as the College Republicans, of which Grinstead is chairman, desiring to commit substantial funds to the campaign of an SBP candidate. Both the Col-



lege Republicans and Young Democrats offered endorsements for Spencer in the election, but Grinstead noted that with their funds being counted toward Spencer’s personal expenditure the effect of their endorsement is limited.

“The whole reasoning behind making sure any endorsements by student organizations are put on the candidate’s campaign financial statement is the same reasoning behind having it such that the playing field is level so anyone can run,” said Brewer. “It’s a fail-safe measure so that people aren’t penalized for being unpopular with the bigger organizations. While it may inhibit some of the student organizations’ ability to get involved, there are many other ways to get involved.”

All of this talk claiming the restrictions make elections more fair begs the question of whether it is even the role of Congress and the Board of Elections

to equalize candidates or to determine where they draw the line protecting candidate’s freedom to utilize their merits. A cap on personal expenditure levels the playing field; why proceed to limit the money candidates can raise through other means? One can view the problem as Brewer did, saying candidates who are not popular with organizations will get punished for it, or one can view it as rewarding those candidates who are.

Campus organizations represent particular interests of the student body, and they are thoughtful in choosing whom to endorse; the candidate who wins their favor has done so because of the merit of their candidacy. In Spencer’s case she received endorsements from the campus branches of both major political parties, but she managed to garner only 13% percent of the vote. Perhaps it was Spencer who was getting punished.

The damages inflicted on the electoral process by the finance restrictions and other regulations are evident in their stifling of creativity and in their obstruction of campus organizations from dedicating resources to the candidates whom they endorse. This notion that a governmental institution can tell its people how they can and cannot promote their candidacies has unfortunately already become acceptable at the federal level in the United States, but the Student Code at Chapel Hill stretches even those standards to an intolerable extent.

When Congress directs the Board of Elections to regulate points such as when, to whom, and what candidates can speak about, whether or not the legislation is advantageous to the process (arguable itself as can be seen) becomes irrelevant: liberties have been breached, and the protection of those liberties has to trump practicality.

In the recent past a measure was defeated in Student Congress that would have scaled back several campaign restrictions; hopefully in the coming term the new Congress will have different motives in mind and reconsider.

➤ **Share Your Opinion** Are the Student Code’s restrictions too strict? Answer on our Blog at unc.edu/cr

Taheri-Azar

One Year Later

By Taylor Stanford

It was a year ago this month that Mohammed Reza Taheri-Azar shook the University to its core. Around noon on March 3, Taheri-Azar, a recent graduate of UNC graduate in philosophy and religious studies, drove a rented silver Jeep Cherokee through the Pit, injuring nine people and raising questions of religion and terrorism across the country.

Police found letters and evidence of pre-meditation in his Carrboro apartment left there by Taheri-Azar himself. "If you want to know why I did it, go check my bed at my apartment," Taheri-Azar told authorities after he turned himself in only minutes after the attack.

He made it clear that his motive was to avenge the deaths of Muslims around the world. He later told police that had he been able to obtain a gun, he would have gone on a shooting rampage through campus instead of driving through the Pit at the busiest time of the day. According to the warrant application, he chose the car as a weapon because he could "run over things and keep going." He also told police that he was "disappointed" that the Pit wasn't more crowded.

When he was taken into custody, a knife and pepper spray were found in the front-seat of the Jeep, the *Charlotte Observer* reported.

The search of his apartment and in-depth investigations into the attack also revealed that he had been planning an attack for two years, though the *Observer* reported that this specific attack was planned about a few months before.

Afterward, everyone had an opinion of Taheri-Azar and

whether his actions should be labeled as an act of terrorism. The UNC College Republicans made national news when they held a rally in the Pit several days after the attack demanding the University call it an act of terrorism.

The University refused, with Chancellor James Moeser telling the *News and Observer* that labeling the act wasn't "the University's call."

In the days following the attack, Taheri-Azar was charged with 18 felony counts: nine counts of attempted first-degree murder, five counts of assault with a deadly weapon with the intent to cause serious injury and four counts of assault with a deadly weapon with the intent to kill.

In the early weeks of the case, Taheri-Azar made it clear that he was going to plead guilty to all 18 felony charges. He also refused his court-appointed counsel, claiming that he would represent himself.

"If Allah wills, I will plead guilty to all 18 charges currently against me, and I expect a life term in prison," he wrote in a letter to the *News and Observer*.

Taheri-Azar also told the court that he planned on representing himself, though he had little knowledge of the legal system.

"I'm very well versed in philosophy and I find simply by speaking the truth, which is not difficult for me to do, and that's what I intend to do before the court, your honor," Taheri-Azar told the court in June.

His plan of self-representation was soon abandoned, and he accepted James Williams as his attorney.

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Taheria-Azar gained access to the Pit because some of the protective bollards – the collapsible metal poles that guard access to the campus's interior – were lowered at the time of the attack. Since the incident, University officials have become more vigilant about ensuring that the bollards are raised.

His claims as to how he would plead contradicted the numerous letters he wrote to *The Daily Tar Heel*. He also used his letters to the DTH and other area media outlets as a way to explain his religion and the reasons he committed the attack.

When he appeared in court in late January, he pleaded not guilty to all counts.

The mild-mannered demeanor exhibited by Taheri-Azar throughout his previous court appearances was cast aside on March 5, 2007, when he again went before the judge. According to reports in the *Durham Herald-Sun*, Taheri-Azar was asked back to court concerning some letters he had written during his time in Raleigh's Central Prison, where he is being held in lieu of \$5.5 million bail. As he entered the courthouse, he reportedly made offensive gestures to the media gathered outside, and once inside, he began to harass Judge Ken Titus and criticize his lawyer. He was also heard as saying: "Everyone, I hate all Americans and all Jews. Death to Israel."

Williams soon asked the judge to have his client transferred from Central Prison to Dorothea Dix Hospital, the state's mental facility. Judge Titus agreed and soon after asked that Taheri-Azar be removed from the courtroom. As he exited, the *Herald-Sun* reports that he said "I hate you George W. Bush, all you [obscenity] Republicans."

In the days following the attack, the University community, police and the national media worked to find out who Taheri-Azar was and why he did what he did. Though camera crews and reporters flooded the Pit for several weeks after the attack, things eventually returned to normal.

Sophomore Kevin Garrett summed up the feeling around campus after more details about the attack and the events leading to it were released.

"There's a lot of crazy stuff going on, and I think that the whole situation really showed us that we're not in our own little world away from all of that," he said. "It surprises people, still. But I think that she shock has worn off, and it did so kind of quickly. It's not really in the forefront of peoples' minds anymore."

Junior Katie Baker says that it's not necessarily a bad thing that things settled down when they did.

"It didn't linger, and that's a good thing," she said. "Having it hang over our heads would just show that we can't get over things and come out stronger. If the debates were still going on as to whether it was terrorism, it would just further divide campus politics and direct undue criticism on Muslim students."

However, some still see it as an act of terrorism and feel that even a year later it should be labeled as such.

"When we look at what happened in New York and how it's shaped our culture, I think that you could say that the same thing has happened here," said senior Robert Austin. "An act of terrorism was committed at home. Anyone here considers this place to be a vital part of our lives, and to most, it seems as if the act was committed on sacred ground. And that's deplorable."

While walking beside Carroll Hall, Austin paused and physically touched upon perhaps the biggest reminder of the Pit attack and the affect it had on the University – the bollards.

Bollards are the steel barriers (Continued on page 13)

THE WAR ON TERROR'S VOCABULARY

BY KATHERINE LLOYD

Islam is divided into two major sects. The Sunnis, light grey, are the largest group, accounting for approximately 90 percent of the world's Muslims. The Shi'ites, dark grey, are far smaller but wield great power in Iran and, until recently, Iraq.

Taheri-Azar's act of violence brought issues of Islam, terrorism, and American involvement to the university table, and students began to understand how a campaign of terror fueled by religious belief could ultimately influence their lives. One would assume that UNC's students, more than those at other universities, would have an increased interest in and understanding of the war on terror as a result of their personal encounter with terror.

So what have we learned about terrorism since the attack in the pit? A simple survey of UNC students reveals, well, not much. "I feel like I've been taught what jihad means...but I can't remember," says one sophomore student. "Is that the pilgrimage? One of the eightfold pathways?" Another student commented on how shameful it is that Carolina students do not know more about the differences between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims – differences that have caused the majority of conflict in Iraq.

If you are one of the many still unfamiliar the war on terror's vocabulary, here is an introductory overview.



SUNNI: The largest branch of Islam, nearly ninety percent of the world's Muslims are Sunni. Followers believe that the leader of the caliphate, or Islamic federal government, must be elected. Over the course of history, Sunnis have historically maintained political power in Muslim states, often using this power to oppress members of the other major Islamic sect – the Shi'ites. Using religious arguments to back their prejudice, the Sunnis repressed Shi'ites for years. The Sunni leader Saddam Hussein was well known for his blatant hatred of Shi'ites in Iraq during his bloody regime, but Shi'ites now have the political upper hand in both Iraq and Iran, while Shi'a paramilitary organizations such as Hizballah in Lebanon grow in support. Once the bullies, Sunnis now fear that the Shi'ites they oppressed will use their power to quench their thirst for revenge.

SHI'ITE: Ten percent of the world's Muslims are Shi'ite. Followers of this sect believe that Muhammad's descendants, or Imams, are the true leaders of the faith. The disappearance of the 12th Imam, al-Mahdi, sparked the modern Shi'ite belief that al-Mahdi is hidden and will emerge again to reign in justice. Throughout history, Shi'ites have been oppressed by their Sunni leaders. Shi'ites were demoted to underclass status and prevented from joining the military or the bureaucracy. In Iraq, Saddam Hussein's rule only heightened the prejudice. After Saddam's fall, Sunnis and Shi'ites in Iraq joined forces in their attacks against the United States. However, a Sunni boycott of the 2005 election in Iraq yielded power to Shi'ites all too anxious to avenge their old resentments. By the time Sunnis were persuaded to participate in the December election of that same year, sectarian lines had been drawn and bloodshed was imminent. Iraqi political incompetence, Iranian interference, and retaliation by sectarian militia only add fuel to the ancient flame.

JIHAD: Sometimes referred to as the 6th pillar of Islam, and often wrongly translated as 'Holy War,' jihad has both violent and non-violent meanings. The term literally means struggle; struggle against one's soul or one's environment in the way of God in order to live a virtuous life. Jihad is more frequently used to describe the armed defense of Islam and the military action that is taken against non-Muslim enemies.

FATWA: A term used by non-Muslims when referring to the advocating of an extreme religious or political position, a fatwa is originally intended to deal with religious and mundane legal matters – however, there are some exceptional cases. Well known fatwas usually promote violence against an individual, although the most famous was Bin Laden's 1996 fatwa, calling Muslims to fight against Americans and titled 'Declaration of War against the Americans Occupying the Land of the Two Holy Places.' Fatwas of execution have also been issued against critics of Islam; another fatwa was issued ordering the destruction of ancient Egyptian artifacts.



All bollards now include a telephone number for people to call in the event that the bollard is lowered. While permanent barriers might be more secure, the University needs retractable bollards so that construction equipment and emergency vehicles can gain access to the campus.

(Continued from page 11) located in the middle of the large sidewalks around campus. On March 3, 2006, the bollards between the Undergraduate and Wilson libraries were down. So were the ones between Lenoir Dining Hall and Davis Library. Had they been up, people argued, Taheri-Azar would not have been able to drive through the Pit.

After the attack, the University reportedly considered installing vehicle barriers of some sort around the Pit to prevent future attacks. And as the months progressed, more and more bollards were installed around campus. There is even a number for people to call if they see one down posted at the bottom of each bollard.

It's when the bollards are down that people become concerned. With the increased construction around campus, they are frequently down to allow trucks and vans to pass by. Even when they are up, however, the threat of a vehicle being able to drive through campus is not completely negated.

The newest set of bollards, erected between Carroll and Hanes Halls have been painted bright yellow to catch peoples' attention. But there is still ample space between the last bollard and Carroll Hall to allow most vehicles to pass with ease, bringing to light the question as to whether they're actually fulfilling their purpose.

For security reasons, the UNC Department of Public Safety would not comment on the safety measures taken by their administrators and officers as a result of the attack.

Regardless of if it will ever officially be labeled terrorism or whether there is a fail-safe way to prevent every act of violence on campus, the attack on March 3, 2006 illustrated the ever-existing divide between religious and political beliefs in today's world. The media report on attacks in the Middle East every day, and while the one in the Pit was committed with the same intentions, it forever changed the image of the conflict in the minds of those who were here that day. Everyone who was on campus that day remembers where they were when they heard of the attack. We all remember that sense of urgency to make sure our friends were safe. And we all remember our reactions, whether they were of dismay, anger, confusion or sadness.

"Most people were just shocked that it was somebody from here," Garrett said. "I think that really hit home."

➤ **One Year Ago** Carolina Review provided extensive coverage of Taheri-Azar's Pit attack in our March 2006 issue. The attack stunned the campus community and raised questions about terror and safety. Read our comments on the attack on our Web site or download the full issue in PDF. It's online at unc.edu/cr.

Keeping the Dream Alive

By Ashley Wall

In a matter of two to three days, the number of black deaths by abortion surpasses the total number of black deaths caused by lynching from 1882-1968 in the United States. The lives of 13 million blacks have been terminated in abortion since 1973, and in the United States, 1,452 blacks are aborted out of the 4,000 performed daily.

Sponsored by Carolina Students for Life, Dr. Alveda C. King, niece of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., addressed these statistics in the lecture, "How can the Dream Survive if we're Murdering the Children?" on Tuesday, Feb. 20 in Bingham Hall, reframing the abortion question as a civil rights issue.

The 56-year-old published author, civil rights activist, former college professor, and devout Christian presented her argument by first describing her own shocking experiences with abortion.

Married in 1969, she had her first child in March of 1970. A few months later, she was having irregular menstrual cycles and went to the doctor for a check-up. Finding that she was again pregnant, the doctor responded with, "You don't need to be pregnant, let's see," and began to perform what Dr. King thought was only a painful examination.

"An illegal abortion was performed on me, without my consent or real knowledge," she said.

Her health and personality were immediately affected. She became argumentative and sad while still a very young woman, and ended up with a divorce in 1973. She began dating again in 1976, got pregnant again, and made the decision to have another abortion—this time

voluntary. Roe v. Wade had made abortion legal on her birthday, Jan. 22, 1973, a date she now refuses to celebrate.

"I was pro-choice—a woman had a right to choose what she did with her own body."

After going to a doctor and being advised that the procedure would 'hurt no more than a pulled tooth,' she tried to

ABORTION BY NUMBERS

Abortion takes the life of thousands of fetuses each day. Dr. Alveda King sees the high abortion rates for black women as one of the nation's most important civil rights questions.

3,700 The number of babies aborted each day in the United States.

3 The number of times more likely a black woman is to have an abortion than a white woman.

52 The percentage of women obtaining abortions in America under age 25.

43 Estimated percentage of American women who will have at least one abortion by age 45.

SOURCE: ABORTIONNO.ORG

explain her decision to the baby's father. Even then she realized she was simply "spouting rhetoric."

"I went to get the sonogram, and the sonograms weren't like they are today, but I could tell that it was a person.... I said 'My god, that's not a blob of tissue—that's a person!'" she said. "I could see the heart beating."

Dr. King again began to experience medical problems after her abortion and

had to deal with both depression and guilt. Suffering from post-abortion syndrome, she immediately became a candidate for breast and cervical cancer. She explained that she gave her life to God soon afterwards and has been a pro-life advocate ever since.

"I had to choose what I did with my body, but where was the lawyer for the baby? That is the civil rights question," she said. "Does the baby have the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?"

She professed that many people are still in denial about the large numbers of minority abortions that are performed in the U.S., though the abortion rate for black women is three times that of white women.

"'Oh, surely black people aren't having all these abortions—that's something the white people made up,'" is a claim she often hears.

But to Dr. King and her long-time friend Dr. Hunter, who interjected at times, the threat these abortions pose for civil rights is real.

"What good is a voting right for a dead black child? What good are better job opportunities?," asked Dr. Hunter.

Dr. King also explained how Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. would respond to the abortion issue, quoting from a book of his most famous quotations—"The Negro cannot win if he is willing to sell the future of his children for his personal and immediate comfort and safety," she quoted.

Addressing why MLKJ had once taken an award from Planned Parenthood, she attacked Planned Parenthood as well as its founder, Margaret Sanger, directly.

"Margaret Sanger had a real plan to go into the Negro community, that's

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Dr. Alveda King

what we were at that time, and to give awards to Negro leaders, and to convince Negro leaders that the best thing you can do for your community was to strengthen your family by your people not having so many babies," she explained.

She and Dr. Hunter argued that the Planned Parenthood birth control philosophy was deeply steeped in the ideology of eugenics upon its foundation. Indeed, Sanger's autobiography, several letters of correspondence, pamphlets, advertisements, books and other writings include what many scholars have argued (such as Angela Franks' *Margaret Sanger's Eugenic Legacy*) to be the language of eugenics—of preventing the reproduction of those deemed 'unfit' for children.

For example, in a letter written in 1939 to Frederick Osborn, a famous American eugenicist of the 20th century, several unsavory quotations by Sanger appear, such as "We cannot improve the race until we first cut down production of its least desirable members," and "Everything that advances the eugenics move-

ment helps birth control as well."

Dr. King as well as Dr. Hunter both argued that it is no accident that Planned Parenthoods are often found in urban areas where the minority population is unusually high. The first birth-control clinic opened by Sanger in 1916 was located in what Franks refers to as the "poor Brownville section of Brooklyn," an area inhabited mostly by immigrant Jews and Italians at the time.

"Now there's the argument that a baby's not a person," Dr. King said, "just like there was the argument that a slave wasn't a person."

She and Dr. Hunter talked also of their experiences and work with women who have had abortions as well as doctors who have performed them.

"We have to guard our hearts because you can get bitter," she said. "You can get angry."

Ultimately, she explained, one must go at the abortion struggle with an attitude of love, welcoming people when they come "from the darkness into the light," instead of calling them, for example, a "filthy murderess."

"It's not about judgment," she said. "The most perfect person has done something."

She also addressed the recent issue of *TIME* magazine, whose cover story questions the "fairness" of the tactics of crisis pregnancy centers.

"The opposition is saying now that all of the pregnancy centers lie to the women and scare them to death so they won't get an abortion. That's not true—I mean, I've been to crisis pregnancy centers and volunteered there and helped. Some have exaggerated," she conceded, "but I tell people all the time, 'Truth doesn't need help. Just tell the truth.' You don't have to embellish it, because truth by itself is

pretty strong."

Near the end of her lecture, Dr. King showed the audience a music video in which she sang and rapped to pro-life lyrics such as, "There's more to life than booty, baby—the Master's plan." She rapped these words while pointing to the Bible.

Dr. King said she uses these music videos as tools in the fight against abortion.

"I have a dream—it's in my genes," she said.

As for Dr. King's supposed liberal party preference, the room seemed shocked when someone from the audience asked her if it was difficult to reconcile her pro-life stance with the platform of the democrats. The questioner said he assumed she wasn't a "conservative republican."

"Actually, I am," she replied, but she explained that her personal beliefs transcend party lines.

"I vote according to the candidate, what they're saying, and what I believe."

The audience also asked Dr. King about her stance on different forms of birth control. When asked about the Morning After pill, Dr. King suggested finding "another alternative that won't risk your life or your health," citing the potential for illness when taking the pill.

She also discredited condoms as completely effective against pregnancy and STDs, unless someone was to wear one from "head to toe."

So, if not abortion, condoms, or Morning After pills, what is the solution to unwanted pregnancy for Dr. Alveda King?

"There's nothing wrong with abstinence," she said. "It really doesn't kill people."

ADMITTING **INEQUALITY**

THE INSIDE STORY ON UNEQUAL ADMISSIONS

By Jonathan Sink

Have you ever had a friend or relative you thought should have been admitted to Chapel Hill but wasn't for "whatever reason?" Certainly, individual circumstances vary and there are multiple components to consider in the college admissions process, but the SAT is without question the most standardized tool for gauging a candidate for admissions. Not only that, but it is arguably one of the most important factors, if not *the* most important factor in the college admissions process. To those who answered yes to the opening question, it is highly likely that many of those individuals who were turned away were victims of UNC's race-based admissions policy and should have, in fact, been admitted to Carolina.

In 2005, according to UNC's Office of Institutional Research and Assessment there was nearly a 200-point gap in SAT scores between admitted black and white applicants to UNC. To be exact, the mean SAT score for admitted white males was a 1356 and the mean SAT score for admitted black males was an 1175. Admitted white females scored an average of 1320 on the SAT while admitted black females averaged a score of 1151.

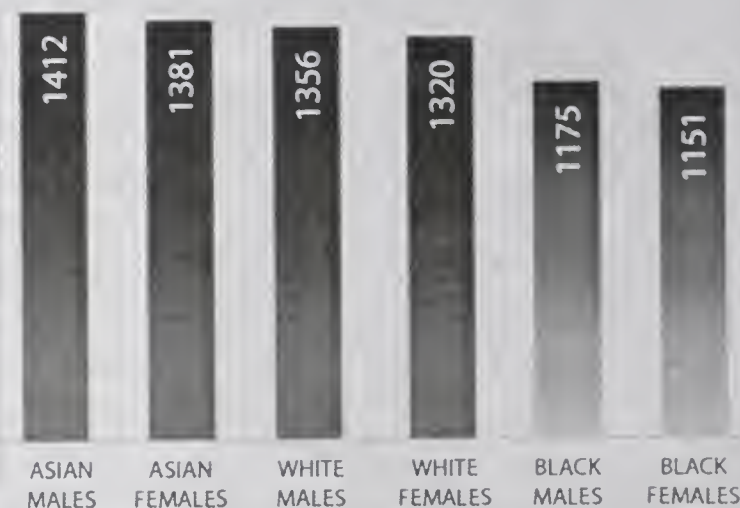
Unfortunately, there is much more to UNC's racist admissions philosophy. Yes, this problem actually results in the discrimination of applicants of many backgrounds, making it substantially more than a black and white issue. UNC is also discriminating against applicants of Asian or Pacific Islander descent. Admitted Asian/Pacific Islander male applicants scored an average of 1412 on the SAT while their female counterparts were just below them at 1381. Compare that

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THE ADMISSIONS RACE (ADMITTED STUDENTS' SAT SCORES 2005)

SAT Scores are out of balance at UNC. Incoming black students perform worse on the SAT than their white or Asian counterparts. It seems that there is disparity in the University's measure of equality.

SOURCE: UNC OFFICE OF INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH AND ASSESSMENT



to the aforementioned scores for admitted black applicants and tack on the fact that UNC lowers the SAT bar even more for admitted Native American applicants, who are scoring in the low 1100's.

It is important to distinguish between applied and admitted scores, for as you will see, thousands of applicants are scoring well above others, and yet are not admitted to UNC. For example, the average SAT score for first-time female applicants to UNC was 1207, and for white males it was a 1257. First-year Asian female applicants scored an average of 1261, while Asian male applicants averaged 1274. Among the first-year black applicants, females averaged 1026 and males averaged 1041. It is true that whites and Asian applicants scored significantly higher on the SAT than did applicants of other races, but it is totally wrong to deny admission to thousands of other white and Asian students who score just under their own race's SAT average.

These statistics indicate that certain races score higher than others on the whole, but even if whites and Asians do score higher on the SAT than applicants of other races, why penalize the white and Asian applicants who are scoring just under their races' admitted averages and still well above the averages of not only

the applied, but the admitted categories of other minority beneficiaries? It is apparent and unfortunate that all races are far from equal in the eyes of UNC Admissions.

Call it affirmative action, racial prejudice, or even "positive discrimination" as the French do (go figure...). The bottom line is that UNC is engaging in admissions practices which are contradictory to Title VI Sec. 2000d. of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which states the following:

"No person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."

The Civil Rights Act which came as a blessing to blacks in the heart of the civil rights movement will hopefully come true for *all* Americans once they get mad enough to do something about it. Unfortunately, many people are not aware that this is what goes on behind closed doors, or else they are too lazy or apathetic to research the crisis, which is public information.

Those who are not angered by this could only be (Continued on page 19)

Greed is Good

CONSERVATIVE COLUMNIST WALTER WILLIAMS SPEAKS AT UNC

By Nancy DeMaria

Dr. Walter Williams, distinguished economics professor at George Mason University and occasional guest host of the Rush Limbaugh show, delivered an eloquent and refreshingly politically-incorrect lecture on the evening of February 26, 2007. Tyson Grinstead, chairman of the College Republicans, expressed his satisfaction with Williams' lecture and his warm reception from the community.

"He is able to have a serious discussion, and make it funny too, which really comes across well to college students," Grinstead said.

Nearly 200 people turned-out for the event, and Grinstead was especially grateful to the members of the community attending that do not typically come to see college student group events. Indeed it seems people from all walks of life appreciate Williams' honesty and common-sense approach to the problems of American society. Dr. Williams began his lecture on the limited role of government by quoting from the Federalist Papers:

"The powers that we've delegated to the federal government are few and well-defined."

Although the constitution clearly explains what the proper functions of our government should (and should not) be, Williams pointed out that many have tried to twist and alter the plainly stated words. Some may defend loose interpretations by stating that our constitution is a "living" document.

"Saying that the Constitution is a living document is the same as saying we don't have a Constitution. For rules to mean anything, they must be fixed. How

many people would like to play me poker and have the rules be 'living'? Depending on 'evolving standards,' maybe my two pair could beat your flush."

The constitution severely restricts the federal government's authority to specific

spending habits. From 1787 to 1920, federal expenditures were just 3% of the GDP. Now, over 20% of the GDP, or \$2.5 trillion, is lost to federal expenditures.

How did this happen? One vision of government is that it should promote



Walter Williams (fourth from right) poses with the College Republicans after his speech at the University of North Carolina Law School.

functions: national defense, police services, adjudication of dispute, and certain public goods. However, despite the mandates of our founding texts, big government grows and our freedom is being taken away from us slowly but surely. Williams used an analogy of cooking a frog to explain this point: If you try to throw a frog directly into a pot of boiling water, its reflexes are so quick that it will jump out. However, if you put it into a pot of cold water, then slowly warm it up, it will not try to escape until it is too late and he is cooked before he knows it. Williams stated that it's the same thing with Americans. If all our liberties were taken away immediately, we would rebel. Instead, we acquiesce quietly and slowly to the smaller infringements upon our freedom.

One of the most significant ways to measure the growing power of the federal government is to observe its

justice and fairness. However, how do we define these concepts of justice and fairness? Many people make sweeping and generalized recommendations for the promotion of these ideals such as, "The government should help the poor," or, "The government should help senior citizens," or any other number of minority groups. They overlook one important fact – that government does not have its own independent source of money. The only way the government can get its money to do these things is by confiscating it from someone else. This is also commonly known as theft.

"If I see a person in need of food, what if I walk up to another person and, through threats, intimidation and coercion, take his money and give it to the needy person? I believe and hope that most Americans would see such an act as theft. Would the conclusion differ if we collectively agreed to (Continued on page 19)

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THE RUB

BY JONATHAN TUGMAN

North Carolina got an unexpected Valentine's Day present this year when former Rep. Jim Black, D-Mecklenburg, resigned his seat in the General Assembly.

The next day, Black confessed before a federal judge that he accepted what prosecutors say amounted to \$29,000 in political favors from three chiropractors.

This corruption scandal brings to light more than the sad state of politics in North Carolina.

It also shows just how markedly brilliant N.C. voters in general, and Mecklenburg County voters in particular, really are.

Voters in District 100 purposely made Black's race with Republican challenger Hal Jordan abnormally close for a Democrat in that district, even making it look authentic with some balloting errors.

Even though they originally looked moronic for reelecting such a corrupt man, now the House can replace Black with another Democratic politician.

The whole fiasco amounts to nothing more than a liberal scam to save face and maintain control of the House.

The liberals at UNC clearly learned a thing or two from Mecklenburg's Democrats, as evidenced by the recent campus election.

In the race for student body president, Tyler Hansbrough accumulated 15 votes to Jesus Christ's two.

At first, the Review was outraged by this blatant show of blasphemy.

But then we realized the ingenuity behind it all that demonstrated the intelligence of UNC's student voters.

Jesus certainly could have accumulated enough votes to win the race for SBP.

For a man who can turn water into wine, campus elections are nothing.

But Jesus clearly did not want to win the election for Carolina's SBP.

If He had, the Board of Elections would have had to offer Him the position, and He would have had to decline it.

Instead, He's happy with His two votes and His publicity in The Daily Tar Heel.

But the fact that Jesus could have won and yet chose not to sets an important precedent for politicians.

In stepping down from His position before He was even elected, Jesus did what we all now wish Jim Black would have done.

And yet, the Republicans still finish on top at the end – no Jim Black and embarrassed, scandalized Democrats.

Ay, there's the rub.

Praise the Lord!

Covered his \$10K bail, but not his potential \$250K fine

Democrats control legislature and governor's office

"Brilliant" = moronic, foolish, simple-minded...I could go on

Saved only by a gerrymandered district

Who would have lost in a real race
Because they definitely did this intentionally

Like how to gerrymander a university

Hansbrough the savior of Carolina basketball
Staged by the GLBTQZFXSA

Uninformed voters undermining the democratic process

Created Adam as Eve's running mate

Turns others' votes into His

Too many liberals to deal with

Didn't want to embarrass the BOE

Still had more votes than Dewey Burke

Be more like Jesus?

All except N.C. Democrats

That's how we like it

Praise the Lord!

Greed is Good, pg. 17

take one person's money to feed the needy person? It'd still be theft. Immoral acts such as theft, rape and murder don't become moral when done collectively through a majority decision," Williams said.

The only conceptual distinction, which Williams states should be irrelevant anyway to any moral person, is that the government's theft is *legal* while the individual's theft *illegal*. However, legality and majority decision do not equal morality. As Williams summarized,

"Gang rape is not any better than individual rape!"

Instead of these forced and obligatory interactions with the government, in a free society we should instead try to maximize our voluntary relations with others. In particular, we should rely on the "seduction" involved in voluntary relations. There is seduction in making each other feel good by doing what the other needs in exchange for something that will make us feel good also. At the supermarket, if one asks for a gallon of milk in exchange for \$3.00, this makes both parties feel good and mutually benefited.

Williams said some may ask, what happens when this voluntary exchange aids in the creation of big businesses such as Wal-Mart, or Exxon? Don't we need big government to offset the power of big business?

"What power does Exxon have over me? If I voluntarily get up out of my chair, drive down to the gas station, put gas in my car, and give Exxon my money – this is an entirely voluntary relationship."

On the other hand, if an American petitions the government to stop taking money out of his paycheck for social security and vows to take full responsibility for any turmoil this may cause him in the future, how does the government react to this request? With indignation and contempt that one would even ask, since this is a direct breach of our forced, obligatory, and involuntary relationship with the government.

"Government gets my money even over my dead body, if necessary," Williams emphasized.

Despite the well-intentioned bleeding heart liberals who demand "living" wages, affordable housing, affirmative action, and numerous other government interventions into our lives, Williams asserted that this feel-good mentality

does not actually end up doing the most good for society.

"What is that human emotion that gets so many wonderful things done?" Williams asked.

"Greed!"

For example, the potato farmers and cattle ranchers of Idaho that sweat through back-breaking labor in order to get steak and potatoes to New Yorkers do it out of greed, in order to make a living. Imagine if the Idaho potato farmers were expected to get potatoes promptly to New York every week out of pure love for the New Yorkers. Would the New Yorkers get very many potatoes? Probably very few.

"I'm not even that crazy about New Yorkers myself!" said Williams.

Greed, or more affectionately called "enlightened self-interest" by Williams, is precisely what has succeeded so well in free society, with minimal intervention from the government. We become wealthy by serving our fellow man, which is a rare state of human history. As Dr. Williams encouraged us all at the end of his lecture, we must work to maintain this liberty while we still have the freedom to do so.

Admitting Inequality, pg. 16

either beneficiaries of such discrimination, or simply condone the present-day prejudice that is at the heart of UNC's admissions scheme. If the admissions office was serious about promoting true diversity, they would omit the "optional" race box from their application for admissions and realize that diversity isn't about an inherent factor that an individual acquires from birth.

I would love to one day see my children carry on the tradition of going to Carolina that has been such a blessing to my family for generations. The chances of that happening are diminishing for the wrong reasons – the chief of which is of their control: UNC lowers the academic bar for specific minorities. *Today* – this very day – the UNC's admissions committee is making decisions that dramatically inhibit other applicants from attaining the education that they deserve.

Race and ethnicity are completely non-meritorious factors that should not be used as a discriminatory feature in admissions or hiring. Lowering the SAT bar for some students while raising it for others is discrimination. Unfortunately, UNC Admissions does not respect this notion of colorblind admissions as is evidenced by their openly discriminatory policy against Asians and whites. Put that into context and remember that this is similar to the illegal behavior with which America as a whole plagued minorities for centuries. It is a shame that they feel it necessary to rectify those past injustices by implementing new ones that bar many fully deserving Asian and Caucasian students from attending Carolina.

Carson, pg. 7

Q. OK, I have one silly question. What is your favorite memory so far at Chapel Hill?

I said this in the DTH, and I really don't like repeating it, but this is seriously one of the best memories of my life, and it's so ridiculous, but my intramural team went to nationals. Did you even know intramural teams could go to nationals? I didn't either; it was my flag-football team. But I also spend a lot of afternoons reading in the quad; I love that. That will probably be the quintessential memory I have from Chapel Hill.

Q. Lastly, having just gone through the grueling campaign experience, do you have any knowledge for future SBP candidates?

Build a good team, do your work, and don't say anything that could come back and bite you in the [butt].

Paradigms & Principles



PHOTO BY BRETT WILSON VIA WIKIPEDIA.ORG

Academy Award Winner Al Gore

On Feb. 25, Hollywood gathered to recognize the best of its trade at the 79th Annual Academy Awards. It was also on this night that Al Gore and his film “An Inconvenient Truth” took home the Oscar for nomination in two categories: Best Documentary Feature and Best Original Song. It was entertaining to see the former vice president sharing the stage with Leonardo DiCaprio and Melissa Etheridge. It was also entertaining to read the reports a few days later claiming that the politician-turned-movie star, who pushes for energy awareness and a “green” Oscar ceremony, runs up a \$30,000 a year energy bill. And while more sad than anything, it’s entertaining to watch Gore search for the admiration of the country on the big screen that he didn’t get in the ballot boxes eight years ago.

Al Gore needs to realize that he’s not going to have both the political and Hollywood success of his predecessors, namely Ronald Reagan. But as he continues to push his Global Warming agenda and gain the love of Tinsel Town, there is one thing Gore should keep in mind. He may have won the Oscar, but Ronald Reagan won the election.

Carolina Review

UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE

STUDENT GOVERNMENT ENTERS
A NEW YEAR OF MEETING THE
INCREASING DEMANDS OF THE
STUDENT BODY

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FROM THE EDITORS

Dear Readers,

At the ceremony celebrating our university's bicentennial in 1993 Charles Kuralt in his now famous address praised UNC for being just "as it was meant to be, the University of the people." At this university that has long meant more than being the first public institution, and even more than being the great public institution of the American south. Kuralt's words also describe a proud tradition of student self-governance.

April marks a new beginning for student government at Chapel Hill, one which immediately follows a year that concluded marred with controversy centered on a bud-



get crunch, an attempt by Congress to explicitly limit funding of certain activities, and three subsequent vetoes from former Student Body President James Allred. The Cap Act, authored by former two-term Speaker of Student Congress Luke Farley, sought to conquer the problem of an increasingly active student body, one that continues to establish more student organizations, and demand more money for the ones that already exist.

The divisiveness of Congress during the passing of the legislation and the vetoes that followed cast a negative, and not necessarily warranted, light on student government for being power-thirsty and uncooperative.

In the coming year, a host of new leaders hope to avoid such controversy. Last month our readers heard from Allred successor, Eve Carson; this month we profile Tyler Younts, the rising senior chosen by this year's Congress as its speaker. A close ally of Farley's, he is entrusted with filling the shoes of his predecessor, notorious for his controversies but also at times renowned for his efficiency.

Review Editor Emeritus Taylor Stanford sat down with Younts, who gave his vision for increased unity in the coming year, but also defended the nature of a legislature, which is to debate. Also inside is a point-counterpoint on the controversial set of bills featuring Farley and recently-elected Carolina Athletic Association President Colby Almond.

You may have noticed that the Carolina Review also begins its transition to new leadership this month. Senior Editor Emeritus Brian Sopp reflects in this issue on his term fighting the good fight with the Review, and the state of American conservatism. He acknowledges that there exists a great challenge ahead of the conservative movement to combat the forces of relativism and the fall of moral character of today's society. The Carolina Review has operated and will continue to operate on the principle that Thomas Jefferson set over two hundred years ago: "All tyranny needs to gain a foothold is for people of good conscience to remain silent."

We will not remain silent, and hopefully, neither will you, the University of the people.

Sincerely,
Bryan and Ashley

CAROLINA REVIEW

Carolina Review is a journal of conservative thought and opinion published at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. Since 1993, Carolina Review has been the most visible and consistent voice of conservatism on campus.

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Want more reading? Explore the Review's book reviews at unc.edu/cr/features/.

IMPROVED ARCHIVE

Now it is even easier to explore Carolina Review's back issues. Every issue from 1999 to 2006 is online and available for download at unc.edu/cr/archive/.

CHEERS & JEERS



March 2007 *The March 2007 issue examined the aftermath of the Taheri-Azar attack one year after the scare in the Pit. The issue also featured an interview with Student Body President Eve Carson and an inside look at the Student Code's rules on campaigning. The Carolina Review appreciates all your comments. As usual, you can read our old issues online at unc.edu/cr/archive/*

➤ Comment on March stories at carolinareviewblog.blogspot.com.

Racist Ideals

The March issue of *Carolina Review*'s article "Admitting Inequality," harbors supremacist ideals hidden by the inclusion of Asian-Americans. Let's begin with the first ignorant statement... "Not only that, but it is arguably one of the most important factors, if not *the* most important factor in the college admissions process." When did ONE test become the deciding factor as to whether or not an individual is worthy to receive a good education? Most importantly, since research is presented as grounds for evidence of this shallow and prejudiced argument, why not research the school systems from which these 'non-deserving' black kids are coming. Find out how much funding they're receiving to provide top-of-the-line SAT prep courses or if they can afford to go practically buy the answers. Then find out how many extra-curricular activities these students are involved in, the leadership they demonstrate and the programs they've taken part in,

read their essays, find out what their cumulative GPA's (Wow, remember what those are???) were, and all the other things that they accomplished to ensure that they were admitted to a school like Carolina, because they know that they have to do so much more to be taken seriously. Find out how thoroughly they're prepared for these standardized tests. After you do all that, then define discrimination and then look at those SAT scores and tell me how big of a gap those 300 points really are. It's almost as if the article is shouting, "Oh my God, they're actually promoting a diverse community and they actually think that these people deserve to be given a chance! The nerve of UNC!" Please! The issue at hand in this article isn't whether or not Carolina is discriminating against whites and asians, but that fact that they aren't discriminating against blacks.

ARCHELE MOORE
Freshman
Journalism



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Include your name, year in school, major, and hometown. Professors should include their department.

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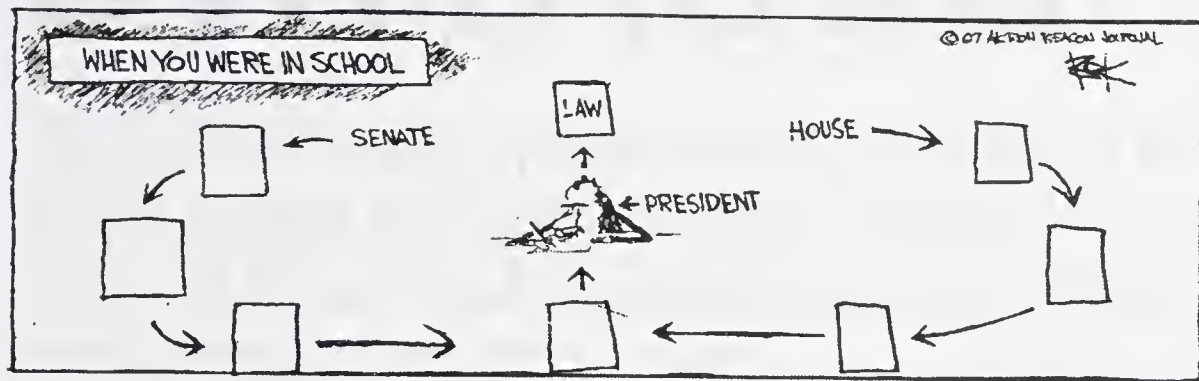
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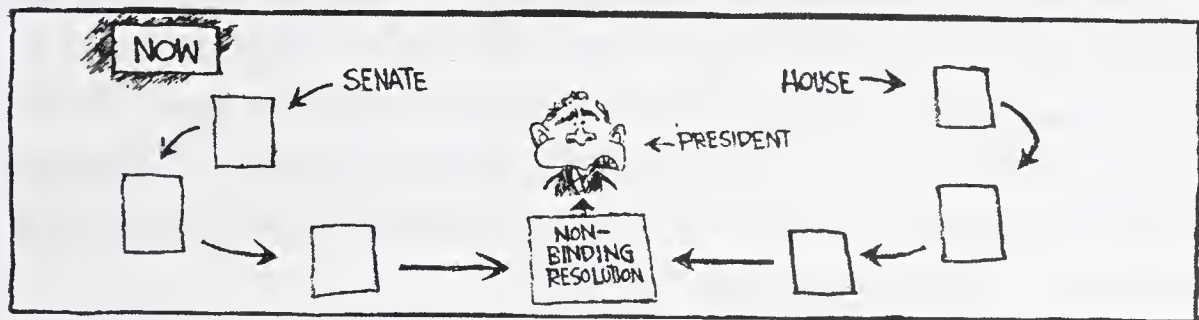
Online

The Carolina Review Web site includes staff information, our complete mission statement, and search tools. In addition, you can access our archives, special features, and blog. Just point your browser to www.unc.edu/cr/.

VIEWPOINTS



HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW



HOW A BILL BECOMES A SUGGESTION

"One day after laying a wreath at the tomb of Martin Luther King Jr., President Bush appoints a federal judge who has built his career around dismantling Dr. King's legacy."

— SENATOR HILLARY CLINTON

"Democracy is the road to socialism."

— KARL MARX

"A conservative is a man with two perfectly good legs who, however, has never learned how to walk forward."

— PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

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PLAYING WITH FIRE

"What we obtain too cheap, we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value."

— THOMAS PAINE

"A man does not know what he is saying until he knows what he is not saying."

— GILBERT K. CHESTERTON

"An explanation of cause is not a justification by reason."

— C.S. LEWIS

BRACKINS RICHMOND TIMES DISPATCH



DEBATING

FORMER SPEAKER LUKE FARLEY AND CAA PRESIDENT COLBY ALMOND DEFEND THEIR OPPOSING VIEWS ON STUDENT GOVERNMENT'S TOUGHEST ISSUE

As the 88th Student Congress drew to a close last month debate grew fierce over a three part piece of legislation commonly referred to as the Cap Act. Facing a budget crunch and increasing demand for student fee money, Congress' purpose for the bills was to limit the amount of funding which could be appropriated for certain student activities, namely concerts, speakers, and the printing of publications. Though the bills made it through Congress, they died at the desk of former Student Body President James Allred, who vetoed all three parts. Here the author of the bill, former Speaker of Student Congress Luke Farley, defends the legislation against Carolina Athletic Association President Colby Almond, one of its most prominent opponents. BY COLBY ALMOND



The Cap Act was introduced earlier this year for grounds I am sure are addressed in the article opposing my view point. I will not dispute these reasons, for spending within the student body is an urgent issue and I appreciate this past year's Student Congress for representing their constituents in terms of creating a solution. The solution, however, has put several student organizations and events in jeopardy during the next school year.

As the President of the Carolina Athletic Association, I boast three years experience in planning and executing sellout Homecoming concerts. The Homecoming concert is the most visible concert within traditional southern universities. This concentration on the school's artist is primarily because other schools utilize alumni funding to bring in big names. Our Homecoming concert is traditionally funded by the Carolina

Athletic Association, the Carolina Union and Activities Board and Student Congress, which means we have to unearth an artist in the moderate price range.

Concerts and speakers generate a chance for the student body to bond, learn and value the differences in cultures within our student body. Would the Cap Act have prevented student organizations from bringing in artists or speakers? No. Student organizations would have merely sought less expensive performers with their allotted funds. For instance, would students want to see several "no name" performers, or one mainstream concert or speaker that will be the talk of the campus and leave other universities jealous? Just look at the Roots, Common, John Legend, Ben Folds, Bill Nye and the upcoming Spike Lee lecture and you will find your answer. The majority of students at UNC believe in quality over quantity and the Cap Act nearly eliminated a piece of culture in our student life.

At the annual finance meeting, anyone present will tell you my tone was very aggressive in regards to the \$10,000 cut due to the now vetoed Cap Act. The reason is I knew the negative implications cutting the funding would have on next year's Homecoming concert. After explaining ticket prices could not be determined until two weeks before the concert due to artist contracts and the fact that concert negotiations required upfront payments, I was "comforted" by several

pieces of advice on how to carry out a large concert. The first piece of advice, to "*set the ticket prices now and use that revenue to make up the \$10,000 and bring in the artist*" was tremendously perceptive. I simply could not respond, but I do wish to know how to generate revenue based on estimated ticket sales, not to mention write a check to an artist with money that will not exist until the tickets are sold. The second piece of advice was "*to move the concert outside or to a larger venue to accommodate more students*". My reply to this is simple. Outside is too risky for expensive concerts, the Dean Dome is too expensive for student concerts and Carmichael has acoustics unsuitable for a kindergarten Christmas concert.

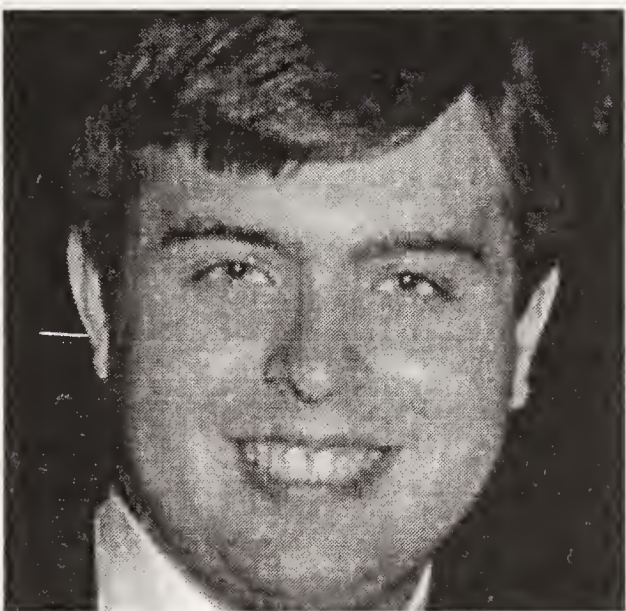
So here we are, one month and three vetoes later. CUAB President Robert Gurdian and I are already meeting regarding next year's Homecoming concert. This cut in the concert's funding will not deter us from having an amazing, sold out and affordable Homecoming concert next year in Memorial Hall. We are students, this is our school and we should not have to pay regular ticket prices to enjoy our Homecoming performer. The student body has enjoyed and looked up to the Homecoming concert for the past 3 years as it grows in prestige and size . . . why anyone would inhibit the progress CAA has made in terms of making the UNC experience better blows my mind. As always, GO HEELS!

THE CAP ACT

“Unfortunately, I believe a good idea died because of bad politics.”

- FARLEY

BY LUKE FARLEY



The three parts of the Cap Act were the most important pieces of legislation to be passed by Student Congress in my three terms as a representative. It was the first significant step taken in a long time toward ending what is essentially a tax and spend policy advocated by the liberals within Carolina's student government.

This year we learned the hard way that Student Congress has a serious spending problem. Within the first few meetings of the spring semester, Student Congress ran out of money, because of poor budgeting. Soon there was talk of raising the student activity fee, and we quickly went from a serious budget crunch to a serious budget crisis.

There are two ways to address a major budget shortfall: either increase revenue or decrease expenditures. The soaring cost of higher education makes increasing revenue—i.e. raising

the student activity—an unacceptable option. The only choice we have, then, is to decrease spending.

The Cap Act was a stopgap measure aimed at addressing our biggest problems first, namely the cost of bringing speakers to campus, printing magazines, and putting on concerts. The Cap Act placed limits on how much money could be spent on each of these types of line items; however, speaker fees and concerts could have exceeded the funding cap provided that a sufficient number of representatives voted to exceed the cap. The short term goal of the legislation was to stop the hemorrhaging of student fee dollars and make it more difficult than it had been to spend huge sums of money. The long term goal was to force members of Student Congress to be more careful about how they spend students' money by making representatives realize that resources are limited.

The arguments in favor of the Cap Act are based on both equity and efficiency. The equity argument takes into account that the largest venue on campus—Memorial Hall—only seats approximately 1,400 people, which is about five percent of the entire student body. Out of respect for the fact that every single student on this campus pays student fees, we should not be sinking thousands and thousands of dollars into an event that at most only five percent of the students can attend. The efficiency

argument is aimed at eliminating waste. The greatest example of waste comes in the form of student publications which often go unread and left strewn about campus collecting dust or worse getting ruined by rain. Thousands of volumes go unread each year, calling into question the necessity of printing so many campus publications. The Cap Act would have reigned in this wasteful spending.

Unfortunately, I believe a good idea died because of bad politics. The Cap Act was written by members of Student Congress in cooperation with former Student Body President James Allred. However because Student Congress refused to be a rubber stamp for Allred's student fee increase, I believe he vetoed the Cap Act as political punishment. I hope next year's Student Congress, under the leadership of Speaker Tyler L. Younts and Student Body President Eve Carson, can come together and work out a solution to Carolina's budget crisis that reflects the values of equity and efficiency.

Do You Have An Opinion On the Cap Act?

Let us hear about it on our special Readers' Blog. Add your comments thoughts and criticisms. It's all online at unc.edu/cr/.

Changing

OF THE

GUARD

By Taylor Stanford

NEW SPEAKER YOUNTS EYES VISION FOR NEW YEAR IN STUDENT CONGRESS OF HOW HE WILL FILL THE SHOES OF HIS TWO YEAR PREDECESSOR AND ALLY

Tyler Younts sat at his desk overlooking South Road. Even through the rain, it was still a great view.

Younts was elected Speaker of Student Congress for the 89th session on April 4 and was just getting settled into his new office. The walls were bare, except for a white board on the right and a bulletin board on the left.

A "Luke Farley: Speaker of Student Congress" sign sits propped against the wall, perhaps a testament to the congressional shoes he has to fill as Farley's successor.

"His first year he was characterized, even praised, by the [*Daily Tar Heel*] for his efficiency and for his assertiveness," Younts said. "I think the *DTH* even said he was the de facto leader of student government. The second year, he got criticized for the same things, only this time it was called partisanship. I think what his legacy will be is that he raised Congress back up to a co-equal branch of government. I think for a while, before Luke, it wasn't a co-equal branch. It was more or less a rubber stamp for things the administration wanted to do."

A rising senior from Farmer, right outside of Asheboro, he got his start in Student government as a freshman, winning a South Campus write-in campaign with only 68 votes.

"I came to Carolina, and I thought about getting involved in College Re-



Representative Tyler Younts (right), the recently elected Speaker of the 89th Student Congress, presents at a public hearing on the online ticket distribution. Younts will succeed Luke Farley, a two term speaker who led Congress to four vetoes in the past year.

publicans," Younts said. "Student government at my high school was a service group. It wasn't a government-type group. So, an actually working body that has to deal with student fees and allocating funds; I didn't know it existed until I heard about it.

"My first meeting, I remember I was

really trying to talk a lot, and I was really nervous," he said. "And every time I would speak my heart felt like it was going to jump out of my chest. I realized that there were a lot of different personalities in there."

As Farley's term drew to a close, Younts said he considered the idea of

Taylor Stanford is a senior journalism major from Weddington, North Carolina. Contact her at kstanfor@email.unc.edu.

running for Speaker at the suggestion of his friends and felt relatively confident when going into the election.

"I think I told somebody that I was confident and then I knocked on wood," he said, tapping his desk. "I didn't want to jinx it."

He won the vote 23-13 against graduate student and former Finance Committee Chairman Val Tenyotkin.

He talked with several members of Congress about their concerns for the upcoming session in the weeks leading up to the election, which he said further convinced him to run.

"I learned a lot from them and made my decision. From talking to them, I realized that the things they wanted were the same things I wanted or were things I could live with."

Many of these concerns centered around the way Congress is perceived by the University administration and student body and general relations between the executive branch and Congress..

"Divisiveness has been one of the main issues that they brought up," Younts said. "I feel that keeping it down is a worthy goal but not if it's at the expense of debate because that's our job in Congress. It's to debate. The answer is to find away to create a civil debate. The only way I know to do that is to develop personal relationships."

Former Speaker Farley echoed these sentiments, adding that Younts may have an easier time working with the executive branch than he did during his two years in office.

"Bridging that gap has to start from a level of mutual respect, and when I started, that didn't exist," Farley said. "In that respect, Tyler is going to have it a little easier because, over the last couple of years, I've fought to get Congress on par with them and show them that Congress means business. And I think that we're at a pretty good place now."

Beyond improving the working relationships within student government, Younts said financial matters will be at the heart of Congress in the coming year.

"I see my role, at the very least, offering a counter balance to the prevailing

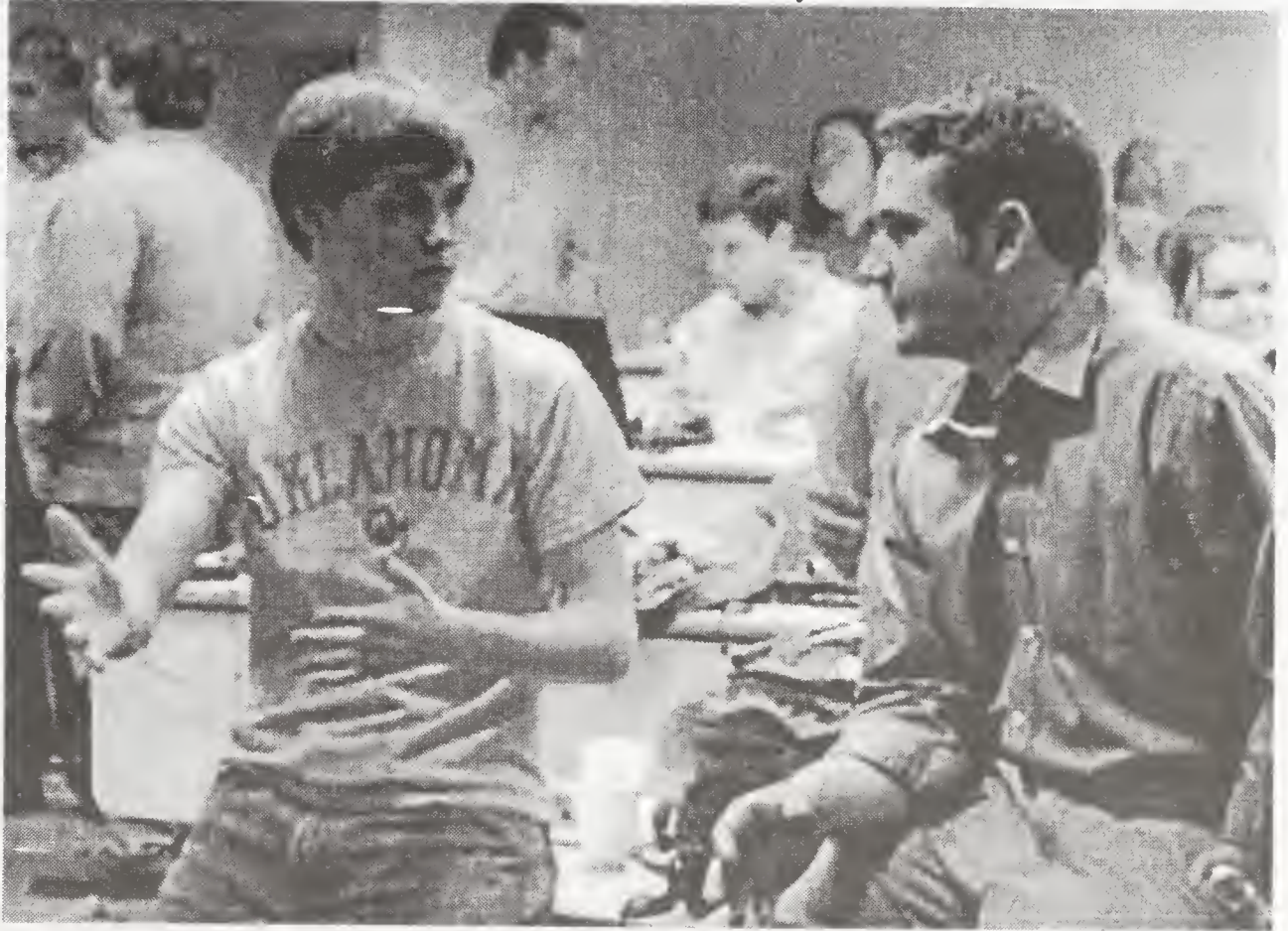
sentiments of student government and, for that matter, the UNC administration," he said.

He said that he's hoping for more fiscal responsibility in the coming session.

"I think that there are some areas we need to focus on," he said. "There's

address said that students needed to seen as "fee payers, much as Americans are taxpayers."

But despite the challenges before him, Younts said that he is excited at the opportunity to continue serving the student body.



Younts (right), speaks with student John Michalak at an open house for Student Congress. Younts had made unity between the members of Congress and effective communication between Congress and the student body top priorities for the coming year.

probably going to be a student activity fee increase. We've got to look at how we structure our allocation process and which kinds of things we need to be funding."

In the past months, Congress has made headlines because of the budget crunch, something former Student Body Treasurer Anisa Mohanty said was caused by two major factors: inflation and the fact that the number of student organizations is growing at a rapid rate.

"A lot of these organizations have been, in the past, resume line items," she said. "Increasingly, you're seeing these organizations put on programming, which means that they have to get funding from somewhere, and guess where they come? That's because [Congress] is where they're eligible to get it."

Younts emphasized the responsibility that Congress has to be good stewards of University funds, even quoting Farley, who during the State of the University

"Congress has been, I don't know if this is good or bad, but it's been my life for the past two years," he said. "I've developed some close friendships with the people in Congress, and even some of the new people. I couldn't brag about them enough. They're all great, and I think they're all looking out for the student's best interest. I'm just excited about work with them, and I'm not necessarily looking to lead them where I want them to go but guide them where they want to go."

CR

What to see your Student Government in action?

The last meeting of the 89th Congress before the end of the semester will be Tuesday, April 24 at 7:30 in Peabody 08.

SUNRISE

By Alex Ortiz

of Shame

A libertarian on his detour off the liberal path of guilt



One brilliant day back in 2005 I stood idly in the Pit waiting for a friend to arrive. I was somewhat surprised that before my friend had a chance to whisk me away to lunch, I was cornered by a clipboard wielding official. Apparently President Bush was doing his best to destroy the wilds of the Tongass National Rainforest in Southeast Alaska. I, an impoverished college student, was an excellent source of funding to fight the menace.

I waited patiently as the Greenpeace representative expounded on the plight of Alaska's natural habitat. After about ten minutes, she stopped to take a breath and I pointed to one of her pictures.

"I can almost see my house." I remarked. I wondered whether this would faze her. It must have been strange for her to realize that she was preaching to someone with a good grasp of the environmental issues of the region. The Tongass National Rainforest was my backyard.

I went on to explain that this was not my first encounter with Greenpeace. In July 2004, the Greenpeace ship Arctic Sunrise made its way into Alaskan waters. The ship was on a mission through Southeast Alaska to research and promote its anti-logging campaign. This was the very campaign for which I was being solicited.

Alex Ortiz is a senior peace, war, and defense major from Ketchikan, Alaska. Contact him at amoritz@email.unc.edu.



The Arctic Sunrise, a ship belonging to the notoriously liberal environmental group Greenpeace, sits in an Alaskan harbor while on a research trip regarding the Tongass National Rainforest. The boat, carrying more than 70,000 gallons of petroleum products, failed to comply with Alaskan state environmental law, despite Greenpeace's tactics of guilting of Americans into supporting their cause.

The Arctic Sunrise was, as large non-tanker vessel, carrying more than 70,000 gallons of petroleum products and under Alaska state law it was required to apply for and carry an oil spill contingency plan.

After Greenpeace arrived in my hometown they had failed to file the paperwork and state regulators charged the organization and the ship's captain with criminal negligence. According to Fox News, in May of 2005, a six-person state District Court jury convicted Greenpeace of failing to have the oil spill

prevention plan.

I tried to explain the hypocrisy of Greenpeace's Alaska policy to the representative. How can an organization call for more environmental regulations while not obeying current laws? Instead of confronting the contradiction, the representative turned to a potent tactic: Guilt. I was supposed to ignore my previous experience and think of all the poor trees and black bears that were dying for lack of my ten dollar donation.

As my time at Carolina comes to a close I've considered the reasons for

my disaffection with the left and my progressively more libertarian views. Reflecting on my confrontation in the Pit made me realize that the left's abuse of guilt, especially on our campus, to achieve policy goals is one of the greatest reasons for my shift in ideology.

Most commonly, guilt is the left's answer to one who questions government programs and the taxes that fund them. Examples abound. We can't cut thousands of dollars in a rare disease research budget because there are fifteen Americans suffering terribly. You wouldn't punish them further by denying them a chance for a cure, would you?

Rejecting the justifications for such spending underlies fundamental conservative philosophy. To put it simply, using guilt and taxes to force altruism undermines the integrity of the act of giving itself. The left wants to decide for you that self-sacrifice is a high moral value. Conservatism realizes that your value and earnings should be spent or saved how you see fit.

I hold that, no matter how terrible the world is, man is not born indebted to those that are disadvantaged. The great philosopher Ayn Rand contended that "Those who start by saying: 'it is selfish to pursue your own wishes, you must sacrifice them to the wishes of

others' – end up saying: 'it is selfish to uphold your own convictions, you must sacrifice them to the convictions of others.'" Our actions are only truly kind when they aren't coerced. Let us not offer up our convictions on the altar of selflessness.

From the bricks of the Pit to the marble of Washington D.C., the left will continue to use guilt to fuel their arguments. We should not allow organizations like Greenpeace to ingrain their philosophy of guilt in the American conscious. Too often hypocrisy lingers behind moral demands. The left proclaims that it knows what's best while drowning us in guilt. Conservatism is the only answer. **CR**

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To Stand Athwart History Yelling Stop!

A SENIOR EDITOR ON THE STATE OF CONSERVATISM

By Brian Sopp

The most difficult part about working for the *Carolina Review* for four years has not been the criticism from my peers or the insults from my detractors, but seeing fellow conservatives fall victim to the liberal onslaught on this campus. More than once I have seen bright-eyed 18-year-olds come to UNC passionate about their conservative beliefs, only to fall prey to the hedonistic culture at Carolina. And each time it happens, I am left asking, “Why?”

The first answer is that liberalism is enticing. In the modern world, it is much easier to be a liberal than a conservative. When it comes to social issues, the conservative sentiment tells a young person to have self-restraint and to take responsibility for their actions: don’t sleep around, don’t have an abortion, don’t do drugs. The liberal agenda, however, encourages hedonism. It tells young people to do whatever makes them feel good: do drugs, sleep around, have abortions. On domestic issues, the conservative agenda preaches self-reliance: don’t force some other taxpayer to fund your retirement, health-care, etc. Liberalism on the other hand cultivates dependence by hiding its agenda beneath a rhetorical veil of ‘social justice’ and ‘community responsibility.’ Don’t take care of yourself, Liberalism preaches, the government will tax the ‘rich’ man to

support you.

In short, hedonism and ‘community’ are easier to sell than self-restraint and self-reliance.

But in reality, the problem with conservatism today goes much deeper than this. The root of the problem is foundational. The values of too many young conservatives are not grounded in principle, but emotion and temperament. As high school students they read Hannity, Coulter, and Savage, when they should be reading Kirk, Meyer, Hayek, Buckley, Burke, and Nock, and hold views that plague conservatives throughout the movement.

One is left to wonder what Edmund Burke, regarded by many as a father of the conservative ideology, (left) would think about figures such as Ann Coulter (right) as the modern symbols of the conservative movement. Coulter has garnered more attention for her frequent inflammatory remarks and alleged factual inaccuracies than for her intelligence and political philosophy.

Grover Norquist, president of Americans for Tax Reform and conservative political strategist, has commented many times that the conservative coalition is based on a “leave-me-alone” attitude. Gun rights enthusiasts, for example, want the government to leave their guns alone, while businesses under regulation want to

be left alone, and individuals with large tax burdens want to be left alone.

While the conservative credo encompasses antistatism, a leave-me-alone attitude is not enough to sustain a conservative viewpoint. If the only thing that makes one a conservative is self-interest, then that person’s ideology will change whenever their self-interest changes.



Other people are conservatives not out of pure self-interest, but because they have a conservative disposition. Theorist Michael Oakeshott writes: “The man of conservative temperament believes that a known good is not lightly to be surrendered for an unknown better.” In other words, some people are conservative because they do not like change.

Apart from not fitting the modern definition of conservatism, however, conservatism based in a disposition can fight off the enticements of liberalism no more than a conservatism based in self-interest. Feelings and emotions are fleeting and

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are not a firm foundation upon which a belief system can be built. A view based on a general dislike of change will be undone once the thinker finds something he wants changed.

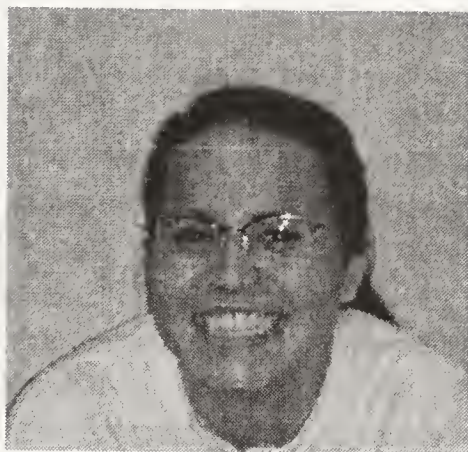
In the end, conservative convictions must be based in concrete principles if they are to withstand the modernist onslaught. Put another way, they must be based in conservatism.

In 1953, the conservative writer and lecturer, Russell Kirk, published *The Conservative Mind*. By identifying conservatism's lineage through thinkers such as Edmond Burke, John Adams, and John Calhoun, Kirk outlined six principles that he believed would define the conservative credo: (1) "belief in transcendent order," including natural law; (2) respect for the "variety and mystery of human existence;" (3) recognition that civilization requires classes and orders; (4) acknowledgment of the crucial link between liberty and private property; (5) adherence to custom, convention, and prescription; (6) awareness that change is not necessarily reform, and agreement that Providence plays the final role in the affairs of men.

In other words, conservatism is a principle of prudent politics centered on a belief in freedom, a reverence for tradition and virtue, and resistance to the growth of government. Conservatism is not driven by emotion or self-interest, but principle. And for any young conservative to avoid the jaws of modern liberalism, they must realize this.

In the first edition of the *National Review* in 1955, William F. Buckley defined conservatism as the willingness to "stand athwart history, yelling 'Stop!'" at a time when no one is inclined to do so, or to have much patience with those who do." Today, even more than in 1955, America needs a legion of young people prepared to stand athwart history yelling stop. America needs young people who will stand athwart hedonism, relativism, and modernism. But they can't do that with only self-interest, emotion, or a certain disposition to lead them. America needs principle. **CR**

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GOOD TIMES

Never seemed so good...

By Taylor Stanford

Dan Rather once said: "Be careful. Journalism is more addictive than crack cocaine. Your life can get out of balance."

If someone had told me four years ago that I'd be writing a farewell column of sorts for a publication that I'd worked on for a majority of my college career, I (an Italian/Art History/Pre-Med major) would have laughed. I hadn't the slightest interest in politics, and the only journalism experience I had was with my eighth grade newspaper in Lancaster, SC.

Interestingly enough, both came into play at the same time.

It was at a College Republicans meeting that I admit I only went to for the free pizza that I met the then-editor of the *Review*. Not having any real reason not to, I decided to put my name on the mailing list, and the rest, I guess you could say, is history. I've been addicted to this ever since.

Had it not been for the *Review*, I wouldn't know half of the stuff I know about The Old North State. The Culture Column was, in a way, the substitute for the North Carolina History class I missed in middle school.

Without the *Review*, I'd never have interviewed Alan Keyes or reviewed speeches by John Stossel and Martin Mawyer. I wouldn't have had the experience of having half of a school district in Kentucky annoyed at the fact that I called them several times just so I'd

have the entire story about the girl who wore the Confederate flag to her prom.

I wouldn't have had the experience or confidence to pack up and move to Washington D.C. last summer. Working in the District is like working in a Chapel Hill on steroids, only the student organizations are lobbying firms and the chairs of CR's and YD's are people you see every night on the news. The deadlines were tighter. The pace was quicker. But the lesson was the same: Write the truth and write it well. Luckily, I had the *Review* with me every step of the way, not only because I knew that I would be coming back as an editor, but also because fellow editor Brian Sopp lived across the hall from me.

I haven't a clue what happens after the tassel is turned on May 13. As I write this article, I don't have a job lined up. I don't know if I'll be going home to Charlotte or taking my chances back up in D.C. But I do know that whatever it is, it will involve the same goals that I've worked to achieve in my three years with the *Review*: Facilitating informed debate, advancing free-market ideals, living by codes of honor and integrity, and having individual initiative.

So, in the end it seems that I traded the art of Michelangelo for that of Hearst. The nights that were to be spent memorizing irregular verb conjugations and anatomies of paintings and cadavers were instead spent drilling AP style into my head while searching for that perfect lead. I guess you could say that I got addicted. And, yes, my life got somewhat out of balance. But I wouldn't change it for anything. **CR**

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Four Trials: Four Stars?

A REVIEW OF JOHN EDWARDS' BOOK- HOW HE CLAIMS HIS CAREER IN THE COURTROOM IMPACTED HIS CHARACTER

By Fitz E. Barringer

An old adage among readers cautions against judging a book by its cover. But if you were to evaluate John Edwards's *Four Trials* with such a cursory glance, you might come away with the impression that its author is a sensible, hardworking, and devoted individual – comfortable in the trappings of a business suit, but not afraid to roll up his sleeves and work for a cause.

On the cover of *Four Trials*, after all, Edwards sits on the floor of a courtroom, his perfectly knotted tie loosed just slightly, his collar casually opened to frame the full length of his neck, and his wrinkled shirtsleeves rolled up just enough to reveal an inexpensive wristwatch – the kind of wristwatch that keeps time, not for the fabulously wealthy, but for America's working man.

And if this is your impression of Edwards after scanning the front cover – that Edwards is a man of the people, a man of conviction, a man of justice, a man of work – then the photograph has done the job of 68,120 words. For from beginning to end, from the front cover to the back, *Four Trials* is a book carefully crafted to paint John Edwards as a man of the people, for the people – a man ready to fight for you.

While Hillary Clinton, Barack Obama, Rudy Giuliani, and many of the other 2008 presidential contenders have written books that describe their upbringing

and the merits of their political ideals, *Four Trials*, penned during Edwards's only term as Senator, attempts to capture its author's philosophy of life. Leaving politics and promises aside, Edwards lets his record as an advocate in medical malpractice and corporate negligence lawsuits speak to his character. More importantly, Edwards conveys to readers his own sense of decency and justice – ideals certain to resonate with readers long after they have finished the book.

Four Trials focuses on Edwards's experiences defending four grievously injured clients – each courageous, engaging, and lovable in his or her own way. This focus on people reduces the complex, fact-driven cases to their human elements. And in so doing, Edwards skillfully pulls on his readers' emotions to create a powerful story of bravery and triumph against the odds. Whether it is a young boy collecting payment for the wrongful death of his parents or the plight of a young girl born with numerous mental and physical handicaps due to a doctor's mistakes, Edwards describes how his clients won the tort system's version of justice in an otherwise cruel world.

This focus on clients and trials means that Edwards must take a supporting role in much of the book. Certainly anecdotes from his childhood and family are sprinkled throughout – and such personal stories become increasingly important at later stages – but for the most part *Four Trials* concentrates on Edwards's attempts to help his clients.

Indeed, even during moments when his personal experiences take on a more central role, Edwards goes out of his way to tie such matter to his clients' cases, almost as if he exists – or at least wants the reader to believe that he exists – for the sole purpose of serving those in need. If this singular focus and commitment is interpreted as a sign of the author's selflessness and sincerity, so much the better, but in *Four Trials* Edwards is determined to not commit the sin of pride.

Of course part of the reason for Edwards's modesty is that each page of his book is a testimony to his brilliance as an attorney. With the confidence of a lawyer at the top of his game, Edwards recognizes that his work needs little embellishment. When he describes his philosophy for selecting juries, for instance, it is clear that he holds an understanding for the intricacies of human interaction that few can hope to match. While most lawyers try to determine if potential jurors will lean one way or the other, Edwards claims that he focused on how the jurors interacted with one another. Would one juror be too powerful and monopolize the deliberation process? Would another juror be too stubborn to cooperate with his peers? By seeking to understand people's interactions, Edwards says that he was able to identify not just individual jurors, but an entire jury that promised to be open minded to his case.

Many of *Four Trials's* courtroom scenes, in fact, illustrate how Edwards's ability to understand individuals trans-

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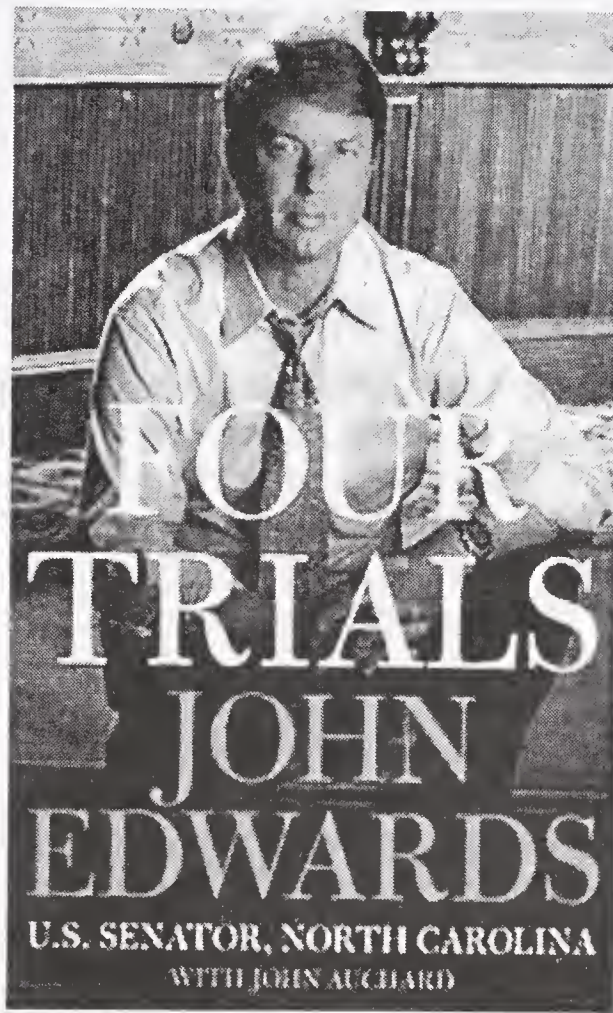
lated in legal victories for his clients. Edwards often seems the master of knowing exactly what jurors needed to hear in order to return a certain outcome. Outside the courtroom, some of Edwards's closing arguments can seem corny or even overly dramatic, but that his methods proved effective is beyond question. During the trial against a negligent doctor, for example, Edwards describes how he actually channeled the voice of his young client to speak directly to the jury. "She speaks to you through me," Edwards said to the jury during his closing argument. "Right now I feel her, I feel her presence; she's inside me, and she's talking to you....She asks you to take this burden that she's carried for six years off of Peggy and Jeff Campbell...and to put it where it belongs."

While the channeling of human voices is more appropriate for a Hollywood film than an oak-paneled courtroom, in *Four Trials* it is an example of Edwards using his understanding of people to get the job done. After all, not only did the jury respond to Edwards's words emotionally, but it responded monetarily as well. In what was one of the largest medical malpractice awards in North Carolina at the time, the jury awarded Edwards's client \$6.5 million – a figure so large that the presiding judge feared that the jury's partiality had been compromised.

If Edwards is mostly content to take a subservient role to his clients, however, *Four Trials* occasionally provides a flash of its author's personal confidence. Nowhere is this clearer than in the book's opening case. When representing a quadriplegic man's claims against an Asheville hospital, Edwards notes that he talked his client into rejecting a \$750,000 settlement agreement in the expectation that the jury would award an even larger sum. Exhibited in another person, such behavior might signal recklessness or bravado, but Edwards's refusal to settle speaks to something larger than greed, some greater personal understanding of trials, juries, and people. Edwards knew that the jury was sympathetic to his client's case, and he knew his understanding of the jury's emotions was not misplaced. And after reading Edwards's analysis of the case, his observations on the opposing parties' mistakes, and the rationale for his argu-

ments, it comes as little surprise when the jury awards \$3.7 million, nearly five times the figure that Edwards initially rejected.

In the opening pages of *Four Trials*, Edwards also expresses his confidence in the American people. By telling the stories of four clients, Edwards writes, he hopes to relate "the larger story of stubborn potential for the best kinds of change, and for more sure justice, in our



quite remarkable American society." *Four Trials* is not a political book, but the introduction reminds readers that it has been Edwards's "great privilege" to serve the people of the United States, both as a Senator and as an advocate for individuals in need. Edwards points to the past – his own story as a lawyer and the great tradition of strong American people – as the basis for dreaming for a better future. Yet it is here in this reminder that a larger world exists outside the pages of *Four Trials* where the book disappoints.

Even putting the author's liberal tendencies aside, it is apparent that the Edwards of real life does not always fulfill the promise of Edwards the character. In *Four Trials* readers meet a man who dreams of working for average Americans to build a better nation. In reality, the people of North Carolina elected a Senator who neglected his duties by

compiling one of the worst voting records in the Senate during his last years in Washington. Not only was Edwards absent from the nation's capital near the end of his term, but in 2004 he managed to cast a decision in just 42 percent of the Senate's votes. No doubt Edwards was under the intense pressure of running a national campaign for president (and then vice-president), but such a record raises questions about his true level of commitment to the average people of North Carolina whom he promised to serve.

Moreover, in *Four Trials* readers meet a man who is fast thinking, gifted, and filled with conviction. Yet the University of North Carolina's School of Law employed Edwards as the director at the Center for Poverty, Work, and Opportunity, where, for nearly two years, he did little but campaign. During one of his few poverty meetings on campus, in fact, Edwards was unable to opine about poverty in Chapel Hill and Carrboro, telling his audience that he would need to research the matter further. No one likes being put on the spot, but one of Edwards's juries would have been rightfully stunned had the star lawyer been similarly stumped during a trial.

Edwards's track record since the release of *Four Trials*, therefore, casts doubt on the man of sincerity and confidence that readers encounter within the pages of the book. The romanticized portrait of Edwards is not without basis in reality, but neither is the idealized figure of *Four Trials* the no-show of the Senate, the absentee director of the Poverty Center, or the slick politician of the campaign trail.

In the end, perhaps *Four Trials* teaches a variation of the lesson we have known all along. As a book should not be judged by its cover, so, too, a man should not be judged by his book. Like a flashy cover that entices would-be readers, *Four Trials* promises a rare bread of politician, a man whose record indicates a genuine desire to serve and whose past heralds hope for the future. Like the glittering cover that cannot overcome the burden of an uninspired author, however, the promise of *Four Trials* ultimately falls flat.

John Edwards, in short, does not live up to his book. **CR**

Left out of history...

A PROFESSOR MAKES HIS CASE THAT ACADEMIA IS
IGNORING THE PAST OF MINORITIES AND WOMEN

By Ashley Wall

“Throughout the school year, in a thousand little ways, American history offends many students,” writes Dr. James Loewen in the national bestseller

Lies My Teacher Told Me: Everything your American History Textbook Got Wrong. I was blissfully unaware of the fact that figures such as our Founding Fathers had been made into a common enemy of the public, unworthy of being learned in a high school classroom.

Believing that I was attending a lecture based on errors made in high school American history textbooks, I was severely disappointed when I realized that the speaker, Dr. James Loewen, was only interested in “diversifying” American history. The lecture, sponsored by Feminist Students United as part of Women’s History Month, took place on March 29.

Loewen became interested in history through teaching sociology at Tougaloo College—a small, mostly black school in Mississippi. While teaching a freshman seminar, he asked his students about the period of Reconstruction following the Civil War. The answer he received was not up to his standards. Most of the class believed that the blacks out of slavery “screwed up” their chance at government, with the consequence that whites once again took control.

“What must it do to you,” he

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had asked himself, “to believe that the one time your group took center stage, you believe they ‘screwed up?’”

He points out in his book that unequal opportunities may be one reason why textbooks describe events the way they do since blacks have had worse housing, higher percentages of young men in jail, and lower test scores, which Loewen

“What happens is [marginalized groups] get left out. They just flat get left out,” he said. “History can be a weapon, and it can be used against you. It was used against my students, and it can be used against you.”

blames at least partially on black family income being 57% of white family income.

“Money buys life itself,” writes Loewen.

Loewen analyzed a dozen of the most popular American history textbooks to come up with the answer to why his students were misinformed, which turned out to be “white supremacist BS history.” In *Lies My Teacher Told Me*, Loewen states that he found “startling errors of omission and distortion” that he believes mar textbooks and students, especially minorities and women.

“What happens is [marginalized

groups] get left out. They just flat get left out,” he said. “History can be a weapon, and it can be used against you. It was used against my students, and it can be used against you.”

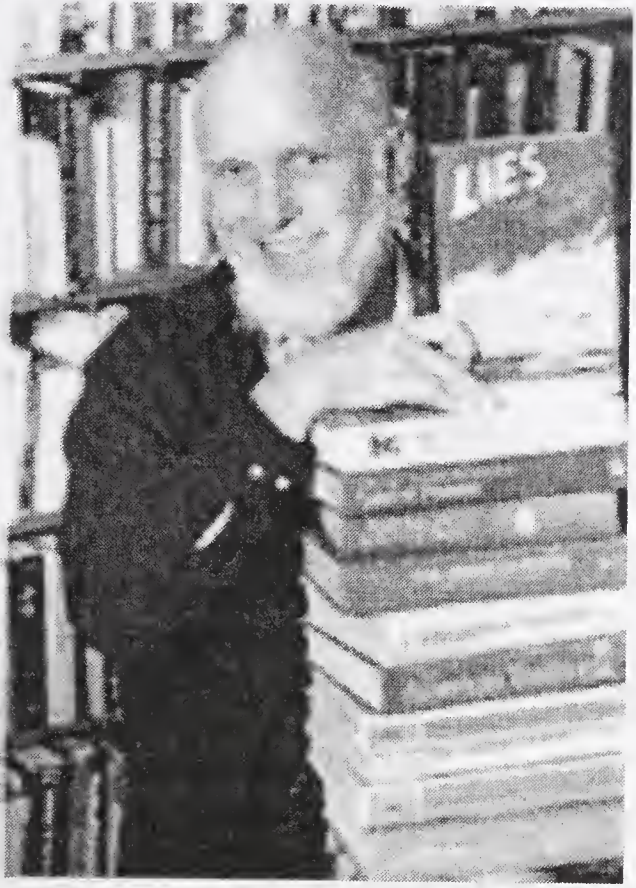
The popular textbooks were guilty of what Loewen called “tokenism” because in each book there can be found two token blacks—Booker T. Washington and George Washington Carver—and one token woman in Betsy Ross.

The textbooks, in addition to leaving out women and minorities, were simply boring, according to Loewen. The average textbook was 4 and a half pounds and 888 pages in length—a minefield for useless “factoids.”

Lies My Teacher Told Me criticizes what Loewen calls the “heroification” of public officials in the texts through their idealization of them to a ridiculous level. Giving Woodrow Wilson as an example, he turned Wilson’s policy of self-determination into a policy of intervention, citing monetary and military aid to Russia’s “white” side during the Bolshevik revolution and consequent civil war in 1917-1918, as though that were a bad thing. He further demands that textbooks also mention Wilson’s “white supremacist” racial policies.

Loewen deplores excuses used by

teachers such as the “desire to shield children from harm or conflict” and the need to “control children and avoid classroom disharmony,” as is seen in his bashing of elementary school celebrations of Thanks-



Dr. James W. Loewen

giving and the way children are taught information about Christopher Columbus.

He insists, for example, that textbooks include information on the supposed African and Phoenician predecessors of Columbus, simply because, “African Americans want to see positive images of ‘themselves’ in American history.”

This is, in a word, a specious argument. Why change relevant history simply to satisfy humors and shift perspectives towards what Loewen terms the “prowess of a multiracial society?”

“The process of exploration has itself typically been multiracial and multicultural,” writes Loewen, giving examples such as Columbus running aground off of Haiti.

Have facts like these become relevant suddenly to American history simply because we feel we must be politically correct? The answer is “yes,” apparently. Loewen would have America’s textbooks “multiculturalize” themselves, but the truth is if every single unpopular act of a president and every semi-achievement of a minority that was probably already achieved by, yes, a middle-class white male were pointed out, the average textbook would be a lot longer than 888 pages.

After attacking Columbus for an en-

tire chapter, Loewen contradicts himself by offering up the small possibility that Columbus wasn’t entirely a bad man.

“Of course,” he writes, “this new history must not judge Columbus by standards from our own time. In 1493 the world had not decided, for instance, that slavery was wrong. Some Indian nations enslaved other Indians. Africans enslaved other Africans.”

The normal account of Thanksgiving does not escape accusations either, for it is responsible for marginalizing Native Americans and being a bit too Christian for Loewen, who writes that Thanksgiving and the Pilgrims have been transformed into a type of “civil religion,” a sacred ritual from which it is impossible to deviate.

White men, he said, have thus dominated what he termed history books. He showed the audience a photograph of a pioneer monument which featured a father and son with a Native American sitting on the ground, one example of what he calls “hieratic art”—art which expresses hierarchy. The picture, he declared, was hieratic because the mother is not present and the Native American could be seen as being in a position of subservience.

Even UNC did not escape his scrutiny. “This is the second-most confederate campus I’ve ever been on,” said Loewen; the most confederate was Texas.

Cornelia Phillips Spencer, after whom Spencer Hall is named, was, according to Loewen, a white racist Democrat who helped foment a boycott at UNC to help keep minorities out. Similarly, the namesake of Saunders Hall, William L. Saunders, was a state-wide leader of the KKK in the 1870s-80s.

“Don’t rename Spencer Hall, but put up a placard that tells the truth,” he suggested.

He did finally admit, however reluctantly, that this inclusion business can get carried too far in that texts can start including irrelevant facts, such as recognition of the first woman doctor if she contributed nothing else to society, even though *Lies My Teacher Told Me* is arguably based on those irrelevant facts.

Perhaps most shockingly, Loewen “outed” James Buchanan during the lecture, claiming he was homosexual simply because he had broken off an engagement and lived with

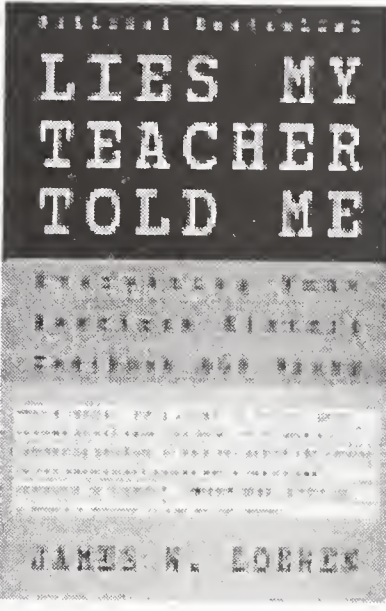
his close friend William Rufus King.

“I think it’s important to know not only that homosexuals can be president but that they have been,” said Loewen. “I believe that gay people have the same right to be bad presidents as heterosexuals. We have a heterosexual there now that’s proving this.”

Needless to say, finding the omissions in and blandness of textbooks unacceptable, he wrote a new minority-friendly history book for the state of Mississippi, which was (not surprisingly) rejected immediately, in part, he claims, because there were significantly less blacks than whites on the board for deciding textbooks in Mississippi. Loewen sued and his textbook was eventually adopted.

He goes on to explain that it is important to present a “causal historical analysis” of such disparities in order to be able to explain them.

“... The way American history is taught particularly alienates students of color and children from impoverished families. Feel-good history for affluent white males inevitably amounts to feel-bad history for everyone else,” says *Lies*



My Teacher Told Me.

Loewen blamed many other factors for these omissions and errors in his book, not least of all white America.

“Perhaps an upper-class conspiracy is to blame,” he writes in *Lies My Teacher Told Me*. “Perhaps we are all dupes, manipulated by elite white male capitalists who orchestrate how history is written as part of their scheme to perpetuate their own power and privilege at the expense of the rest of us.”

Based on that statement, we can disregard his books and lectures. I guess he forgot that he is a privileged white male who writes textbooks. I, for one, won’t be “duped” into apologizing for my American heritage. **CR**

SIMPLY SATIRE

THE RUB

BY JONATHAN TUGMAN

Heroes, the left-wing anarchists are at it again.

Democrats in Walnut Creek, California, are trespassing on Christian territory.

One would think the liberals would learn from their yearly ineffective assaults on Christmas.

But in the latest attack on Christianity, the Walnut Creekians appear to have hit the nail on the head.

The California community changed the name of the Easter bunny to the more "politically correct" spring bunny.

Now, instead of having Easter egg hunts, kids are subjected to these foreign "spring egg hunts."

Walnut Creek has actually been up to this blasphemy for five years, but it wasn't until this year that somebody raised a stir.

But there is some good news.

We don't care.

In fact, these liberal Nazis are really doing Christians a favor.

First of all, the rabbit is widely recognized as a pagan symbol of "fertility."

Rabbits are even dangerous – just ask Australia, where rabbits were introduced in 1859 for an Englishman's hunting pleasure.

They are now thought to be responsible for the mass murder of an eighth of Australia's mammalian species.

If rabbits could be arrested, we'd say do it.

Even more importantly, there is no mention of rabbits or bunnies anywhere in the Gospel.

On the whole, Christians are just far better off without the bunny reference attached to the Easter name.

We definitely don't need the left-wing "free love" connotation.

It's just an unnatural combination.

The Democrats can just go find something – or someone – else to attack.

So we all live happily ever after: Christians get rid of their Easter bunnies, Walnut Creek gets to have its spring bunnies and the Democrats can just do what bunnies do best.

Ay, there's the rub.

Moral subversion

It's California Adventures

Attacking with blunt forearm not the best option

Or the nose

PC = pagan

Not hoppy about it

Not afraid to utter a peep

Just saved 15% on my car insurance by switching to Geico

Yes, you read right

Fell into our Pit-fall

Definitely no "Homo Hill"

Plenty to shoot in just one week

Natural selection at its best

Much like Sydney Lowe's son

Maybe in the Gospel of Judas

Egg-cellent

a.k.a. mass copulation

Like Hillary and a southern accent

Tyler Hansbrough's nose

Go screw themselves

Moral subversion

POETRY

THE PILL

By Laura DeMaria

I went today to get the pill
To save me and my boyfriend Phil
Cuz if we get pregnant, then that is it,
Then we'll be in real deep
Trouble.

So off I went to student health
With my 16 dollars held in stealth
Just like each time, just as before
(This baby stuff is such a bore)

I saw the nurse who's always there
Same big purse, same big hair
Nails that tap the countertop
All stern-lookin', like a cop

She smacked her gum and said hello
I cringed in the fluorescent glow
She found my name and then my chart
I've got this stuff down to an art

When suddenly she looked at me,
"That will be \$55, sugar pea."
Somehow suddenly the price had risen?
That was crazy, she must be kiddin'!

"Sorry, kid, the contract's up."
She looked at me like I was a schlup
Without money, without the pill
Oh man, what was I gonna tell Phil?

I took my things and out I went
Maybe the DTH would let me vent
Or better yet I could just protest
Organized ranting is always best

Because who can really make me pay
For something I do every day
I mean, I have rights and those include
What I do when I am nude

And I'm a student, my life is hard
I've got no money on my One Card
I'm thinking there is someone somewhere
Rich enough and with dough to spare

Cuz what other choices do I possess?
I live my life with lots of finesse
I don't have time to think about contracts
I need birth control, and that's the facts

So it's not my fault that all this happened
And if my medication begins to slacken
I could get pregnant, it's the truth
But I'm kind of partial to the name "Ruth."

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major from Greensboro, North Carolina.
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Paradigms & Principles

Democrats Turning Up the Heat on Price

Orange County Democrats are continuing their barrage on U.S. Representative David Price, D-NC., for his alleged “support” of the Iraq War. Price, who has already faced a protest by UNC’s Students for a Democratic Society which led to six arrests in February, recently cast a vote in favor of a bill that provided for regulation of a troop withdrawal while granting further funding for the troops as they remain in Iraq.

“Nobody is suggesting we abandon the troops,” Alan Britt, an officer with the Orange County Democratic Party, told the *Daily Tar Heel* in defense of his criticism of Price’s vote. His demand is that further funding only go toward an exit strategy. Britt chooses to ignore that Price proposed such an amendment, but after seeing it defeated, chose to compromise and fund the troops rather than sacrifice his plan to score a political point.

While Price’s opinion on the war is not necessarily without error, it is deserving of praise that he, unlike many of his constituents, actually knows what it means to “support the troops.”

Presidential Candidates Compete for Celebrities’ Money

Endorsements from celebrities in the form of significant financial contributions are pouring in for different 2008 presidential candidates, with Democratic frontrunner Senator Hillary Clinton leading the way. Topping the list was actor and comedian Chevy Chase, who was followed by other notable moral stalwarts as Rosie O’Donnell and Jerry Springer. In the camp of Senator Barack Obama were actors Tom Hanks, Morgan Freeman, Eddie Murphy, and Jennifer Aniston. The CNN story mentioned just two celebrities giving their support to a Republican candidate, Adam Sandler and Kelsey Grammer, both writing checks for socially liberal Rudy Giuliani. It’s almost as if Hollywood doesn’t care about America’s crumbling ethical construct.







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